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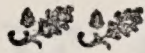
REV. JOSEPH ORD CRESAP and son, BERNARR CRESAP
Compilers of The History of The Cresaps



SONS OF REV. JOSEPH ORD CRESAP

Left to right; John Ord, Postal Clerk, Canton, Miss.; David Lloyd, Aviation Mechanic, Douglas Aircraft Corp., Santa Monica, Calif., Paul Mason, Printer -- he did most of the press work on the History; Lauder Pershing, and Bernarr, in school.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS INCLUDING THE GENEALOGY



An Account of Colonel Thomas Cresap - Maryland Pathfinder, Pioneer, Patriot - and his Descendants; Embracing much Colonial History and Interesting Side-lights on Prominent Early American Personages - George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, George Rogers Clark, John Gibson and many others.

The History of the Cresaps is more than a family history; it is more than biographical. It presents vividly various early American Scenes, including "close-ups" - under varying conditions - of many of America's great ones. Some recently discovered data, never before in print, is included, especially new material on the Conojacular war.

BERNARD CRESAP

FATHER AND SON OF THE NAME

FOREWORD BY

FRANK TALLMADGE

PUBLISHED BY

THE CRESAP SOCIETY

BERNARD CRESAP, SECRETARY

MCCOMB, MISSISSIPPI

1937

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS



COMPILED BY
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AND
BERNARR CRESAP
FATHER AND SON OF THE NAME .

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FLOW ON, POTOMAC, FLOW

BY MRS. FRANCES ANN WOLVERTON BROWN

Portland, Oregon; Descendant of Col. Thomas Cresap.



Flow, Potomac, flow on,
Our brave fathers are gone,
Their mantles on others fell,
Who greet thee anew each
dawn,
Utterly charmed by thy spell.

Laughing, chattering waters,
Onward, ever onward flow,
Gaily singing of the fathers,
To the list'ning sons and daughters,
Of the life of long ago.

List the sounds of Winter waters,
Springtime's rush and roar,
Summer's babbling laughter,
Autumn's lilting tale of yore,
All thy actions we adore.

Potomac, we dream of thee,
Thy fertile fields we see,
No clouds bedim our eyes;
Thy noble hills and valleys be
Columbia's Paradise.

As we gather on thy shore,
Rememb'ring years of yore
And present days' delight,
We're thankful all the more
For our own birthright.

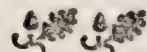
Flow on, Potomac, flow,
Laughing, singing, chattering so,
Time and men cannot stay,
Thou dost ever onward go,
Winding, trav'ling to the bay.

REFRAIN

Potomac river, lovely sight,
Thy waters trav'ling on their way
From the mountains to the bay,
Are always our delight.
Rememb'ring days of yore,
We're thankful all the more
For our own birthright.

Copyright 1927 by Frances Ann Wolverton Brown

FOREWORD



By Frank Tallmadge

As we pass through life our chief concern is with the present. We think little of the future, and when we do it is usually with some thought - and perhaps fear - of the near and distant future which concerns ourselves only. This is in accord with the first law of nature. Into the minds of all too few, comes a thought of the distant past, and of our debt to our ancestors. At our present rapid gait we are not inclined to pause and take lessons from the past. Perhaps we have learned the history of our country, in a school-room manner, but know only the high points in its formative period.

Prior to the celebration of our Centennial, few, if any, considered their lineage of any importance, but that year brought to our minds the lessons of the past with such force that there was brought into existence the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be followed by that of the Sons. In order to obtain membership therein it was necessary that family records be examined, as well as those of a public nature. Interest was aroused, resulting in the formation of family groups or associations. Thus the descendants of common ancestors were revealed and brought together, each contributing data preserved by their forefathers. In this way the descendants of Colonel Thomas Cresap, English born, and known in history as The Western Maryland Pathfinder, Pioneer and Patriot, were happily united.

The Colonel, coming to the American Colonies early in the eighteenth century as a young man, possessed an urge to acquire lands at and beyond the border of civilization. After acquiring a deed from Lord Baltimore for lands on the Susquehanna, and making a home there, he was compelled to defend himself and family from jealous and avaricious Pennites, who claimed the land he had settled on.

The scene of his activities in Western Maryland began in 1740, where he lived fully fifty years. He, with the assistance of his sons and grandsons, successfully defended their little settlement against the attacks of hostile Indians. Nor is this the full story.

The three generations aided Washington, Braddock, Angus McDonald, and Lord Dunmore, the sons and grandsons becoming officers in the Revolutionary War.

Colonel Thomas Cresap won his title by forty years of service as Colonel of the Militia, then known as the Provincials. To study his life and the lives of his children and grandchildren, as herein set forth, is to learn something of the mode of living in the early days of our country, and to aid us to a fuller realization of the sacrifices made by our forefathers to wrest a living from the soil under the difficult conditions which prevailed in their times.

Through the Cresap Plantation the Indians of several tribes passed on their way to and from the south. Washington was a guest at the Cresap Fort five times during his life. Braddock and his army, enroute to attack the French and Indians, encamped there. Christopher Gist, Conrad Weiser, and Lord Dunmore were recipients of the Colonel's hospitality at Oldtown. To the fort came also Major Ellicott and the roaming English traveler, Nicholas Cresswell.

This book is prepared by the Cresap Society for the public as well as for Cresap descendants. It may well take its place in the list of American histories, for its pages contain nothing legendary. It tells the story of Thomas Cresap, the immigrant, boat builder, surveyor, pathfinder, with loyalty his outstanding characteristic. The reader who craves the thrills of the history of our Colonial and Revolutionary life will be gratified.

COMPILERS' STATEMENT



A lengthy preface to this work is unnecessary. Mr. Frank Tallmadge, who writes the "Foreword", is a descendant of Colonel Thomas Cresap of the seventh generation. He is one of the Charter Members of the Cresap Society, and has taken an active part in all of its interests since its organization in 1916. Long before that date he was a stirring spirit in the Clan, and did much to hold the Cresaps together for worthy accomplishments. It is fitting that he should introduce our book to the numerous Cresap descendants and to the general public.

It has long been the desire of our Society to issue, in book form, the collected data - including various pamphlets, maps, letters, photos, and the lineage - pertaining to Colonel Thomas Cresap and the early descendants. This book is the realization of that desire. The compilers realize that the real work of producing such a book has been done by their predecessors in the Cresap movement. Much of the material was collected by them, and has been placed in our hands for use in the book. The material has been accumulating over a period of years, and many different individuals have contributed to our archives. The reader is referred to the chapter entitled "The Cresap Society," where the full story of previous accomplishments is told, and where we have endeavored to give honor where honor is due.

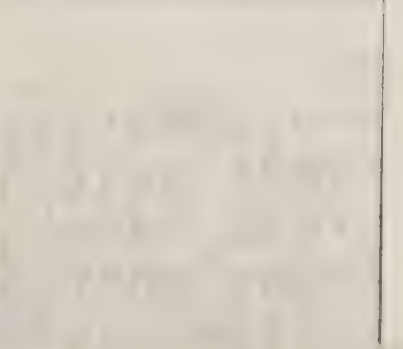
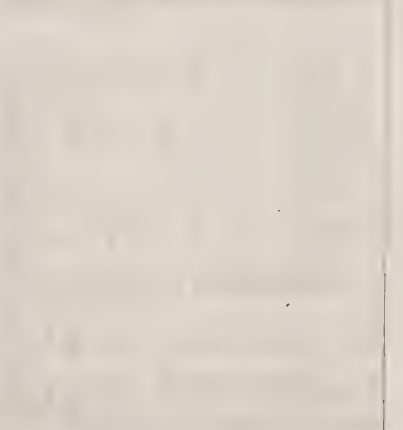
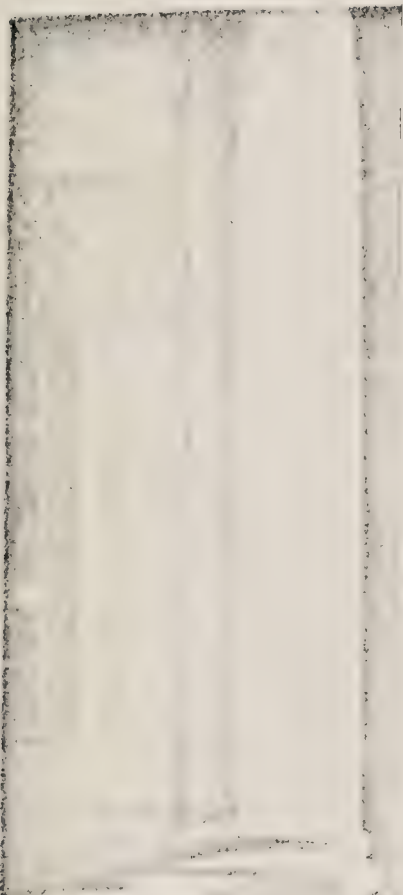
The story of the first three generations of Cresaps in America embraces an account of pioneer life in Colonial, Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary times. They were involved in Indian troubles, French and Indian war, boundary disputes, and the Revolutionary war. In the Civil war, the Spanish-American war, and the World war, Cresap descendants acquitted themselves with valor.

In the political, business and professional realms, from Colonial times to the present, we find them manifesting the qualities of courage, loyalty and versatility, inherent in the immigrant progenitor, and common to the strain.

Where the various prints and quotations are introduced, due credit is given the source. A list of acknowledgements here would be repetitious. We thank all who have sent material and given valuable suggestions. We thank those who ordered books in advance, thus making publication possible. Special thanks are due Mr. Frank Tallmadge, of Columbus, Ohio, for reading the manuscript and offering many valuable suggestions.

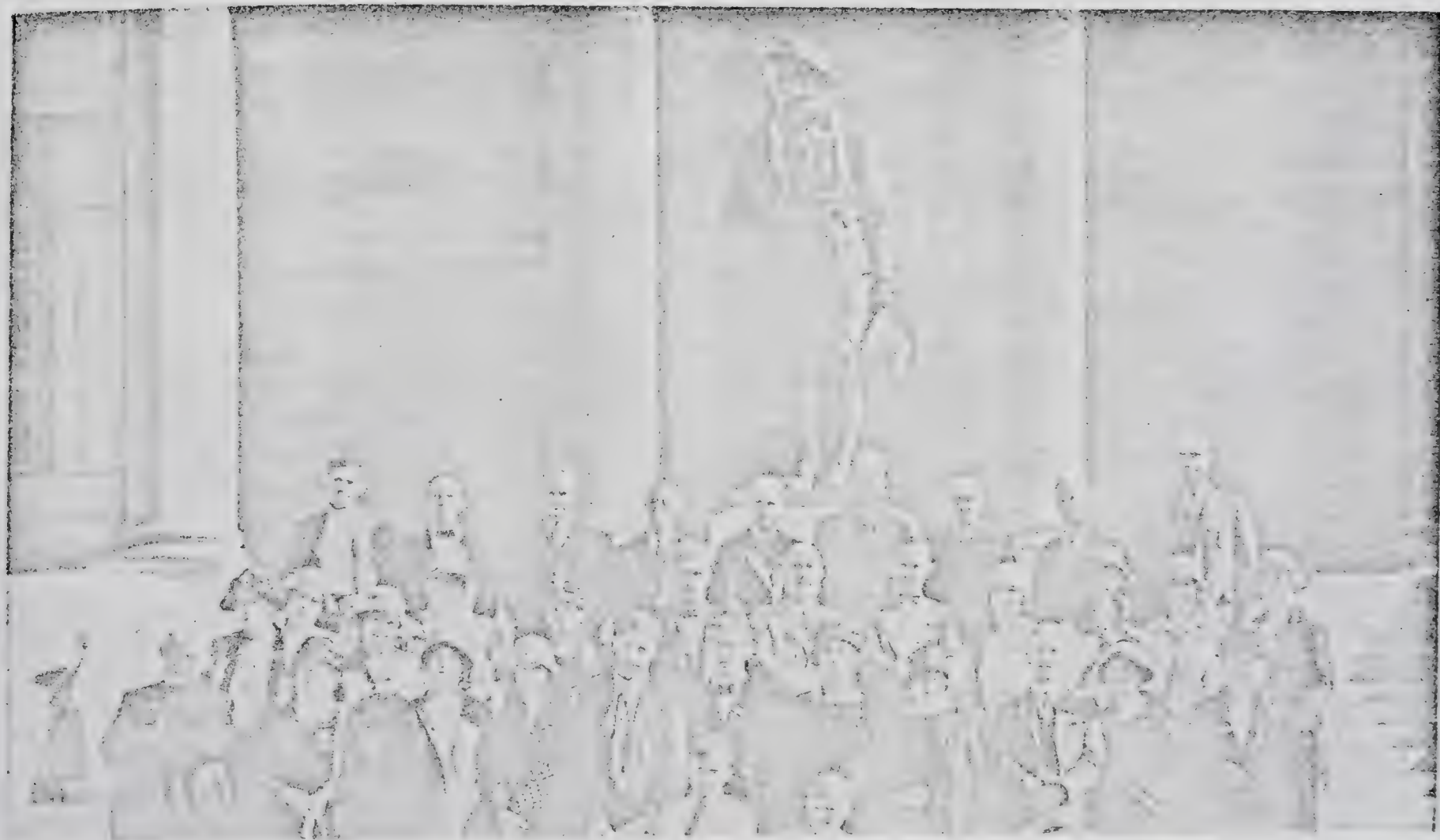
To the several thousand descendants of Colonel Thomas Cresap throughout the country, and to the history-loving public, we commend "The History of the Cresaps."

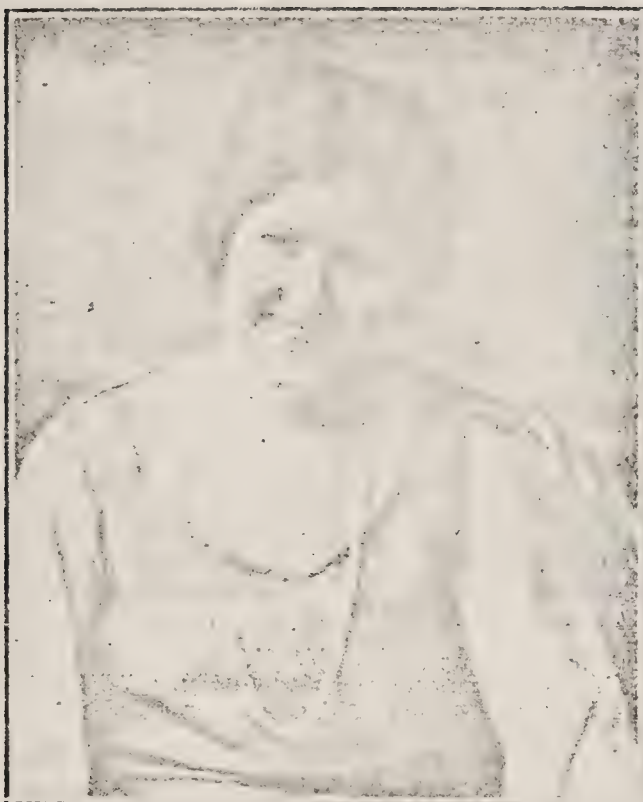
JOSEPH ORD CRESAP
BERNARR CRESAP



THE CRESAP SPIRIT GOES MARCHING ON

Members of the Cresap
Society attending the
11th Annual Meeting
The Ohio State Archaeological & Historical
Society's Building, OSU Campus, Columbus, O.
June 26th, 1926.





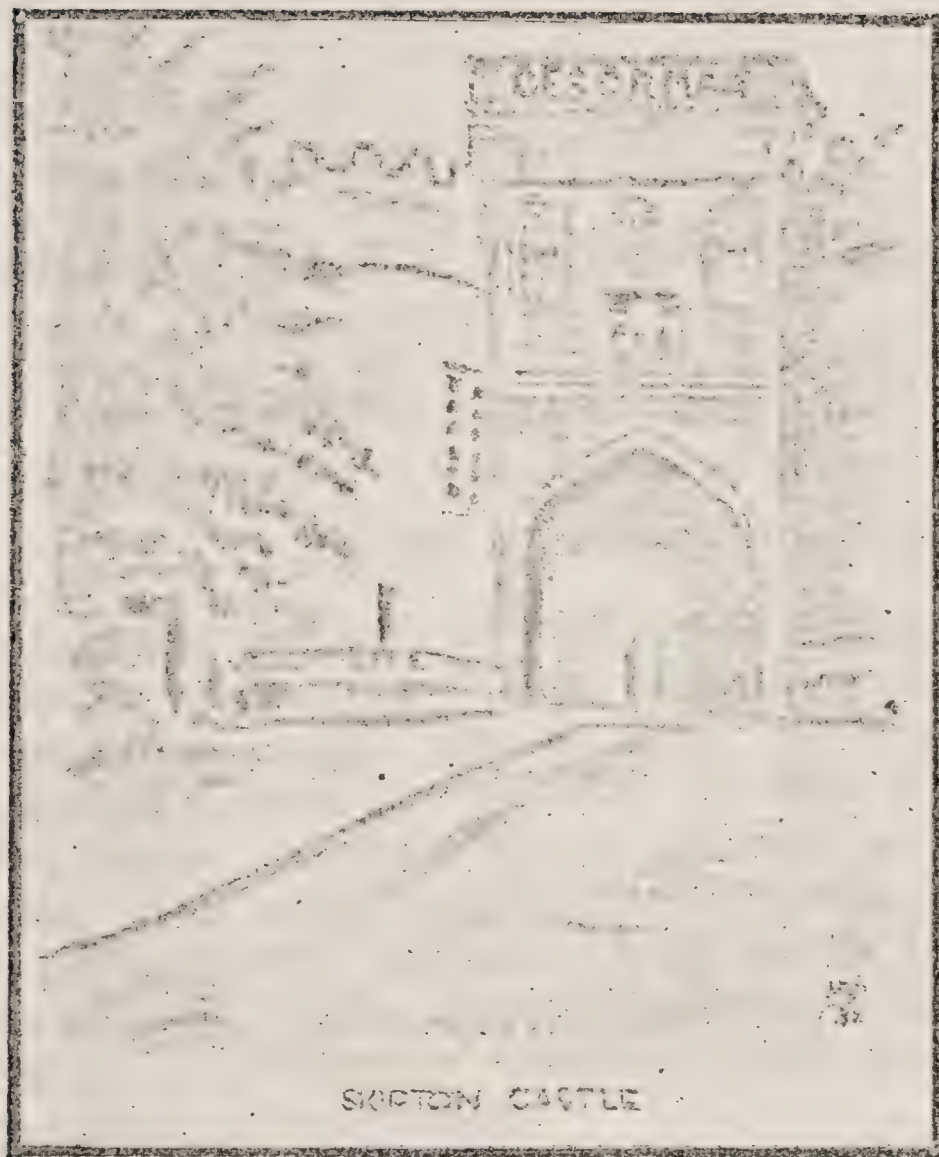
MRS. MARY BEAM PINKERTON



TEA IN THE RECTOR'S GARDEN.

Mrs. Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. Horne, and Rev. Stoney.

Photo by R. Douglas Pinkerton.



--Drawings by Mary Beam Pinkerton.

CHAPTER I

ON THE TRAIL OF THOMAS CRESAP

An account of a trip to Yorkshire, England,
By Mrs. Mary Beam Pinkerton, great, great,
great grand daughter of Colonel Thomas Cresap.



Mrs. Pinkerton is the wife of R. Douglas Pinkerton, Financial Secretary of Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio. He is of Scotch parentage, though born in India. He is a World War hero, having enlisted in 1914 with the first Volunteer Corps, "The London Scottish." After the war he wrote a book entitled "The Ladies from Hell." [the Germans called the Scotch kilted soldiers "the ladies from hell"]. It is the story of the activities of the Scottish regiment in the war. It is published by the Century Company, and is included in the French Library of war books.

Mr. Pinkerton arranged the details of the trip to Yorkshire, and accompanied his wife, rendering valuable assistance in locating the data on the Cresap ancestors. We are indebted to him for the photographs included with this sketch. Mrs. Pinkerton made the drawings of Skipton Castle and Tower, and St. John's Church. Because the account deals with data pertaining to the origin of the long, long trail of Thomas Cresap, we introduce it at the beginning of our story. We quote Mrs. Pinkerton:

"On arriving at Skipton, which Thomas Cresap always claimed as his birthplace, we took a taxi to the Town Hall, on High Street, leading to the War Memorial - old church and castle in the background. The day being Saturday the streets were lined with fruit and vegetable carts, busy with people making Saturday purchases. The town Hall was open so we walked in, noticing immediately the Tablet presented to Skipton by the Cresap Society. It hangs on the left wall as you enter, and is a bronze replica of the one on the Cresap Monument in Riverside Park, Cumberland, Maryland, measuring eighteen inches by twenty-three.

Thomas Cresap's log cabin stands in relief against a forest background, and a pot hangs over the fire in the foreground. The Indians called Thomas 'The Big Spoon,' because of the ready hospitality offered from this boiling pot. At the bottom of the tablet is the inscription, 'Colonel Cresap's Home in 1740 at Oldtown.' On the left of the tablet hangs a beautifully decorated memorial, designed by Mr. Alvan Tallmadge, to explain the tablet. At the top, left, is pictured the British flag in a shield, and on the right is the American flag. A scroll effect across the top connects the British colors with the American colors. At the bottom is a clever arrangement of a hunters rifle, knife, axe, powder horn, surveyor's transit, and in the center the words, 'In Memory of Colonel Thomas Cresap.'

"Mr. J. P. Horne, Clerk of the Council of Skipton, received us cordially, escorting us to his office. He immediately called the Rector, the Reverend Mr. Stoney, a very jovial man, who came at once to the Town Hall with 'Zip', his Scottish terrier, at his heels. After presenting our letters of introduction we sat at Mr. Horne's desk looking over records. I was fascinated with the book in Mr. Horne's possession entitled, 'The Journal of Nicholas Cresswell.' This book was given to Mr. Horne by a friend who knew of his interest in the Cresap family. Mr. Cresswell (no relation to Cresap) visited the American Colonies just prior to the Revolutionary War. He kept a Journal of his travels and wrote of meeting several of the early Cresaps. [We quote from this Journal in our chapter on "Miscellany", which see].

"Records found in Leeds, a town eighteen miles from Skipton, were shown us. All the records in Skipton and the surrounding country have been carefully studied, and the only ones which might be records of Thomas, the father of our Thomas, were found in the Leeds Register. I received a real thrill when I read these records.

EXTRACTS FROM LEEDS REGISTER

- 1691 - April 16th - Thomas Crissopp of Head Row, and Sarah Cromble-Holme of New Chappell. (Married)
- 1700 - May 21st - Thomas Cryssop of Ye Lower Headrow, buried at St. John's.
- 1733 - February 25th - W. of Thomas Crissup, Hospital.

“Regarding the first record, it will be remembered that Thomas Cresap named his youngest daughter Sarah. Naturally he would give his mother’s name to his baby girl. The second item records the death of the husband in 1700. Our American Thomas was, therefore, born not later than 1700. James Walter Thomas - one of the best Cresap historians - in his oration at the unveiling of the Cresap Memorial at Cumberland, gave the year of Thomas Cresap’s birth as 1694. The third record is that of the death of our American Thomas Cresap’s mother. Mr. Horne and Reverend Stoney are satisfied that these records are authentic records of Thomas Cresap’s family. The slight difference in the spelling of the name at different periods is doubtless due to carelessness in copying or to the evolution which names undergo over a period of time. It would appear that the family lived at both Skipton and Leeds at different times. Young Thomas being fatherless - and perhaps poor - when he reached the age of about fifteen, decided to go to the new country to seek his fortune.

“We left Mr. Horne’s office and took lodging at the Black Horse Inn, where Mr. Horne had engaged rooms for us. The Black Horse, an old hostelry, faces the square. Guests in the historic hey-day of Skipton, might have heard the lowing of kine, the bleat of sheep, the hoarse shouting of swearing drovers, Skipton being the market place of cattle and sheep. Leaving our bags at the inn, the Rector escorted us to the old church, of which he is pastor. He told us of the wonderful roof which Richard III had placed on the church. ‘The only good thing Richard ever did,’ the Rector said. We stopped before the tombs of the Cliffords. One in particular impressed me, that of the Earl of Cumberland, built of imperishable marble, the ends and sides gorgeous with armorial bearings, shields, and quarterings, the alliances of marriage of this important family. The rich reds and deep blues of the shields stand out boldly against the cold grey of the tomb. Pointing to the various coats of arms, the Rector explained that all fortunes were not gained in those far off days by fighting. The Earl of Cumberland had married into a wealthy family, ‘fighting afterwards,’ laughingly said our friend.

The church suffered greatly at the hands of the Roundheads during the Revolution, but Lady Anne Clifford restored it. In one window you will see her initials. We passed a stone with the name of Longfellow faintly legible. The Rector said the inquisitive fingers of Americans had worn it off. We stood before the imposing gates to the Clifford Castle which frowns down on High Street. Over the gate are these words cut in stone: 'Des-or-Mais,' meaning, 'hence forward, and enduring through all time.' Only fragments of the original Norman structure remain. The seven towers and the curtain wall are the most ancient. The walls range from nine to twelve feet in thickness. The present entrance, opening into the main street, conceals the original doorway, and is the work of Lady Anne Pembroke Clifford. Among the interesting parts shown the visitor is 'Fair Rosamond's Chamber.' Others are the court, the old Yewtree, the dungeon and the banqueting hall. The visitor can hardly fail to be impressed that it was the stern intent of the builders of old Castles to hold their fort against all comers.

Leaving the castle, we walked along a narrow lane, the high stone walls of the castle rising above us, then crossed the road and entered the Rector's lovely garden. Here we sipped tea from lovely old china cups, - which the Rector agreed were over one hundred years old, but insisted they were not lovely, - and devoured numerous slices of bread and butter, jam and cake while the beautiful delphinium nodded a welcome to us from the Rector's garden wall. Often while having tea in English gardens, friendly wasps would hover over my jam, but this tea party was perfect; not a wasp disturbed the dignity of the occasion. A friendly parishioner brought the Rector two Grouse, which he proudly held for a picture, telling us they feed upon heather. We could not linger too long over tea cups, as the Rector had his big red car ready to drive us to Bolton Abbey. He drove rather fast, talking all the way, and telling us the history of the beautiful, rolling lands. I never quite became accustomed to driving on the left in England, and while flying through the narrow lanes, I always had a premonition that the car coming toward us would eventually hit us, which it never did.

We took motion pictures of Bolton Abbey which tell of the beauty and dignity of its ruins much better than any word description I can give. At the Reformation the tower was under process of construction, and still stands unfinished, as it was left at that time. Through ruined windows one sees pictures of pastoral beauty unrivaled by those in the Tate Gallery. Stepping stones used by the Monks to cross a wide stream were viewed from a bridge crossing the same stream. King Edward had the bridge erected, tiring of crossing on slippery stones in the winter. King George V comes to this country to hunt. The Duke of Devonshire owns a castle-like home just across from the Abbey.

A crowd was gathering, waiting for the Duke's party to return from hunting. We hoped they would return while we were there, but could wait no longer. We stopped to see the Shepherd Earl's Retreat. This has been in the care of one family for generations; the last daughter is now living in the caretakers lodge. The living room of the Retreat, with its low beamed ceiling, presents a splendid picture of medieval antiquity. Strange implements of warfare hang from the beams; there is an old sideboard, built the entire length of the room, with great racks of old blue platters hanging above; a stone fireplace with andirons, warming pans, bellows, copper and brass kettles, and a mantle with brass candlesticks. We tore ourselves away from this room reluctantly, returning to Skipton for the night.

"The next day we took a train to Leeds. We had several hours there between trains, giving us time to browse around St. John's Church, where the records of Thomas Cresap's family were found. The Church stands in a stone court, and walking to the church entrance one must walk over graves, some containing as many as ten bodies. The verger told us that many children were buried there during a small pox epidemic, and he guessed about 20,000 people lay in that church yard, measuring a little more than 60x18 feet. The last interment was made in 1773. This church was built by John Harrison, who was the first Alderman, in 1634. The verger was very proud of an oil painting of John Harrison, telling us where to stand to get the best light. The verger opened a

cupboard and took from its hiding a pewter flagon which Charles I is supposed to have given to John Harrison when he (Charles) was a prisoner enroute through Leeds. Harrison was permitted to see Charles I a few minutes to give him refreshments; instead Charles gave him this flagon filled with gold coins. The verger asked me to register and I wrote proudly, 'Mary Beam Pinkerton, direct descendant of Thomas Cresap of Skipton.' We went into the church-yard to study epitaphs. We hoped to find the name of Crissup or Cryssop, though we had been told there were no tombstones until after 1700. A diligent search in the old church-yard revealed no stones bearing the Cresap name. There were many graves unmarked, and it is likely that in two (or perhaps one) of these rest the remains of the father and mother of the American Thomas Cresap."



HANNAH JOHNSON CRESAP

It appears to the compilers that this is the proper place in our story to introduce the family from whence the wife of Colonel Thomas Cresap came. The wife shared the hardships of this early pioneer, and supported him loyally in his contention with the Pennsylvanians for the rights of Lord Baltimore in the boundary dispute, and otherwise proved a true wife in his struggle for a foot-hold in the new country. She was a typical frontier woman - willing and able to endure the hardships incumbent upon the women of those rough and dangerous times. Acts of loyalty and bravery on her part come to the fore at various times in our story, and need not be given in detail here.

For our clearest account of the Johnson family we are indebted to the late Alfred P. Silver. We quote from a paper by Mr. Silver, as read before the Harford County, Maryland, Historical Society, April 28, 1888:

"Daniel Johnson and his wife, Frances, were supposed to be emigrants from England. Daniel purchased, August 16, 1701, sixty-eight acres of William Lofton, and in 1702 thirty-two acres from Richard Perkins at a place called 'Eightrupp' on the Susquehanna, below what is now Lapidum, Maryland. He was the first resident of this section there is any knowledge of. Daniel had resided previously (1698) on the Island of Spesutia in Chesapeake Bay. He raised on the Eightrupp plantation tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat. He continued to reside here until his death, which occurred September 14, 1715. He willed his property to his wife, Frances.

"Their family consisted of six daughters. Sarah, the eldest, married Richard Touchstone who owned a plantation called Mt. Ararat. The second daughter, Hannah, married April 30, 1727, the very remarkable man Thomas Cresap, the great hero of the Border warfare. The next daughter, Elizabeth, married John Lowe who, with his sons Daniel and William, was arrested in one of the worst outbreaks during the boundary troubles. The next daughter, Rachael, married Edward

Evans. Sophia married Richard Cannon, and Frances, the youngest, married William Cannon; all of whom took a conspicuous part in connection with Cresap in defending the rights of Lord Baltimore on the Northern Frontier. From the affidavit of Cresap's mother-in-law we learn that she lived near him, and that she witnessed the destruction of his home by the Pennites on November 24, 1736. Hearing sounds of a skirmish she hastened to the Cresap home and found it besieged. She endeavored to communicate with those within the house, and attempted to persuade the Pennites to desist in their attack, but all to no avail.

"An inventory of Daniel Johnson's property [except land], made December 3, 1716, by Garrett Garrettson and John Clark, totaled 93 pounds. There were 4,000 lbs. of tobacco, 10 bbls. of Indian corn, and thirty bushels of wheat. His private wardrobe did not admit of many changes, yet no doubt there was much clothing of little value not listed by the appraisers. They listed one big coat and vest, one short bodied coat, one hat, and one pair of stockings. There were also 4 horses, 14 steers, 7 cows, 4 calves, 1 heifer, 9 sheep, 42 young hogs, and 27 shoats. Of farming implements there were: 1 cart wheel, 2 plow shares and coulters, 2 axes, 1 spade, 1 grubbing hoe, 1 hackle, 8 hoes, 1 grindstone, 2 horse bells, and one hand mill. His library consisted of 3 old books, valued at 2 shillings. Titles of books not given.

"After the death of Johnson the widow married Edward Harris. They resided on the Daniel Johnson land. An old deed locates it: 'At a landing on the Susquehanna river, commonly called and known by ye name of ye widow Harris.'

"Mrs. Frances (Johnson) Harris was much given to marrying. Harris died, and she married successively Hugh Grant and Miles Foy. She conveyed to Foy all her property lying on the Susquehanna River, for which he subsequently, on May 6, 1734, obtained a patent. This Miles Foy was a wool comber by trade with no relatives in this country. He was probably proprietor of the ferry after Cresap's removal. He died in November, 1751, and willed his plantation to his wife, Frances, during her natural life."

CHAPTER II

THOMAS CRESAP, ENGLISH EMIGRANT

BACKGROUNDS - HEREDITARY

If we are to know why a man did what he did - "how he got that way" - it is necessary to know something of his hereditary and social backgrounds; these very largely determine the reactions of the individual under succeeding and varying circumstances. In our search for a description of English racial characteristics, we have found nothing that suits our purpose better than Emerson's "English Traits." A few excerpts from this essay, written one hundred years ago, will aid us to a better understanding and appreciation of our English progenitor, Thomas Cresap.

"They (the English) are a free men, in a country where life is safe and has reached the greatest value. They give the bias to the current age; and that not by chance or mass, but by their character, and by the number of Individuals among them of personal ability. . . . They have sound bodies and supreme endurance in war and in labor. . . . They are aggressive, enlarging the dominion of their arts and liberties. . . .

"The English composite character betrays a mixed origin. Everything English is a fusion of distant, antagonistic elements. . . . On the whole it is not so much a history of one or of certain tribes of Saxons, or Frisians, coming from one place, and genetically identical, as it is an anthology of temperament out of them all. . . .

"The English derive their pedigree from such a range of Nationalities, that there is needed sea-room and land-room to unfold the varieties of talent and character. . . The Scandinavian in her race still hear in every age the murmurs of the ocean; the Britton in the blood hugs the homestead still.

"The English (Angle-Saxons) came mainly from the Germans, whom the Romans found hard to conquer in two hundred and ten years,- say impossible to conquer. . . . Those

Norsemen are excellent persons in the main, with good sense, steadiness, wise speech, and prompt action. But they have a singular turn for homicide; their chief end of man is to murder, or be murdered; oars, scythes, harpoons, crowbars, peatknives, and hayforks are tools valued by them all the more for their charming aptitude for assassination. . . .

“As the old fossil world shows that the first steps in reducing the chaos were confined to Saurians and other huge and horrible animals, so the foundations of the new civility were to be laid by the most savage men. . . . The ‘Conquest’ has been called ‘The Memory of Sorrows.’ Twenty thousand thieves landed at Hastings. These founders of the House of Lords were greedy and ferocious dragons, sons of greedy and ferocious pirates. . . . It took many generations to trim, and comb, and perfume the first boat-load of Norse pirates into Royal Highnesses and Most Noble Knights of the Garter; but every sparkle of ornament dates back to the Norse boat. . . . The mildness of the succeeding ages has not quite effaced these traits of Odin.

“On the English face are combined decision and nerve. . . The fair Saxon man, with open front and honest meaning, domestic, affectionate, is not the wood out of which cannibal, or inquisitor, or assassin is made. But he is moulded for law, lawful trade, civility, marriage, the nurture of children, for colleges, churches, charities, and colonies. They are rather manly than war-like. When the war is over the mask falls from the affectionate and domestic tastes, which make them women in kindness. . . The English delight in both courage and tenderness. Nelson, dying at Trafalgar, sends his love to Lord Collingwood, and, like an innocent schoolboy that goes to bed, says: ‘kiss me Hardy;’ and turns to sleep.”

In our story of Thomas Cresap we shall see how he exhibited these traits - both the courageous and the tender - which Mr. Emerson so clearly depicts. We pass now to a study of historical-environmental backgrounds.

BACKGROUNDS - ENVIRONMENTAL

The parents of Thomas Cresap were just entering adulthood when William of Orange supplanted James II, of the Stuart line, as King of England (1688). Three years later they were married (1691). Thomas was born in 1694, during the reign of William and Mary. What were the social, political, and economic conditions of those times?

Cromwell, the Puritan Protector, finished his course in 1658. This was about the time of the birth of the elder Cresaps. There came a reaction against the extreme Cromwellian Puritanism, and there was a widespread feeling that the country would be better off by the restoration of the Monarchy. Charles II was called to the throne by the restoration of 1660. He took complete advantage of the popular reaction against the narrowness and intolerance of Cromwellianism. However, the promises of religious freedom made by him before the restoration were broken after he was crowned.

The act of uniformity, sponsored by the King, drove two thousand Clergymen from the Church, and created the great dissenting movement of modern times. This was a swing back to the other extreme, from which Cromwell had professed to deliver the country. Charles died in 1685, and was succeeded by his brother, James (II), the Duke of York. He continued his brother's policies, and his arbitrary rule was supported by the wholesale butcheries of Kirk and Jeffreys.

James's attempt to force the Church and the Universities to submission, provoked a storm of opposition. The whole country was prepared to welcome deliverance from any source, and in 1688 William of Orange, husband of James's daughter Mary, landed in Torbay. James fled to France, and a Convention summoned by William settled the crown on him; he thus became William III.

In 1692 originated the National debt, the exchequer having been drained by the heavy military expenditures. A bill for triennial Parliaments was passed in 1694, the year in which Queen Mary died, and in which Thomas Cresap was born. For a moment after her death William's popularity was in danger, but his success at Namur and elsewhere, and the

obvious exhaustion of France, once more confirmed his power. The treaty of Ryswick followed in 1697, and the death of James II, in exile in 1701, removed a not unimportant source of danger. Early in the following year William also died, and by the act of settlement Anne, daughter of James II, succeeded him.

Those were the days of the notorious Louis XIV of France. He it was who shielded her father in exile, and favored her accession to the English throne. Anne was a weak creature, but had strong advisors. Throughout the earlier part of her reign the Marlboroughs practically ruled the kingdom. The Duke of Marlborough led the Queen's armies against Louis XIV, whose ambitions were more and more threatening British interests. The Queen's armies were victorious, and Louis was stopped in his mad career of murder and pillage. During this reign the public debt became more and more burdensome, and there arose the political distinction between Tory and Whig.

Anne - the last of the Stuarts - died in 1714, and the House of Brunswick came to the throne in the person of George I. In this reign conditions were as turbulent as in the preceding one. The people were ill-at-ease; not only the masses but the Gentry and the Nobility. Not only did enmity exist between the various classes, but between different groups within the same class. Intrigue and deceit were the order of the day, especially among the would-be leaders, and the masses knew not which way to turn. They were as sheep having no shepherd. The shepherds were fighting among themselves. The people were burdened with taxation, business was uncertain, and a general discouragement harrassed their minds.

The American Colonies offered a haven for distracted people, and many were taking advantage of the opportunities offered in the new world. During the heavy migrations to the Colonies in those troublous times, came Thomas Cresap, a youth in his teens, who became the Maryland pathfinder, pioneer, patriot, and founder of an American family.

FOUNDER OF AN AMERICAN FAMILY

In 1919, Mrs. Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson (1841-1925), in her sketch of the Life of Colonel Thomas Cresap, wrote: "The first knowledge we have of our ancestry goes back to the sturdy Saxon patriot who, in the days of Edward III, of England, followed the Black Prince to France with his thirty thousand men, and conquered Philip of Valois with an hundred thousand, in the renowned battle of Cressy (1346). For his great bravery in action the name of this ancestor (original name is not known) was changed by the Black Prince himself, to "Cressy." Thus a new family was founded.

"In the lapse of time the soft, liquid French Cressy (it is also spelled Crecy) was anglicized to Cresap. Loyalty to his country's flag, and bravery in following it, were this ancestor's characteristics, and these characteristics have continued through his descendants to this year of grace, 1919. The coat of arms was a mailed head and uplifted right arm."

It is a matter of knowledge that the progenitors of many old families received new names, and often titles, in this manner, also that the spelling of names change over a period of years.

We do not know where Mrs. Stevenson got her information - or misinformation, - about that early English ancestor; she quotes no authorities. As far as the compilers know it is only tradition. It is known that Thomas Cresap used a seal on his letters and documents which may have been taken from the coat of arms of an old English family from which he descended. On some of his old documents preserved in the Maryland Archives, the seal is still intact, and as Mrs. Stevenson said, it is a mailed head and uplifted right arm.

Mrs. Stevenson also gives us this bit of information on the name Cresap in England:

"Turn to your Scott. Page 69 in my copy of the 'Black Dwarf' contains a foot-note which reads: 'There is a level meadow on the very margin of the two kingdoms (Yorkshire, England, and Scotland) called 'Tumusholm,' just where the brook called 'Crissop' joins the Liddel River. It (the meadow) is said to have derived its name from the fact that it

was the place where border Tourneys were held in ancient times. 'Crissop' was the English spelling for 'Cresap.' No doubt the training of our ancestors in the Tourneys helped to prepare the strain for the Battle of Cressy, Queen Anne's war, the Old French war, Bunker Hill, Yorktown, the Civil war, the Spanish-American war, and the World war."

This would seem to indicate that a family by the name of "Crissop" was prominent in the north of England in those remote times. But the name seems to have run out there - perhaps for lack of male progeny - to be renewed in the new world by one obscure scion, the emigrant boy, Thomas Cresap. The name is hardly known in England today. All that is definitely known of any of the English ancestry is contained in Mrs. Pinkerton's account of her trip to England, in the preceding chapter. Our history really begins with the date of the marriage of Thomas Cresap's parents - 1691.

Like Abraham of old Chaldea, our American progenitor was the founder of a family which has grown to a large Clan. He, like Abraham, migrated westward to a new Country. According to the story in Genesis the Almighty promised Abraham that his progeny should be as numerous as the stars of heaven and as the sands of the sea-shore. The descendants of Thomas Cresap are not quite so numerous, but we who have been engaged in compiling the genealogy have sometimes thought they were.

In comparing Thomas Cresap with Abraham we lay no claim to special Divine guidance for him. Perhaps he would have claimed such had he been of a religious turn of mind; but folks of the western, modern world are not inclined to claim Divine guidance as were the peoples of the far East in Abraham's day. It is not saying too much, however, to affirm that there was a Providence in the life of this Pioneer-Patriot - in a general way, at least - directing his course. Shakespeare makes one of his characters say: "There is a Providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may." There certainly were some rough ends in the career of Thomas Cresap, but like Job of old he had better conditions in the later portion of his life.

Standing, as we do, this far removed from Thomas Cresap's day, and summing up the incidents which constitute the checkered page of his life, we seem to see a Providence in it all. Order eventually comes out of the chaos of his early experiences. A basic spirit of unity seemed to pervade the scene of his life, coordinating, and forming a composite picture of the Pioneer-Patriot-Pathfinder. Such a character was very necessary in opening up a new country. The Creator uses "all sorts and conditions of men", each according to his temperament and capacity. He used Thomas Cresap in establishing a new civilization in the western world.

We have compared Thomas with Abraham, great Pioneer and progenitor of the Hebrews; so we may also compare him with John the Baptist, of a later period. To be sure, the comparison will not fit in every detail. Cresap was not a moral reformer, but he was a veritable "voice in the wilderness, crying, prepare ye the way of ---" well, of Lord Baltimore, and the Ohio Company, but also of an advancing Civilization. The motives of the pioneer were a mixture of self-interest and beneficence. He desired land for himself, but cherished the thought that he was making a contribution to society as a whole in blazing a trail for others to follow. He was truly a "Forerunner", and did, in a very real way, "prepare the way of the Lord." Thomas Cresap was a man who "made good in the big wilderness." Though at first the odds were against him, he showed the stuff he was made of, and eventually won out.

Before giving the interesting story of his life in detail we present a brief outline of the Cresap generations from 1727 to 1937. Thomas Cresap's life spanned the Colonial-Revolutionary period, from 1710 (year of his arrival in America) to 1790, the year of his death.

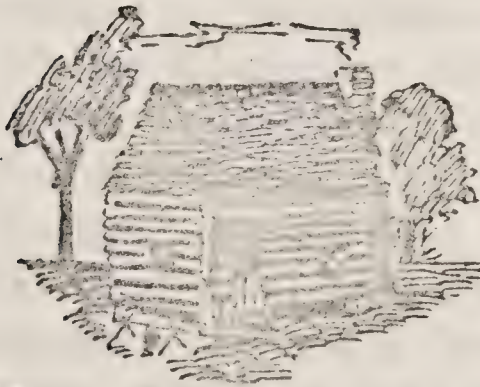
The second generation and some of the third, struck squarely into the Revolutionary period. A son and three grandsons were officers in the Revolutionary war.

The third generation wrought in the reconstruction period, in the formation of a new nation, following the Revolution. They established homes, helped to establish communities and states, serving in public office - legislative and otherwise - and were active in the businesses and professions.

The fourth generation brought the Clan to the Civil War, in which one of the descendants - Edward Otho Cresap Ord - rose to the rank of Major-General.

The fifth generation faced another reconstruction period, followed closely by the Spanish-American war. Lieutenant Jules Garesche Ord, son of General Ord, was killed in the battle of San Juan Hill, and other descendants served in that war with honor.

The sixth and seventh generations furnished soldiers for the World war. We have compiled a list of forty-four who served in the World war. The list - possibly incomplete - is published elsewhere in this volume. In each generation there were Farmers, Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, Ministers, Teachers, Statesmen, Soldiers, etc. In each of these vocations today, there are descendants holding high positions.



*Home of Colonel Cresap at confluence
of the two branches of the Potomac.
1740*

CHAPTER III
THOMAS CRESAP, MARYLAND PIONEER
INTRODUCTORY
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND THANKS

The earliest published account of Colonel Thomas Cresap's life was included in John J. Jacobs' "Life of Capt. Cresap (son of the Colonel)", first published in 1826. Brantz Mayer also included a sketch of his life, in his "Tah-Gah-Jute, or Logan and Cresap", first published in 1851. In 1901, Mrs. Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson wrote a brief biography of the Colonel, which was published in the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Quarterly. Further mention of these prints will be made later. They are now out of print.

Dr. George W. Archer was the grandson of Dr. John Archer, the first graduate of medicine in America; having been graduated in 1768 at the University of Pennsylvania as Bachelor of Medicine. Five of Dr. Archer's sons were doctors, and one of his sons was Judge Stevenson Archer, who was the first Judge of the Mississippi Territory. Many of his descendants still live in Natchez, Port Gibson, Vicksburg, and other parts of Mississippi.

Dr. George W. Archer, grandson of the original Dr. Archer, served in the Civil War. At the battle of Bull Run he stood too near a cannon when it was fired, and both ear drums were broken; he was stone deaf from that time on, incapacitating him for the pursuit of his profession. His mind was brilliant, however, and he used his energies in organizing and building up the Harford County (Maryland) Historical Society, being one of its most active workers for many years. He never married. He died at a ripe old age about 1910.

Dr. Archer's collection of material is now in possession of the Harford County Historical Society, whose courtesy we acknowledge for permission to use his account of "Thomas Cresap and the Border Troubles." Dr. Archer prepared the manuscript for a History of Harford County, but circum-

stances prevented its publication. The material we use is from his manuscript chapter on Thomas Cresap and the Border Troubles.

For the best critical presentation of the life of Thomas Cresap we are indebted to Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island. In 1913 Mr. Wroth was invited to address the Maryland Historical Society, on some historical subject pertaining to the state. He chose as his subject: "Thomas Cresap, a Maryland Pioneer." His paper, of about fifteen thousand words, was published in the Maryland Historical Society Magazine of March, 1914, and republished in pamphlet form by the Cresap Society in 1928. Mr. Wroth has delved into the archives of the states involved in Cresap history, supporting his outline with references to authentic documents, letters, histories, etc. He has recently revised the essay, and given his kind permission for its use in this volume. For our purpose we quote Dr. Archer on the early years of Thomas Cresap's career, drawing on Mr. Wroth for light on his later ventures.

Thanks are due Mr. J. Alexis Shriver of the Maryland Historical Society, for sending us a transcript of the Dr. Archer material, and other data on Thomas Cresap, also for rendering valuable assistance in other ways.



CHAPTER III

THOMAS CRESAP, MARYLAND PIONEER

MARRIAGE AND EARLY LIFE IN AMERICA

According to Dr. Archer's Manuscript:

"Thomas Cresap emigrated to America in 1718, when about fifteen years of age, from Skipton, in Yorkshire, England. He settled in Harford (then Baltimore) County, Maryland, near the mouth of the Susquehanna, where, on the 30th of April, 1727, being then a carpenter - he married Hannah, daughter of Daniel (and his wife, Frances) Johnson. The Johnsons lived on Spesutia Island from 1696 to 1702, when they removed to the vicinity of the present Lapidam on the west bank of the Susquehanna. Here some of their nine children were born, and here he died September 14, 1775. His widow married in succession, Edward Harris, Hugh Grant, and Miles Foy, who died in 1751, she still surviving him. Four of Mrs. Cresap's sisters married, respectively, William Cannon, Robert Cannon (brother of William), Edward Evans, and John Lowe; all of whom are supposed to have lived in the vicinity of Cresap's residence.

"Thomas Cresap was a very poor man, as shown by the fact that soon after his marriage he was unable to discharge a debt of nine pounds; and it was with the hope of bettering his fortunes that he went south on a tour of observation. At some point on the lower Potomac, in Virginia, he fell in with members of the Washington family, and from them rented a farm. He went at once to work to provide an humble home for his bride.

"For some cause which will probably forever remain a mystery, certain residents of the vicinity, ignoring Virginia's proverbial hospitality, determined to drive the lone and impecunious stranger away. With this view, about a dozen of them gathered around him while he was hewing logs - probably for the construction of his cabin - and made known their inhospitable intentions. They no doubt thought a mere hint

from such an overwhelming majority would suffice to put him to flight. But they were mistaken, and on resorting to force, the peaceable carpenter was transformed into a doughty warrior, wielding his broad-axe as a battle axe, and that so skillfully that he put the whole squad to flight, with the loss of one killed on the spot and several wounded.

“Though himself unscathed in this battle, - his first so far as we know - he chose the better part of valor, and shaking the sacred soil from his feet, returned to Maryland, having been several months absent. On reaching his home he found an infant son to greet him. It seems that he wished to return with his wife and child to Virginia, and that ‘for some reason’ as the record runs, ‘she refused to go.’ It is probably safe to infer that she found in the terrible deed of blood he had to tell, a sufficient reason for her refusal. This episode in Cresap’s life is taken from the records of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and were kindly sent to me by Samuel Evans, Esq., of that County. Cresap’s acquaintance with the Washingtons was renewed many years later, under more favorable auspices.

“He now obtained a patent for a ferry across the Susquehanna, its western terminus being at the point now called Lapidam. This ferry was long known as the Upper Ferry, presumably to distinguish it from a lower ferry at the present Havre de Grace, but its name has been several times changed.

“After running this ferry for a year or two, Cresap’s restless spirit led him to seek a more adventurous life - probably he also hoped, a more profitable one. He was not long in finding a theatre well adapted to the display of his peculiar gifts and bent. The successive Proprietories of Maryland had been struggling for half a century against the encroachments of the Penns upon their rightful territory. All the portion to the north-east, which is now Delaware, was already well nigh lost to Maryland, and the ‘Pennites,’ as Pennsylvanians were then often called, were rapidly settling within her northern line, plainly set down in her charter.

“To men of spirit, a sense of wrong rankling during the long period of unceasing encroachment - opposed as it had

hitherto been, by a mere wordy war of charges, recriminations, and unheeded protests, it must have been well nigh maddening. The wonder is that this state of chronic irritation had not long before culminated in open war. The apparent spiritless forbearance of the Marylanders may perhaps be traced to the fact that the Penns continued high in Royal favor, while the Lords Baltimore, being often under a cloud in that high quarter, hesitated to adopt forcible means to expell the intruders, lest they should be again visited by that Royal displeasure which had already stripped them of a great part of their proprietary rights. The fear of even worse than had yet befallen - the absolute annulment of their Charter, which imminently threatened, may well have haunted them. The King would probably have been glad of a pretext for another and worse humiliation.

"Cresap resolved that if the Maryland authorities would accept his services in the matter, Baltimore's rightful territory should be rescued, if it could be done by his efforts - without an open war, of course, which he must have known the Proprietary, for reasons just stated, would not sanction. Whatever may have been Cresap's motive in this obviously formidable undertaking - whether fame, patriotism, or lucre, the cause at least, in which he so resolutely embarked, was indisputably just.

The "Pleasant Garden" Settlement

"After visiting the fertile valleys of what is now York County, Pennsylvania, Cresap had a personal interview with Lord Baltimore. On hearing his report, his plans and willingness to serve him, Baltimore at once concluded he had found a man, if such a one could anywhere be found, who could not only pioneer his subjects to these rich valleys and found a settlement, but who could also protect the settlers when once established, against all intruders.

"It may be well to state briefly the condition in the territory which Cresap proposed settling, as well as its peculiar surroundings. Several settlers under Maryland titles had lived, a few years before, near the Susquehanna, on the west side of it, a very short distance south of the 40th degree

of latitude - which was the rightful northern boundary of Baltimore's territory - but had been driven off by the Pennsylvania authorities in 1728. Early in the following year two of the tracts and the houses thereon, from which the Marylanders had been expelled, were occupied by those who had displaced them. With the exception of these plantations the whole region was in undisturbed possession of the Conestoga Indians (supposed to be the same as the Susquehannas), who were friendly to the Pennsylvanians.

"Early in the spring of 1730, Cresap and his three brothers-in-law, already named, settled in this region, along the fertile Conejohela valley, opposite the present town of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, and two or three miles south of the 40th degree of latitude. They took possession of some empty cabins from which some settlers from Chester County had been expelled a few years before by the Penns. Baltimore had given Cresap a grant of two hundred acres here on the west side of the river, for which he was to pay about two dollars a year, and it is likely that his brothers-in-law had equally favorable terms for their tracts. Soon afterward Baltimore gave Cresap a patent, for a limited time, for a ferry across the river at Blue Rock, a short distance below his grant, where the river is two miles wide.

"Cresap's career on the stage he had chosen was - as he no doubt saw it would be - from first to last, eventful and perilous. The Pennsylvanians seem to have determined, from the very outset, to drive him off, or, at any rate, if he could not be driven, to lead him a stormy life. Nor did they always scruple at the means by which this was to be effected.

"There were from the first, personal encounters, more or less serious, between the two rival parties. The earliest on record is detailed in an affidavit made before the Maryland authorities by Cresap himself, and preserved in the Archives of Pennsylvania."

Dr. Archer gives only a brief resume of this affidavit; we deem it of sufficient interest to quote in full. So far as we know this affidavit has never before appeared in print, except that it was used in the Bulletin of the Cresap Society for June, 1936.

Deposition - Blue Rock Ferry Affair

1620592

Baltimore County,

January 29, 1731

This deponent being sworn deposeth and saith that he lived on the west side of the Susquehanna River, in the said county [now York County, Pa.], since the 16th day of March last, as tenant to the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary of Maryland, on land held by this deponent, by virtue of his Lordship's Grant or Patent. That about the last of October this deponent heard the noise or report of three gunns, which were discharged at a rock called the blew Rock, on the east side of the said river (as this deponent thought), which is the signal made by people who want to come over the river. That this deponent and another man named Samuel Chance, who was debtor to this deponent, and at work for him to discharge part of the debt, went over the river in a boat belonging to this deponent, and saw Edward Baddock, Rice Morgan, and a negro man, belonging, as this deponent has heard, to Edward Cartlidge, in the woods. That this deponent, believing that said Baddock and Morgan wanted to come over the river, went on shore to take them in, which he accordingly did, and after having rowed about sixty or seventy yards, as this deponent believes; his back being towards the said Baddock & Morgan, heard one of them in a very angry tone say, Damn you, Cresap, turn to shore or you are a dead man. That this deponent looked back and saw said Baddock and Morgan with their guns presented at this deponent, upon which this deponent went to pull in his oar, and the said Morgan knocked him (this deponent) down with his gun, and one or both of them threw the said Chance overboard, as he told this deponent, who actually saw him overboard; that this deponent recovering, struck at the said Morgan with his pole, but finding the same unhandy quitted it, and struggling with said Morgan, threw him in the bottom of the boat; upon which the said Baddock and Morgan threw this deponent into the river out of his depth; that this deponent kept hold of the boat for the safety of his life, which hold, one of

the said persons endeavored to force this deponent to quit, and the other pushed him with his gun; that this deponent asked them if they intended to murder him, which one of them swore he would do; that the boat bore down the river with the current until it came to such a shallow place that this deponent felt a rock with his feet, upon which he quit-
ted the boat, and standing on the rock, one of the said persons struck at him with his gun once, & twice with said oar, but he happened to be out of their reach. That the said Baddock & Morgan went away with this deponent's boat, leaving him on said rock, whence he with great difficulty and hazzard of his life, waded to an island opposite the blew Rock, when he verily believes he must have perished, had not an Indian taken him thence about an hour within night.

Thomas Cresap

Dr. Archer comments on this incident as follows:

"It is difficult to decide from this information - and it is all we have - whether the object of this cowardly and treacherous assault was to murder Cresap or to get possession of his boat, and break up his ferry; most probably the latter - not only because it would detract from his importance and cripple his operations and his means, but because debtors and servants running away from their masters on the east side of the river, often escaped by the ferry and took refuge with the Marylanders or their neighbors, the Indians. Such a refugee was Chance, who accompanied Cresap on this occasion. Or it may well have been done in the interest of Wright's competing ferry, three or four miles above."

Later records, which will presently be quoted, show that Cresap built another boat and continued to operate a ferry there for several years, though the Pennsylvanians continuously harassed him in this matter. The records reveal that he employed a number of men in the construction of another ferry, and armed them that they might fight, if necessity required, as well as hew timber and build boats. They were attacked by a group of Pennsylvanians, as a later deposition of Cresap's reveals, but the Pennsylvanians were driven off.

The Border Conflict, or Conojacular War

To such a high-spirited, ambitious man as Thomas Cresap, the episode just described did not frighten him, but rather heightened his determination, not only to stand his ground but to aggressively push his plans to establish a settlement on the Conejohela lands. The Border Conflict was now on in earnest. Before detailing the story of this conflict it will be well to have before us a brief account of the fifty-year old boundary dispute between the Calverts and the Penns. Dr. Archer has mentioned this dispute, but we quote Mr. Wroth for a little more detail:

"It is not necessary to do more here than to recall the principal features of this long contest for territory between the Calverts and the Penns. In the charter given to Sir George Calvert and confirmed to his son Caecilius by the first Charles, it was expressly stated that the northern boundary of the grant should be the fortieth degree north latitude. William Penn and his sons after him, desiring an outlet for their province by way of the Chesapeake, advanced a variety of curious and some very plausible claims for a southern boundary of Pennsylvania which should run anywhere from twelve to twenty miles south of the fortieth degree. The frankness and good faith of the Penns in this matter is decidedly open to question, although historians of the province which bears their name have been quick to defend them against any imputation of dishonesty or sharp practice, and indeed it would seem that some of the defamation of their characters which Maryland writers have engaged in is without foundation in recorded fact. But any one who gives careful study to the contest will agree with an unprejudiced historian¹ who writes the following:--

'Whatever may be the prevailing opinion as to the character of William Penn, it is clear that in dealing with the Catholic lord Proprietor of Maryland, his Quaker principles did not cause a spirit of brotherly love to control his actions. On the contrary, after his strong desire to acquire for his province the command of a suitable water communication

¹Mereness, N. D., Maryland as a Proprietary Province.

with the ocean had made him extremely covetous of the northwestern part of Maryland, he did not scruple to league himself with the unprincipled Duke of York, not only for the purpose of robbing Lord Baltimore of that part of his province, but even-- when the Duke became King James II--for making void the Maryland charter.'

"... The Baltimores were weak when they should have been strong, and bold when a less aggressive course would have served them better. Relying often merely upon the honesty of their claim, they were outmatched by men who were keenly aware that they had to make out their case, and who regarded no shift or quibble as too small for them to use to advantage. The original point at issue was befogged with a thousand irrelevant details. The contest became involved in certain far-reaching entanglements of English and colonial politics, and a difference between two landed gentlemen in 1681 as to the division line between their estates had become in 1750 a quarrel between two commonwealths for the possession of a principality. To such an extent did a generation in the courts becloud the issue that it is difficult for the layman to keep clearly in mind the several points in contention. But 'after all,' as a great jurist said in a different connection, 'things are what they are, and not other things,' and all must agree that 40° north latitude is not 39° 45', nor is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by any process of conjuring, Philadelphia, Maryland.

"This famous controversy has been chronicled definitely in a work accepted and published in 1908 by the legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania,' in which appears the 'History of the Boundary Dispute between the Baltimores and Penns Resulting in the Original Mason and Dixon Line,' by E. B. Mathews of the Johns Hopkins University, a monument of fair and unprejudiced historical writing. . . . The Penn Breviate, a contemporary collection of evidence, presents an apparently flawless array of testimony in favor of the northern province. The Baltimore case must be studied in the Maryland Archives, the Calvert papers, various court

¹Maryland Geological Survey, Volume Seven. Report on the Resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary.

records and ephemeral publications. . . . The whole question eventually was carried to the High Court of Chancery for settlement. Sitting in this court in 1750, Lord Hardwick decided in favor of the northern province, and in 1763 the surveyors Mason and Dixon began to run between the two provinces the boundary line which has ever since gone by their name.

"Into the scene of discord caused by this contest entered Mr. Thomas Cresap when he bought the tract called Pleasant Garden and acknowledged the Proprietary of Maryland as his overlord. Cresap himself was not precisely an angel of peace; his hand was fashioned for the cudgel rather than for the olive branch, and what has since been called the 'Conojacular War' (so called because the scene of contest was the Conejohela Indian grounds) revolved principally about this aggressive Yorkshireman, who desired nothing so much as to secure and hold a bit of land for himself and his children.

"Almost from the beginning Cresap seems to have been in trouble with his neighbors in Pennsylvania, for in 1732 the Governor and Council received a complaint from Samuel Blunston, a magistrate of Lancaster County, in which he alleged the Marylander to have been guilty of unprovoked ill-treatment of some friendly Indians of the neighborhood. Cresap was ordered to Annapolis¹ and there told by his Excellency that his best policy is to live at peace with the Indians, and that as long as he conducted himself properly, he would be protected from any insults of the Pennsylvanians."

Among the earliest dated of our transcripts of the Pennsylvania documents is an excerpt from an affidavit of one Robert Charles, quoted in a letter from Samuel Blunston to the Pennsylvania Proprietary:

October ye 3rd 1731

Ffd. Robert Charles

. . . That Wm. Penn had promised them (Indians) they should not be disturbed by any settlers on the west side of

¹Council Proceedings, 1732.

the Susquehanna river - and now, contrary thereto, several Marylanders are settled by the river on that side at Conejohela, and one Crissop - particularly is very abusive to them when they pass that way, and has beat and wounded one of their women, who went to get apples from one of their own trees, and took away her apples.

Sa Blunston

P. S. James Logan (President of Pennsylvania Provincial Council), when he was last down, said he would be glad if Crissop could be taken. We have now just come to apprehend him for breach of law in entertaining and protecting a bound servant, belonging to one of our people, and he threatens to shoot any person who shall offer to take away said servant. If you think it will be of any service to ye government to have him taken, I believe it may be done.

S. B.

There is nothing in the records from Cresap about this affair with the Indians; but it is known that he was appointed Magistrate soon after his settlement in those parts. It seems it was one of his official duties to collect the rents and taxes for the Maryland authorities. He no doubt considered it his duty to compel the Indians to recognize the Maryland laws; but to avoid strife with them, and to retain their good will, the Maryland Governor thought best not to use coercion with them. There is no record of Cresap's having any further trouble with them.

"The avowed object of the Pennsylvanians," wrote Dr. Archer, "was to seize and imprison any one who should attempt to take up land under a Maryland title. The Pennsylvanians were almost invariably the aggressors, Cresap and his party, from the sheer necessity of the case, acting mainly on the defensive, and merely endeavoring to hold their own and protect any others who might settle around them under Maryland patents."

Several attempts were made to arrest Cresap, but he proved a wily foe. He refused to submit to arrest by the Pennsylvanians, declaring he would never be taken alive.

The First Attack on Cresap's House

We quote Dr. Archer's account of this attack:

"On the 29th of January, 1733,¹ about two hours after dark, an armed party - variously estimated at from twenty to fifty in number - led by the Sheriff of Lancaster County and by John Hendrix (whose plantation lay two or three miles to the northwest, and who was a bitter enemy of Cresap), made a sudden descent on Cresap's house. The following facts concerning this affair are condensed from the testimony of Cresap himself, John Lowe, his brother-in-law, and William Smith (all of Baltimore county) who were in the house when the assault took place. Their testimony was taken under oath about three weeks after the attack, at a Council held at the house of his Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

"Finding the door barred, some of them threatend that if Cresap did not open it at once and surrender, they would overset the house; others that they would fire it over his head. Cresap replied that his house was his castle and he would defend it. He declared he had guns enough, several times, and that he would give them the guts of them all; that he had been in a worse skirmish than that in Virginia, where he was attacked by sixteen men, and that he had killed one of them with a broad axe."

"After an unsuccessful attempt to wrench the clapboards from the house, they forced the door from its hinges with hand spikes and entered; whereupon Cresap shot one of them down, and the rest were driven out. They forced a second entrance, and were driven out again, after they had fought their way to a back room and nearly killed a young child of Lowe's. They then declared they would have five hundred men there the next morning, if necessary, to take Cresap."

Citing the Maryland Council Proceedings (1732¹), and the Pennsylvania Archives, Mr. Wroth gives the following account of this attempt to arrest Cresap:

¹The apparent discrepancy in these dates (and often elsewhere where old documents are quoted) is due to the fact that sometimes the Old Style (Julian), and some times the New Style (Gregorian) Calendar was followed.

"He was saved from surprise and capture by the active assistance of his wife, who, having been stationed at a point where she could watch the river, mounted a horse and after an exciting chase reached her home in time to warn its defenders of the coming of the little army which she had discovered in the act of landing. One of the assailants, a certain Knowels Daunt, received in the scrimmage which ensued a wound from Cresap's gun from which he later died. His companions, giving up their attempt upon a house so well defended, naively asked Mrs. Cresap for a candle wherewith they might search for the bullet which they knew to be somewhere in the wounded man's body, but that unforgiving lady, with reason, one is inclined to think, refused this aid and added that she did not care if the bullet was found to be in his heart. Wifely cooperation of the sort here described must have been a comfort to the factious Cresap on this and similar occasions of his life. For the killing of the man Daunt, Cresap stood trial in Maryland and was acquitted of the charge of murder which had been brought against him by the Pennsylvanians."

Even the Governor of Pennsylvania admitted that Cresap had a right to thus defend his house. We continue to quote Mr. Wroth:

"This attack and others on Cresap and his neighbors were accompanied by threats against all who continued to pay allegiance, or in other words, taxes, to Lord Baltimore. Indeed at one time the Marylanders were disturbed by the rumor that the Indians would be set upon them, but as this means of eviction was never tried, it seems probable that the threat to employ it, which had frightened them thoroughly, was engendered in great measure of rum and enthusiasm. The whole period is a vexed one, with arrests and recriminations now on one side and now on the other, the two governors making respectful representations to each other, and their officers using any but respectful means to settle a question which kept the whole countryside in a state of open war."

According to Dr. Archer's manuscript: "In his affidavit Cresap also states that some time before this attack on his

house he had suggested to John Hendricks, who had taken up a tract of land near Cresap, to 'take it up under Lord Baltimore, and live peaceably. Hendricks replied that he regarded not Lord Baltimore, for he had the Indians at his command, and they would defend him.' The deponent adds that an Indian once presented a gun at him, and afterwards declared that he was hired by Hendricks to kill him. The version of this story as given by Brantz Mayer in his "Logan and Cresap," is that Cresap's enemies hired an Indian to assassinate him in his own house; but, won over by his hospitality, the Indian disclosed the plot and was forgiven by Cresap.

"William Smith concludes his testimony by saying that, during the Christmas holidays he was one of a company at the house of the old pioneer, James Patterson, and 'that some of them, to discourage him from settling in the disputed territory, as was his intention, declared that there were disciplined men enough in Donegal township to beat all Maryland.' Although the settlers of Donegal township were Scotch-Irish, who are noted for their fighting qualities, this tremendous boast may perhaps be mainly charged to the too free use of the flowing bowl at the Yule-tide rouse.

"Soon after this Cresap captured his arch-enemy, Hendricks, and took him to Annapolis. 'And in February the Council ordered that the sheriff of Anne Arundel bring the bodies of John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall before the board immediately. They appeared and made their defense. It was ordered that they be committed to the sheriff of Anne Arundel county.' The commitments, drawn by the Attorney General and approved by the board, set forth that 'John Hendricks hath frequently fomented divers riots and other violences and disturbances of the peace of the Lord Proprietary, and hath deterred and intimidated several persons from settling in this his Lordship's province - sometimes threatening to induce the Indians to fall upon and destroy the persons of such as would so settle, and to plunder them and burn their houses, to the great terror of his Majesty's subjects, and the subversion of his Lordship, the Proprietary, his peace, etc., etc.' Minshall's commitment was of the same purport."

The Blockhouse Fort-Dwelling

We continue with Dr. Archer's narrative:

"These early encounters and brawls gave Cresap a foretaste of what he might expect, and admonished him to prepare for the worst. Accordingly he went to work to construct on his plantation a 'blockhouse' (half residence and half fort, common on the frontier), in which he could live with his family, and to which he could, when hard pressed, retreat with the handful of adherents who espoused his cause. It is said that these few men were enlisted as Maryland Militia, and that Cresap paid them at the rate of twelve pounds a year. It is more than likely, however, when we consider the ultimate aim of their services, that the bills were footed at Annapolis."

We may be sure that Cresap's watchful enemies did not allow him to complete his fort unmolested. They harassed him in every way possible. In a statement to the authorities he complained that the Pennsylvanians threatened those of his neighbors whom he tried to employ to assist him, so that he was handicapped for lack of help in the construction of his dwelling. From the deposition of George Soldner before the Council, it appears that "in January or February, 1734-5, while he was at work on Thomas Cresap's plantation, Robert Buchanan, of Lancaster County, John Wright (a Quaker preacher and chief justice of the same county), two of his sons, John Emerson, a lawyer, accompanied by about thirty men, several of whom were armed with hangars and pistols, came and took the deponent and six others off to Lancaster jail, where they were confined ten days and obliged to attend two courts before they were discharged; and that there never was any indictment or information found or exhibited against them that he knows, or even heard of; and that he knows not why they were imprisoned, but that he has heard it was for working for Cresap on his land." The Governor then issued a proclamation for the apprehension of the above named tresspassers, and offered a reward of ten pounds for the capture of each of them.

The structure was eventually completed, but came to a tragic end, as we shall presently learn.

The Archer manuscript continues: "The old Indian trader, James Patterson, who was the pioneer settler of Lancaster County, and lived at this time on the Susquehanna, nearly opposite to Cresap's, though in the decline of life, took an active part, as he had a vital interest, in this border warfare; for while it lasted his trade with the Indians on the west side of the river was well nigh destroyed. He owned a tract of land near Cresap's, where his pack-horses were pastured, which carried his goods and peltries to and from the Indian villages. In November, 1732, Daniel and William Lowe, sons of John Lowe, Cresap's brother-in-law, who lived on land adjoining Patterson's tract, were suspected by the latter, whether wrongfully or not does not appear - of shooting several of Patterson's pack-horses. The old pioneer and his young son - afterwards a famous frontiersman - and several other persons, including a constable, crossed the river on the ice, arrested the Lowes, and after a struggle, took them to Lancaster, where they were released on bail; and that is the last we hear of the case.

"With a twenty-five mile stretch of howling wilderness between him and the nearest settlement of Baltimore county, and with twice that distance to Joppa, the county seat, Cresap labored under great disadvantages - such, indeed, as would at once have disheartened a less heroic spirit. Moreover his enemies were just across the river, in flourishing settlements, with magistrates and all other officials within easy reach. This was immensely in their favor, from the fact that, as there was no actual war, each side, in coping with the other, pretended to act, and for the most part did act, under its civil officers. To compensate in some measure this great disadvantage, Lord Baltimore, in 1731 or 2, commissioned Cresap a justice of the peace, and appointed his brother-in-law, William Cannon, a constable.

"It was also about this time that Baltimore patented to Cresap three large islands, called the 'Isles of Promise,' lying almost in the course of the ferry. The river is two miles wide at that point, which may have been selected for some real or imaginary advantage which the islands would give it. It was from one of these islands that he was rescued by the Indians.

The New Ferry - Cresap Before the Council

“According to an affidavit of Samuel Blunston, dated January, 1734 (Pennsylvania Archives), Thomas Cresap sent a number of men to Wrightsville to construct a ferry. As Captain of militia he was to protect them from any attacks of the Pennsylvanians. A ‘picket’ was kept stationed at a point where the opposite shore could be plainly seen, to give warning of the enemy’s approach. The Pennsylvanians naturally resented this move to establish an opposition ferry so near to one operated by one of their own men. Accordingly the sheriff of Lancaster County (across the river), and a posse of men, were dispatched to put a stop to the new venture. When the ‘picket’ on duty at the time - who happened to be Mrs. Cresap, who had acted in a similar capacity on another occasion - saw the Pennsylvanians taking to their boats across the river, she mounted her horse and hastened to notify her husband. Cresap was working on his plantation two miles down the river. By the time he had rounded up his militiamen and got to the ferry, the Pennsylvanians had captured the eight men at work there, and were enroute to Lancaster with them. Cresap and his men went to Lancaster, forced an entrance to the jail and released the captives.

“On March 26, 1735, Cresap deposed before the Council that he had received information from several creditable persons that one John Emerson, a practicing lawyer and assemblyman of Pennsylvania, and Robert Buchanan, sheriff of Lancaster county, have, by virtue of some authority which they have, or pretend to have, from the government of Pennsylvania, laid in wait to seize and take him to some jail in said province, and have frequently declared and sworn that they would take him either dead or alive, and that they have offered large rewards to several persons to take him, either dead or alive, and to set his house on fire; that he is really afraid that said Emerson and Buchanan will do him some personal injury, or destroy his property, or cause the same to be done. And to confirm his fear he further sets forth, that three men came from Pennsylvania to Joppa, in Baltimore County, who confessed that they were sent thith-

er on purpose to entice him to go along with them towards his own house, with intent to surprise and seize him on the road, and that the said Emerson and Buchanan, with several others, took one William Cannon (brother-in-law of deponent), who is constable, and some other persons on the road, about ten miles to the southward of deponent's plantation, and staid at the place some considerable time awaiting deponent, and he not coming, they tied and carried away said constable, whom they still detain as a prisoner.

"The consideration of this testimony was deferred to the next Council day, April 23, 1735, when it was resolved that the Attorney General prepare a representation to be sent to the Lord Proprietary (probably then in England), and that the Governor be pleased to issue his proclamation for apprehending said Emerson and Buchanan. A proclamation was issued, offering fifty pounds for each of them.

"The one great aim of the Pennsylvanians throughout the whole six years of petty strife, and which they at last confessed, was to catch Cresap, as the head and front of all their troubles. That they never succeeded under circumstances so favorable (already recounted) only shows what a formidable foeman, both for vigilance and personal prowess, they had to cope with. Once, on reaching Annapolis, after running the gauntlet, as he often did, he swore that 'a hundred and fifty d---d Scotch-Irish from Donegal lay along the fences and in the bushes to catch him.' Of course they could have shot him, but they wanted to take him alive - the 'dead or alive' reward being no incentive to them. These Scotch-Irish were by far the doughtiest foes he had to deal with, yet he always admired them; for, as he said, they could be depended upon to fight. For the Quakers he had not much respect. Their main business seems to have been to bring matters up to the fighting point, and then to send for the Donegalians, several miles off, to do the bloody part of the work."

Further testimony before the Council is to the following effect (Archer manuscript): "On the 23rd of September, 1735, the Sheriff of Lancaster County, a deputy sheriff and three other men, came to the plantation of James Ogle, threw down his fences, rode through his buckwheat, and

seized Ogle and Patrick Conner, and served a writ on Andrew Magill. Magill protested that he paid his levy in Maryland, and that if he owed them anything and they would apply to the officers of Maryland, he would willingly submit to their decision. The sheriff replied that they were then in Pennsylvania, and forced Magill away.

"The following day the sheriff again invaded the Maryland Colony. He went to the house of Jacob Laughman, a German (loyal to Baltimore), broke open his door, served a writ on him for debt (taxes), beat his wife (she resisting the intrusion into her home), damned him, beat him with a club, and dragged him off."

Mr. Wroth, in his account of this affair, quotes Laughman's deposition¹ regarding the affair, as follows:

"On the way to jail we were met by five Dutchmen. One of the Sherr. Gang asked the Dutchmen where they were going. They making no answer, one of the Sherrs. men struck one of the Dutchmen as they sate on Horses back another lusty Dutchman getts off (sic) his Horse said he could not stand & see that then they immediately all got to Fighting Upon which this Depont. thought he would Assist his Countrymen & went to pick up a Stick when an Irishman Comes behind him & knocked him down with a Club where he Lay he knows not how long but the first Passage this Depont. remembers after Coming to himself was that he see the Sheriff and his Company running away. Upon which his Countrymen the Dutchmen loosing their Horses got up and rode after them And in a very little time returned with the High Sheriff of Lancaster Robert Buchanan whom they told this Depont. they had catched and went directly with said Sheriff to Capt. Cresap's."

Says Mr. Wroth, in his comment: "We cannot doubt that Cresap was glad to see the approach of this polyglot company of warriors, leading a discomfited prisoner and nursing their own broken heads. If a man would live and thrive on his Lordship's northern boundary in 1735, he must have a hard fist and a hard head, with the willingness to use the one and sacrifice the other in whichever cause he espoused."

¹Council Proceedings, 1735.

We are not told what Cresap did with Sheriff Buchanan, but it is quite likely he was placed under arrest and taken to Annapolis, as Cresap was arresting all the Pennsylvanians he could catch, and taking them to the Annapolis jail. Each side continued its efforts to compel the other to recognize its authority. About three weeks after the Laughman-Buchanan affair, a new Sheriff was appointed for Lancaster County. We are lead to wonder if Buchanan was not deposed because of his miserable failure with the "Dutchmen." The new Sheriff, Thomas Smith, with a posse of men, crossed the river (October 15), with warrants for the arrest of a number of the Marylanders, some for debt (taxes), and some for disturbing the peace. The sheriff said it was part of his plan to take Cresap, and that he would shoot him down at first sight. They arrested several but the wily Cresap escaped their clutches.

The Campaign of 1736

In the spring of 1736, the Maryland authorities began to bear down harder on those residents of the region who refused to pay the levies to Lord Baltimore. Their plan was to forcibly eject the disloyal ones and give the land to those who would declare allegiance to Baltimore. With this end in view - quoting the Archer manuscript: "On the 6th of May Captain Cresap, with a party of some twenty or thirty, some of them armed, moved up the river in the vicinity of Wright's ferry and began to survey on the plantation of John Wright and John Hendricks. As might be expected, they were not allowed to complete these surveys without interference from the Pennsylvanians. They were attacked and driven from the field."

Before giving the details of Cresap's next move in the matter of these ejectments and collecting of rents for Baltimore, we quote a very interesting letter written by John Hendricks to the Pennsylvania Proprietary, bearing on the subject before us. The letter is copied from the Pennsylvania Archives.

"August 23, 1734

"It is with no small troble I am obliged to intimate this to thee to let thee understand that this very instant of time came here Thomas Grisop (Cresap) with seven men of the Marylanders with force of arms and took off my canno before I was aware of theyer cuming and had not my family cum on them unawares they had laid hands on my flat and would a taken it away only they were prevented the(y) finding there was a good many people and some of the neighbors standing present at the time; also some boards of mine the took with them and Grisop swore in a months time he would have possession of all and that the land properly belonged to him also a man that works for me that lives by my doore Grisop gave him warning that he must leave the little house he was in and if he did not leave the house emediately he would send all his family to prison. . .

"John Hendricks"

Sometime later in the same year, Cresap and his men arrested Hendricks and Joshua Minshall. There are several letters in the Pennsylvania Archives written by them while in jail, to the Pennsylvania Proprietary; we quote:

"Anaples gayl ye 20 of ye 12 mo 1734

"These are to let thee know we were comited to preson ye 19 day of this instant . . . and John Hendricks is very bad with fever and stiches he lise at one Peter overs so not in preson with me yet I am in a nasty stinking lousy hole and they will not take paper money so am like to suffer the Governor and Counsel are to sit this weke and then we shall be examined. . . .

Joshua Minshall"

We follow the Archer manuscript: "The difficulties on the border were seriously complicated in the summer of 1736 by the devious course persued by certain Germans, who soon after Cresap's first advent into that region, had begun to cross over from the east side of the river and settle on the Indian lands near the Cresap settlement. The tenure by which they held these lands under the Penns was very precarious, from the fact that the Penns themselves did not

at that time, pretend to own them, as they had not yet been relinquished to them by the Indians. These Germans, however, from the first, were required to pay taxes on their lands to the Pennsylvania authorities. This condition of things would seem to involve a moral muddle; for if the Indians had a right to the land, the Pennsylvanians were certainly not entitled to the profits thereof, whether in taxes or in produce.

"Some of the most influential Germans, dissatisfied with this anomalous state of affairs, were induced by Cresap to go with him to Annapolis, where, after a conference with the Governor, they took out patents for their lands, for which they stipulated to pay taxes to the amount of about two dollars per annum on each hundred acres. Lord Baltimore's indisputable right to the territory, as so plainly laid down in his charter, had, of course, great weight in determining them to this transfer of allegiance.

"It was not long before sixty of the Germans, following the example thus set them, renounced their allegiance to Pennsylvania and took their patents under Baltimore. After two or three years, however, probably fearing that the latter was likely to lose this territory in the end, and thinking that a timely submission would tend to conciliate the Pennsylvania authorities, who were greatly irritated by their renouncement, sent in an humble petition of date, August 11, 1736. This petition is certainly a remarkable document, if inconsistency in action, weakness of logic, and generalities by no means glittering, can make it so. The reason assigned for their return to their first love, is, 'we have been made use of, by threats and punishment, to answer purposes which tend to our ruin.' And yet they do not specify a single instance of this use of threats and punishments by Marylanders, nor have I been able to find a hint of any in all the numerous papers which I have seen on the subject. And the petition goes on to declare that 'for these and many other cogent reasons (not one of which is specified), we conclude that the Governor and Magistrates of that Province (Maryland) do not themselves believe us to be settled within the real bounds of his Lordship's Dominions.'

Marylanders Rally to Collect Levies from Germans

"The above petition concludes with a 'desire that our intentions may be communicated to the Governor of Maryland.' The Marylanders seem to have been already fully aware of these 'intentions', for soon afterwards (Sep. 2) the authorities of Baltimore County mustered their forces to bring the disloyal Germans to obedience. A young man by the name of Benjamin Chambers (afterwards Colonel Chambers, and founder of Chambersburg, Pa.), in an account of his experiences in the border conflict, written forty years after, stated that he was sent as a spy (by the Pennsylvanians) to learn the plans of the Maryland Militia in this move. Word had reached the Pennsylvanians that there would be 'a muster of militia of Baltimore county, Sep. 2, at Col. Nathaniel Rigby's (who lived near Darlington), in order to draft a large number to go up to Codorus (the German settlement) to distrain for levies that they were pleased to charge the inhabitants there.'

"Chambers went to the muster, pretending to be in quest of his runaway servant, 'who,' he says, 'was safe at home.' 'Soon after I went into the company,' he continues, 'I was told Cresap had been there that morning but had gone to Colonel Hall's to meet the Governor of Maryland, who was to come to the muster that day, to give his orders against Pennsylvania. On hearing that Cresap was to come with the Governor, as he knew me well, I knew my doom was to go to gaol for stopping him and his Lordship's surveyors, so I thought I must go'.¹ He went to his horse for that purpose, but Colonel Rigby, seeing him about to go, had him brought back and subjected him to a very rigid examination, which is given in detail, and in which Chambers parried with a skill worthy of a better cause. He frankly acknowledged (in his statement made afterwards) that he told a great many lies, which, of course, would have shocked the god-fearing Quakers who sent him, though held to be allowable in a spy under the rules of war.

¹Chambers was one of the company who, a few months before, had attacked Cresap and his men when they were surveying land near Wright's ferry.

"Cresap's increasing vigilance is shown by the fact that he had apprised Rigby that a spy was to be sent by the very route Chambers had come (this route is detailed in his statement). It was this, no doubt, that made Rigby so persistent. 'He said he would keep me,' wrote Chambers, 'till the Governor and Cresap would come, and if Cresap knew anything against me, he would send me to Annapolis.' He adds that he had to content himself with the thought 'that Rigby could give no orders but I would hear them (and bear them back with him if he got off with his life). He mustered the regiment and informed them they were to collect the levies in the settlement of Codorous. I heard the day appointed that they were to rendezvous at Wright's ferry - then I thought I had got my errand, and if I could prevail with the Colonel to let me go, his detaining me had well answered the design I went about. I resolved that I would turn a corner on them that night if possible. . . . But I prevailed on him so that he dismissed me at night as an honest man.'

"Chambers went home with one of the militia-men, whose house he left next morning at break of day, on the plea that when Cresap came to the muster-ground, so great was his spite against Pennsylvania, he would say he was a spy and send after him. Chambers states that he got to Wright's ferry that night, and on hearing that 'there was a great company at the rearing of a house in Donegal,' he at once set out to inform them of the impending invasion, for it was in that township that the Scotch-Irish lived, who were depended on to do the fighting.

"On the night of September 4, 1736, three hundred¹ Marylanders arrived at Cresap's, under Colonel Rigby, Colonel Edward Hall and Captain Charles Higginbotham, accompanied by the sheriff of Baltimore (William Hammond) and Messrs. Paca and Guest, Justices of the peace.

"Next day (Sunday) about noon, the Marylanders came in arms, on horse-back, with beat of drum and sound of trumpet, to the plantation of John Hendricks, whose house

¹In Chambers' statement he gave the number of Militiamen as one hundred. The sheriff's posse would hardly number two hundred. Dr. Archer thought the number (300) as given in the Pennsylvania Archives, an exaggeration. - Com.

had been converted into a fort, and in which about thirty Pennsylvanians had been gathered to defend it. The Marylanders demanded that some Germans, who were also in the house, be delivered up to them. This being refused, preparations were made to storm the house, when the Sheriff of Lancaster County sent to William Hammond, Sheriff of Baltimore County, a written message, 'asking their reason for coming in that hostile manner to threaten the peace of the Province;' to which they received the answer, that they 'were not come to disturb the peace of the Province of Pennsylvania, but to suppress riots and keep the peace of Baltimore County, and that he would discharge his duty by endeavoring to bring the offenders to public justice.'

"Justice Guest, on the part of Maryland, then appointed ten o'clock next morning for a conference. But Colonel Rigby, on seeing three flat-boats of armed Donegalians approaching (no doubt on Chambers' notice), with the evident intention of offering battle, ordered his whole force to withdraw. Cresap wanted to fire some blunderbusses into the crowded boats, but was prevented by Rigby. The parties in the boats were certainly at great disadvantage, and it is not unlikely that the sudden contemplation of the fearful slaughter that must have resulted from the adoption of Cresap's suggestion - a slaughter out of all proportion to such petty border frays - restrained Colonel Rigby, and not a want of nerve, as implied by the Pennsylvania record, that 'the Marylanders, after marching up in battle array with beat of drum and sound of trumpet, ingloriously retreated to Captain Cresap's fort.' Chambers merely says of this affair, 'The Marylanders, seeing what they took to be an overmatch for them, saw fit to retreat.' Cresap, however, who, by reason of his comparatively isolated situation, had been so long and so grievously harassed and irritated by wrongs and insults from overwhelming numbers, was deeply indignant, and gave vent to his indignation in no measured terms, at this retreat in the face of the enemy, just at the moment when he thought his time to pay off old scores had come. The Pennsylvania chronicles represent him as keeping up a fight during the remainder of the day (probably

with the help of some of his own retainers), killing and wounding several of the enemy, and capturing eight, whom he carried off to Annapolis."

Among the several depositions in the Pennsylvania Archives bearing on this phase of the Border conflict, is one by Daniel Southerland, who was with Cresap for a time but deserted him and went over to the Pennsylvanians. We quote:

"This deponent was at the house of Thomas Cresap when the three hundred men who came up from Maryland were there. The men who were called the soldiers blamed Cresap very much for the disturbances that had happened in those parts, and they did not think they were obliged to go fight with the people of Pennsylvania in Cresap's behalf; to which Cresap swore and said that they were only afraid of their mother's calf skins, and that it was Lord Baltimore's right he was maintaining, and he disregarded all of them for he had the Governor of Maryland's orders for what he did. But the men called him names and offered any of them to fight him. This deponent has frequently heard the said Cresap call Col. Hall, who commanded the 300 Militia from Md., a damned coward for not suffering him the said Cresap to fire with a blunderbuss upon the people of Pa. who were coming over the river in a flat. . . But the said Cresap affirmed Lord Baltimore would soon be over in Md. (he seems to have been in England at the time), and then he would drive all the Pennsylvanians to the devil, and the court in Phila. would be called in Lord Baltimore's name. . .

"Daniel Southerland"

[Note: Philadelphia was within the bounds of the original Maryland Charter.—Compilers.]

We continue with the Archer manuscript: "Next day the Sheriff of Lancastsr County sent another message, requesting the Marylanders 'peaceably to depart,' and offering 'if any of them would meet the magistrates of the county and certain other influential persons who were then with him, and endeavor amicably to settle the unhappy differences at present subsisting, they would be civilly received.' To this message the Sheriff of Baltimore County returned a threatening and insolent answer.

"Probably not the least effective stroke—to say nothing of its morality—made in the midst of this campaign by the Pennsylvanians, was the use they made of a false report started by the Penns, who pretended to have received a letter from England to the effect that Lord Baltimore had fallen into such disfavor with Parliament that his estates were to be sequestered, and that he himself had fled to the continent to escape imprisonment.

"It must be kept in mind that all the information that I have been able to gather concerning this particular expedition is from Pennsylvania authorities and of course—which in only a few instances quote from Maryland records—are more or less mixed with partiality and prejudice.

"It seems unaccountable that John Hendricks, hitherto Cresap's bitterest foe, should, on this occasion, have gone over to Lord Baltimore's party, just at a time when the party had signally failed in its object. Yet he not only did this, but also decoyed Capt. John Wilkins, a very influential citizen of Lancaster county, to go within reach of the enemy and then caused him to be bound and carried off to Annapolis.

"The Pennsylvania records fail to tell us how the expedition resulted—leaving, in fact, Col. Rigby's command at Cresap's fort, to which he had withdrawn on the 5th. The following, from Johnston's 'History of Cecil County' (for which he does not give his authority), is all that I can find as to the terms of the temporary settlement which was reached by the contending parties. 'The Marylanders', says Johnston, 'were induced to return without molesting the Germans, on a pledge that they (the Germans) would consult together and give an answer to Lord Baltimore's requisition to acknowledge his authority'.

"The promised answer being adverse to his Lordship's claims, we find that about a month afterwards an association of 350 men—most of them from Maryland, though some of them were from Chester county, Pa., was formed with the design of driving out the recalcitrant Germans and taking possession of their farms. The originator of

these evictions seems to have been Rev. Jacob Henderson, of whom I can learn nothing, though he was probably a resident of Baltimore county. Of course the indefatigable Cresap was to head the expedition. The leading spirit of the association in Chester county was Henry Munday, of London Grove township. On information lodged, he was arrested by the Pennsylvania authorities at his home, on the 15th of November during a meeting there of some of the members of the association; and on his person was found the following paper, signed by thirty persons, all of them presumably, of Chester county.

‘Mr. Henry Munday: Sir—We the underneath subscribers, being informed that there is some vacant land and plantations near Susquehanna river, that were settled by some Dutch (German) families, & that the said lands were by them located by warrants issued from the land office of the province of Maryland, as of the right & property of the Lord Baltimore: & that since the said Dutch families hath disclaimed the right & property of the said Lord Baltimore & hath taken some umbrage (an old word for shelter) under the Profunctionary Penns, & we are informed that the absolute fee & right to the said land is within the limits & bounds of the Lord Baltimore’s patent or charter, that the Lord Baltimore’s chief agent hath & doth give encouragement for the re-settling of the said vacant plantations & lands. We therefore pray & request that you will in our behalf & stead intercede with the Governor & agent, & settle us in such vacant land or plantations; & we shall all be willing to pay such fee or rent-charge as his Lordship usually demands; & we shall with our lives & fortunes, defend the same & be subject to the laws of his province. Sir, we shall be all your very much obliged.’

“Of the thirty names appended to the paper, seven are Charltons, two Limisons, and two Bettys. There is also a list of fifty-two names, including nearly all the foregoing thirty. The majority of them may have been from Maryland—though I can recognize but two as being from the Harford portion of Baltimore county. Arthur Brownlee,

who once lived near the Lower Cross Roads (Churchville), and William Webb, afterwards for many years a Justice of the Peace, and in 1775-6 a revolutionary committeeman. To this list is appended a certificate by Gov. Ogle that he has instructed Thomas White, Deputy Surveyor, to lay out in the names of the said persons, 200 acres each.

Munday, in a letter to 'Rev. Mr. Jacob Henderson', dated November 14—the very day before Munday's arrest—says, 'I met with a disappointment about receiving a preference or first choice for them (friends in Chester county), occasioned by the sinister ends & practices of two persons (he no doubt refers to Charles Higginbotham and Edward Leet) who made head of (headed?) a separate party against me, notwithstanding I first apprised them of the design, & they promised to come in as co-partners. It is now agreed that both parties take their choice by lots drawn. * * * They (his friends) have a reliance on your friendship in this affair, as you, being the first that projected the settling the said lands & plantations, may have much influence on the Governor, notwithstanding the directions given.'

"The testimony of Edward Leet, of Chester county, a renegade member of the association and a grey haired sinner (for he had passed his three score and ten), covers several pages of closely written foolscap, and on close study affords strong evidence, not only of his having given the information on which his neighbor, Munday, and others were arrested, but also of his having joined the association for the express purpose, making, as he did along with Higginbotham and four others from Chester county, a visit to Gov. Ogle at Annapolis, in order to learn there the details of the plan of campaign, only to divulge them treasonably (?), three weeks afterwards. The five went to Annapolis by way of Cresap's where they spent the first night—Mrs. Cresap making, at first, some difficulty about admitting them, as her husband was not at home. After visiting the lands to be taken, they went on to Annapolis, where they arrived the 30th of October and where they found Cresap, who went with them to the Governor's.

"His Excellency told them he 'intended to dispossess the Dutch settlers, and for that end he was sending of arms and would very soon give the necessary orders to the sheriff; that he had ordered arms for them, and in a month's time would put each of the applicants in possession of 200 acres of land, give them good titles, and defend them therein'. Leet also states that the Governor offered rewards for the capture of the two Quaker justices, Blumstein and Wright, who, he thought, were the most likely to make difficulties in the execution of the plan; wherefore Higginbotham assured him he could have both of them captured. After leaving the Governor's, Cresap told them that 'he had come to Annapolis to receive and actually had received, on board a sloop, a considerable quantity of fire-arms, powder and ball (no doubt the same which the Governor had just spoken of), which were to be carried into Baltimore county to Col. Rigby's to be used in dispossessing the Dutch who had revolted from Maryland'. Leet says further that 'Munday arrived in Annapolis while he was there, and appeared to be much dissatisfied that Higginbotham was beforehand with him.' It would appear that Munday's dissatisfaction arose from finding himself and his friends thus forestalled in the matter (before referred to) of getting first choice of the lands.

"By Leet's own testimony, he, Higginbotham, hurried back to Chester county by the shortest route, while the others took the very round about way by which they had all gone to the Maryland capital. He concludes by saying 'This examinant having some reason to apprehend difficulties in this settlement on the Susquehanna, resolved to lay aside all further thoughts of the matter & adhering to that resolution he declined being at Munday's house on the 15th inst., where he understood several of those who had applied to the Governor of Maryland were to meet; & this examinant hearing of Munday being apprehended & judging some information was likewise given against himself, this examinant was so far from endeavoring to keep out of the way, that, hearing the sheriff & officers were at a

public house in the neighborhood, he went to them & surrendered himself.'

"The following paper strengthened by conjecture that it was Leet who revealed to the Pennsylvania authorities what he had heard at Annapolis.

"'At a Meeting of the Council—Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1736, James Logan, Esq., President of the Board, acquainted the board that an association of persons in Chester County & Maryland had undertaken to oust by force of arms those Dutch on the west side of the Susquehanna river and to possess themselves of their plantations, which they propose to draw lots for; * * * for this end arms and ammunitions were provided and lodged at the house of one Rigby in Baltimore county, Maryland; and that on making this discovery a warrant was issued by one of the provincial judges for apprehending several persons, particularly one Henry Munday. * * * Munday and Edward Leet were arrested and brought to Philadelphia. Charles Higginbotham, who was in the house at the time, made his escape."

"Now we know full well from subsequent wants that Capt. Higginbotham did not give the information which led to the arrest; and when we consider the time of that arrest—just two weeks after the visit to Annapolis—the nature of the information, and Leet's devious course, the fair presumption is that he was the informer, and that his conveyance under arrest to Philadelphia was a mere blind to save him from the stigma of treachery. It was on this occasion that the petition (before given) for a share of land, was found on Munday's person.

"I can no where get any information about the subsequent proceedings of this association or any hint that it was ever started on its march to the disputed territory. The probability is that the premature betrayal of its plans, by enabling the enemy to gather a large force, caused it to collapse without military action—for its main hope of success, so far from its base, was necessarily from an unexpected descent. It is true that according to the deposition of one Southerland taken three weeks after the arrest, Mrs.

Cresap, on the 20th of November while visiting a friend on the east side of the Susquehanna, heard that 'Munday and Leet and seventy men whom Cresap expected up from Col. Nathan Rigby's were taken, with papers,'—but it was rumor of an exciting period, and may or may not have been true. Be that as it may, the Pennsylvania authorities appear to have been thoroughly alarmed by the disclosures, and at once resolved to bring matters to a crisis by vigorous action."

It would appear from the foregoing account that, as Cresap said, "he had the Governor's orders for what he did." The Militia having refused to act, the Governor sanctions his plan to muster a Company of his own, and, with the assistance of the Sheriff's posse, dispossess the Germans of the lands, and settle others upon them. Jealousy among the would-be settlers, and the revealing of the new plan to the Pennsylvania authorities, hastened affairs to a crisis. Before we chronicle the final episode in this unhappy state of affairs we quote another interesting portion of the Southerland deposition, re Mrs. Cresap's visit to the friend across the river, referred to by Dr. Archer in the paragraph next above. Southerland said:

"And this deponent further says that on Thursday the 18th of November last past he being at the house of the said Cresap, Hannah wife of the said Cresap crossed the said river to Feens farm where John Emerson lately lived and on Saturday returned back, and in the hearing of this deponent told her husband Thomas Cresap, that she was informed by Mary Emerson that Munday and Leet, two of the heads of a party of near seventy men who Cresap expected up from Natl Rigby's were taken with their papers and Governor Ogle's letter; and the said Hannah further told her husband if himself and Jacob (Cresap's servant) and some other hands would go over the river, the said Mary Emerson would engage John Ross in a game of cards, and in the mean time they should come in, seize and carry him away, upon which this deponent says, the aforesaid Jacob (formerly a servant of the said Mary Emerson) swore he would be avenged of said Ross, and that he would go over

the river and shoot him to which Thomas Cresap replied he would not be a faithful servant except he did it, and Miles Foy, then present, offered to go over with the said Jacob, and wait in the canoe while he committed the murder, and take him safely back, to which Cresap added a promise of his freedom provided he did it, and a discharge with a pass to travel into Maryland, where he said the Pennsylvania men durst not follow him. And this deponent further says that on Monday the 22nd of the same month, Thomas Cresap sent two men with four horses to Nat Rigby's for arms and ammunition and that the said Cresap daily expected 150 men who were to be conducted by him to the Dutch settlements to take the people out of their homes in the night by force of arms and carry them to Md., as the said Cresap told this deponent, and these people were to hold the said places by force of arms as tenants to Lord Baltimore."

The Capture of Cresap, and Burning of his Home

But, alas for Cresap's well laid plans! The fates are against him. The Pennsylvanians, now wise to his preparations, became desperately determined to capture him - alive if possible, but dead if necessary. Sheriff Smith of Lancaster County recruited a large posse - mostly of the Donegal Scotch-Irish. On the night of November 23rd they gathered at a point directly opposite Cresap's home across the river. About two hours before day, on the morning of the 24th, they stealthily crossed the river and surrounded Cresap's stronghold. This siege of Cresap's Fort-dwelling, which lasted all day, November 24, 1736, is interestingly portrayed in the depositions of various individuals who participated in, or witnessed it. These depositions were taken shortly after the siege, and are preserved, some in the Pennsylvania Archives and some in the Maryland Archives. We quote first the deposition of Samuel Scott, one of Sheriff Smith's men:

"December 4, 1736.

"Samuel Scott, of the County of Lancaster, aged 33 years being sworn, says that at the desire of Samuel Smith, Esq., Sheriff of Lancaster County, he, the deponent, on the 23rd

day of November last about midnight, went with several other persons, to the number of twenty-four in all over the river Susquahanna to assist the Sheriff in apprehending Thomas Cresap, pursuant to a Warrant for murder issued against him; that the said Sheriff and his assistants coming to Cresap's house about break of day on the 24th, the Sheriff found that Cresap had secured himself in his house, and with six men whom he had got with him, was resolved to defend himself against the said Sheriff, that the said Sheriff having called to Cresap and made known to him the warrant, aforesaid Cresap swore they should not take him alive, and that he would either kill or be killed and taking a glass in his hand drank damnation to himself and those with him if ever they surrendered; that he threw out some small quantity of gunpowder, and desired this deponent and the other assistants of the Sheriff to smell to it or take it as a dram, he was well provided with a sufficient quantity for all of them, and declaring he was ready for them he called to them in the house with him to fire away on the dogs, upon which a blunderbus and gun were discharged from the house against the said Sheriff's company, of whom three, soon after running up to the house fired upon the house; that hereupon the Sheriff ordered all those with aim to desist from firing and again applying to Cresap, desired him either to surrender, or if force must be used, that he would send out his wife and children, and he should have time given him to shut up his door, but he continuing obstinate, the Sheriff and his assistants drew near to one end of the house, whereupon a blunderbus was attempted to be fired by Cresap and others with him, but the flint did not serve, for this deponent heard some of them curse the flint, and afterwards striking it with a knife the blunderbus was discharged but without any damage; that soon after John Allison, one of the Sheriffs' assistants was shot at but received no further damage than having his hat shot through in two places; that the Sheriff and his assistants continued to near sunset. And Cresap continuing obstinate and abusing and reviling in a violent manner the Proprietor and people of Pennsylvania. . . ."

Daniel Southerland, one of Cresap's men, from whose deposition we have already quoted, says further: "Cresap swore to this deponent and the rest of his men that he would pistol the first man who refused to fire at his command, or offered to capitulate, but an offer of indemnity being made to any who would come out of the house and leave the said Cresap, this deponent at the hazard of his life got out at the chimney and fled."

DEPOSITION OF FRANCES FOY (Mother of Mrs. Cresap)

¹Baltimore County ss: Xr 24th 1736.

The Deposition of Frances Foy Aged 60 years being duely Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God before me Charles Higinbotham One of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for this County deposeth as follows Viz: as she was sitting in her own house (not very distant from Captain Thomas Cresap's) and being alarm'd by the noise of two Guns left her house and went down to Cresap's, and that being Come there this Deponent saith she saw a great number of Men some sitting and standing about fires made without Doors nigh to Cresap's house and several others Standing behind trees all armed with Guns Swords and pistols, and this Deponent saith that she went up to a window in the house to speak with Captain Cresap, and that severall of these men Surrounding & besieging the said House pulled and dragged her away severall times from the window; and this Deponent saith that not being admitted to speak with Thos Cresap she withdrew and went homewards as far as one William Cannon's (another son-in-law), distant somewhat more than a quarter of a mile from Cresap's, & that being there she heard eight or ten Guns fired off at Cresap's, and being very uneasie and apprehensive that Thomas Cresap was kill'd, she went alone back again to said Cresap's and this Deponent further saith that then and there she saw men Surrounding the House and as this Deponent went behind said house she saw a large fire brand smoaking and flaming on a Shed or Shade Joining said house and one other fire Brand lying on the Ground which this Deponent believes

¹Maryland Historical Magazine, March, 1908.

had fallen from off the Shade, which said fire brand she this deponent Carried away to a fire somewhat distant from said house, and this Deponent saith that she asked them somewhat Angrily did they intend to burn the house, and they generally replied and Cried Damn him they wou'd burn him and the home both, and this Deponent further saith that she Labour'd strongly with these men in order to dissuade and divert them from such purpose, but they loudly swore and affirmed that they never wou'd desist untill they had taken him. And this deponent saith that some time after this she saw a flatt with five and twenty men in her who were all Armed and Landed just by Cresap's house, and this Deponent saith that one John Ross in Company with these Last men ordered her to be Carried away over the River in order (as she veryly believes) to prevent her being an evidence against them, and this Deponent further saith that Samuel Smith the then present high Sheriff of Lancaster told this Deponent that he was afraid the men wou'd do her a mischief unless she went away. This Deponent further saith that she prevailed with the above nam'd Mr. Samuel Smith to admit her to speak with the people in Cresap's house but that when she was permitted to approach to the Door she was immediately haul'd away by a croud of others and by these means prevented speaking with any in the house to her satisfaction. And this Deponent further saith that being obliged through their threats and menaces to depart out of their sight, Came to Cannon's house a second time. But Continuing very uneasie Left Cannon's . . . and being followed by some of her Daughters and coming within Sight of Cresap's house saw the said house all on fire and heard severall Guns fire and observed severall to fire after Captain Cresap and his family as he fled from his house in Order to save himself.

And this Deponent further saith that before she cou'd get down to the house Cresap was taken prisoner and carried into the flatt; & further saith that she was mett by 3 or 4 men leading a wounded prisoner one of Captain Cresap's men (Loughland Maloan by name) and forcing him into the flatt. This Deponent says she saw the Blood trickling down his Belly; and that after these Lancaster men had made

prisoners of Captain Cresap & his other two men she saw these Lancaster men violently beat and abuse the above named Loughland Maloan with the Butt ends of their musketts or Pistolls and heard Thos Cresap say to the men Carry him out, for the man was Kill'd. And this Deponent says she saw them haul him the said Maloan out of the flatt after dead, and heard one Edward Smout, Justice of Lancaster County say these words (viz) well 'tis man for man. And this deponent further says she saw them sett off the flatt and pass over the River Susquehanna with Captain Cresap and one Miles Foy [her own husband] prisoners. This Deponent says that she and some others made a Pen with fence Rails and laid the dead man therein; and further says that the next morning one William Lowe with her & others went down to the River Side where the Dead man was laid the Evening before, but found that he was Carried away; but Can't tell by whom, but that very nigh to the Pen where the Corps lay the evening before, the above William Lowe found a small Pistol.

Sworn to before me

Charles Higinbotham

Several other witnesses to these scenes gave similar testimony. Three of Mrs. Cresap's married sisters who lived near, and who accompanied their mother, Mrs. Foy, were among the deponents. One of them, Rachel Evans, adds this bit of information: "This Deponent saith that she hath been informed that Mr. Thomas Penn one of the Proprietors of Pensilvania has lately taken a Resolution to turn such as have Settled in this Deponents Neighborhood out of their Possessions by force and if he could not bring his Purpose to pass Otherwise he had Engaged the Indians to Assist therein And that the Indians were ready to Come when they should be sent for; And that the Neighbours are under Apprehensions and fears that the Indians will be Instigated by the said Mr Penn to destroy some of them this Deponents Neighbours."

And now, for the greatest thrill of all. It would be hard to find in all literature a more touching and thrilling narrative than Thomas Cresap's account of the besiegement and burning of his home and his capture. Says Lawrence C. Wroth:

"It would be difficult to tell the story better than did the indignant victim himself as he lay in Philadelphia jail. At this time he made a deposition which found its way into the muniment chest of Lord Baltimore, and today is preserved among the Calvert papers in the vaults of The Maryland Historical Society. Hear an injured man tell of his wrongs in sturdy, graphic language, the simplicity of which carries conviction of the narrator's belief in the justice of his cause:

Deposition of Thomas Cresap, Re his Capture'

On Wednesday the 24th of November before sun Rise Samuel Smith, Sheriff of Lancaster County with about Twenty four or twenty six persons Armed with Guns Pistols & Swords Surrounded the house of me the said Cresap wch very much surprised me I being then in Bed. As soon as I Could get out of bed I Demanded of them their Business there or what they wanted, whose Answer was to me that they Came in Order to Take me & that they had got me in a Cage and would not depart from thence until they had me Dead or Alive unless I would Surrender my Self Prisoner to them. My answer was that I would not surrender myself a Prisoner to them, for that as I was in my Own House which I Thought my Castle, Neither the Laws of God or Man would Compell me to Surrender, and therefore if they attempted to brake into my House they might Depend on my shooting some of them or using my Endeavors so to Do.

I produced some laws to make Appear to them the Ill Consequence Attending Persons breaking in or Offering so To Do or Destroy or Burn Houses Especially Hawkin's Pleas of the Crown, & of which I read some part to them, which they Did not Regard Telling me that they had the Laws of Pennsylvania to Try me by. They seized my Flat & sent some Hands in her Over the River which soon after Returned with Six or Eight and twenty men in her with

¹Maryland Historical Magazine, March, 1908, and quoted by Mr. Wroth.

Rum and Victualls. Upon the Coming of these Men, they & those who came first threatened my Life, presenting their Guns & Pistols at me & Surrounding my House to the great Terror of me & my family Especially my wife who was very big with Child and fell in Labour with the fright. Soon after my Flat Landed with the persons afd, and that they had Surrounded the House as already mentioned, they fired in at my House & then Drew off to a small Distance Loaded their Guns, Eat some Vitualls and Drank Rum & there continued for about Two Hours still threatening me all the time, & Came a second time and fired a Volley and then retired again & drank more Rum. At length finding their firing Inefectual they broke in an Out House of mine and Attempted to brake into my Dwelling House, upon which I fired a Pistoll with nothing in it but powder out of my House, which made them to Retire, & then fired a Volley of Shot at the House one shot of which took the Stock of my Gun in the House and went into a Post which was before my body, and by that means preserved me from the Shot which Otherwise would probably have been the Death of me. They afterwards Retired & Charged their Guns and so Continued until Mr. Smout one of the Justices of Lancaster County Came still threatening me, with some others with him upon which Smout Desired I would Surrender myself a Prisoner or that they would burn the House Over my head, he saying that they had a Sufficient Authority from the Propry of Pennsylvania & Two of the Judges of the Supreme Court for so Doing. My Answer was to him that as I thought I had a good Cause on my side and the Laws of England to protect me that I would not Surrender myself to them or words to that purpose. Whereupon soon afterwards they set my House on fire and the People Scattered about, some about Trees Stumps and other Obscure places until my House was all in a flame; upon which at the Instigation of my wife and Children who Cryed about me, Earnestly Desireing & pressing me to go out & let them go Out (my wife being then in Labour) and not perish in the flames, I Opened the Door and let

them go out and presently followed them, whereupon Several Guns were fired Several of which shots hit me particularly one in my shoulder, three small shott on my middle finger, and one on my right Eye brow, upon which I made Directly to my Landing, where I kept my Flat, where several persons Came upon me with Guns and Clubs, and Knocked me Down, there held me and made me a Prisoner, & soon after I was seized I saw them lead one Loughlin Malone one of my Servants who was with me in my House when it was set on fire, & was by them seated by me in the Flat, and being all of a Gore of Blood I asked him if he was Shott, who replied that he was. Upon which I asked him where his wound was, who laid his hand on his Belly. Then I asked him who Shott him; whose answer was to me that he Did not know the Man's name but that it was the man I used that Day to Call the Priest. I then asked him if he could show me the Man, whose answer was to me that that was the man (whose name I knew to be David Priest) and Instantly Dyed; upon which they Carryed him out of the Flat and laid him by the Water side and then Carryed me and the Rest of us over the River to John Rosses where they kept us that night and the next Day brought us to New Town in Lancaster County, and the fryday following brought me in Irons with Michael Risner, Miles Foy and Jacob Mathias Minshaw to Philadelphia Prison. In Testimony whereof I the said Thomas Cresap hereunto set my hand and am willing to Depose to the Truth of the Facts herein.

Thomas Cresap.

We the Subscribers who were in the House of Thomas Cresap all the Time mentioned in the foregoing Relation were Wittnesses of the Truth of the facts therein mentioned and are Ready to Depose to the same before any Majestrate Wittness our Hands.

Miles Foy

his

Michael M R Risner

mark

Jacob Mathias Manshaw

March 17th 1736-7 Came before me the Subscriber One of his Lordship's Justices of the peace for Ann Arundell County Thomas Lynn and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he see Thomas Cresap Miles Foy Michael Risner & Jacob Mathias Manshaw Sign the Above Relation and that the said Thomas Cresap Miles Foy Michael Risner & Jacob Mathias Minshaw were at the Time of such Signing in the Gaol of the Citty of Philadelphia.

Thos. Lynn

Sworn to at Annapolis the Day & Year
Abovementioned Before me

Wm. Rogers

"It is necessary to fall back on Jacob's narrative here if we are to follow Cresap during the few days intervening between his capture and his imprisonment in Philadelphia jail. According to him the gruesomeness of this night of battle, pillage and murder was somewhat relieved by a trick which Cresap played on his captors in their passage of the river.

'They tied his hands behind him, and were pushing across the river with their herculean prisoner watched and guarded by a man on each side; but our old Yorkshire hero, seizing a favorably opportunity, elbowed one of his guard overboard into the river. The night being dark, the Penrites thought it was Cresap in the water and fell upon him randum tandum with their poles; but poor Paddy—he was an Irishman—not pleased at all with this sport, made such lamentable cries that discovering their mistake, they hoisted him out of his cold bath.'

"It is permitted us to hope that this was the same Irishman who on another occasion stole up behind our friend Loughman and clubbed him into insensibility.

"When the victorious Pennsylvanians reached Lancaster,

they proceeded at once to shackle their prisoner, an indignity to which he submitted quietly until the work was finished, then, raising his iron bound wrists he brought them down upon the head of the smith and stretched that worthy on the ground. It was no wonder then, with the news of this and his other deeds of hardihood fresh in their recollection, that the entire population of Philadelphia turned out to see the 'Maryland monster,' as he was led in triumph into that city. One in the crowd asked him jocularly what he thought of Philadelphia, to whom he replied with a rather splendid bravado, 'Why, this is the finest city in the Province of Maryland.' There was surely a high, undaunted spirit in Thomas Cresap. And that spirit stayed with him throughout his life. In his will, dated nearly fifty years later, long after the irrevocable settlement of the boundary dispute, he described a tract of land as 'situated at Right's Ferry on the Susquehanna River, 'said' to be in Pennsylvania.'

"After the burning of Cresap's house, the Governor and Council petitioned¹ the King to put an end to 'This proceeding by Fire and Sword to establish the Bounds which are now in Dispute before the high Court of Chancery.' They state very strongly the case of Thomas Cresap, a Magistrate, whose house had been burned by these 'outrageous People,' and one of his men killed and others wounded, and they expressed astonishment at the refusal to release the prisoner on the ground that he 'had been guilty of a former Murder,' a very extraordinary contention, in the opinion of the Council, in view of the fact that some years ago when the Pennsylvanians attacked Cresap he 'in Defence of his House fired a gun, and shot the Deceased in the Leg or Thigh of which Wound he dyed; for this fact the Owner of the House was brought to his Tryal in this Province; and the late Governor of Pennsylvania was so sensible of this being the Truth of the Case, that he often declared the Owner of the house ought not to be ac-

¹Council Proceedings, 1736-7.

countable for that Mans Death.' The Council in view of these circumstances prayed his Majesty for the royal intervention. The King in Council on Aug. 18, 1737, orders¹ that the two proprietaries make no more grants of land in the disputed territory, and that they do not 'permit or Suffer any Tumults, Riots, or other Outrageous Disorders to be Committed on the Borders of their respective Provinces.'

"Both sides were well tired of the recourse to arms by this time, and the king's injunction was regarded as a good excuse for the cessation of open hostilities, although the few months following Cresap's capture saw numerous arrests, and one forced entry of a Pennsylvania jail with the consequent delivery of its Maryland prisoners. The territory remained in legal dispute for fourteen years after this, when as has been told, the Chancellor's decision of 1750 settled it for all time."

Dr. Archer concludes his account of the conflict:

"In retaliation for Cresap's capture, several settlers were seized in the disputed territory by the authorities of Maryland and carried off to that province. The Pennites soon became anxious to get rid of their prisoner; but he positively refused to accept his liberty, and vainly demanded a trial, conscious that his cause, inseparably identified as it was with Lord Baltimore's, was just. Not until the king's order to set him at liberty came, after a year's confinement, did he yield his determination. Meanwhile his family—their home in ashes—found shelter in an Indian village on Codorus creek, near where York now stands, and were hospitably maintained by the Indians until his return from captivity a year afterwards. This could not have been by any means the least romantic part of this remarkable woman's very romantic life. It would, indeed, be exceedingly interesting to learn the details of the life which she and her children led among those rude denizens of the forest.

¹Council Proceedings, 1736-7.

I have not been able, however, to glean a single item relating either directly or indirectly thereto. The question, too, naturally occurs, 'Why did she seek a home with them, rather than with relatives and friends in Maryland, who would doubtless have extended to her and her children the warmest of welcomes?' That she made a free choice (whatever her motive for so doing) of hardships and privations, which few white women who are forced to undergo, can long endure and live, only confirms the tradition of her indomitable spirit.

"During the siege of the Cresap home by the Pennsylvanians Mrs. Cresap is said to have aided in the defence though in exactly what capacity is not stated. Indeed she showed on several occasions wonderful nerve - quite equal, when we consider her sex, to that of her redoubtable husband." Mr. Jacob, in his account of the siege, said: "Aware of his perilous situation Cresap put out his son Daniel, nine years old, to warn his neighbors and friends to his assistance, but the assailants discovered and took him prisoner and kept him with them at their fire. The little fellow however well nigh played them a trick, for, seeing their powder in a handkerchief he siezed it and attempted to throw it into the fire, but they saw him and prevented it."

We continue with the Archer manuscript:

"It was only the dogged determination of the Penns, backed by the Scotch-Irish fighters from Donegal, that finally succeeded against Cresap. It is likely that had Lord Baltimore given Cresap entire control of the militia there would have been a bloody conflict, and no one can tell how matters would have terminated. With a year's imprisonment, loaded down with chains, his spirit could not be subdued.***He would at least have succeeded in allotting under Baltimore's patents, all the land between the Susquehanna River and Codorus Creek (a large and fertile region) which by the final agreement could have been permanently held under these patents." This, however, would not have given to Maryland that portion of the disputed territory. It could only have remained to the primary advantage of the individual settlers thereon.

"Soon after the capture of the leading spirit in Lord Baltimore's struggle for his territory, the Maryland authorities drew up an address to the king, with a full recital of their grievances on the border. The result was, that the royal council on the 18th Aug. 1737, in the name of his majesty, commanded the contending governors to 'prevent all riots, as well as all further settlements in the disputed territory until further commanded'. This ended the troubles; and in May, 1738, the two governors, with the royal consent, agreed on a temporary line, which was not to interfere with the actual possessions of the settlers, but merely to suspend all grants of lands in the disputed territory as defined by that line, until the adjustment of the right. This agreement was approved by the King and ordered to be carried into execution. The line was run in 1739—so much of it as was east of the Susquehanna being about one quarter of a mile south of and parallel to the present line; and the portion west of that river, the same distance south of the present line and also parallel thereto. There was no more bloodshed, but a war of words went on for twenty years longer, over the possession of a territory whose ownership ought never for a single moment to have been questioned by any honest man.

"In the final agreement, made July 4, 1760, between Frederick Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn, there was 'a saving of the rights of grantees and those claiming under them, in or to all lands held under grants from the proprietories of Maryland ceded by this agreement to Pennsylvania, where the grantee was in actual possession and occupation, and a similar saving as to lands ceded to Maryland'. It was also under this agreement that the Messrs. Mason and Dixon began their eight-years work running the famous line which bears their names, and marks for all time the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania."

CHAPTER IV

THOMAS CRESAP - MARYLAND PIONEER (Continued)

THE LONG MEADOWS - 1738-1742

Continuing on the trail of Thomas Cresap Mr. Wroth says:

"Cresap's next venture bespeaks him a man of unquenchable spirit. In common with other thousands of his day he had heard dimly the yet unspoken words of Greeley—'Young man, go west.' Instead of weakly complaining of his misfortunes, he gathered what utensils and stock were left to him, loaded his family upon a wagon and set out for the land beyond the Blue Ridge, where Mr. Daniel Dulany the elder, and others were succeeding in attracting settlers to lands in the Cumberland Valley, which they leased or sold on a system of easy mortgages. In addition to a valuable farm called Long Meadows which he obtained, probably in this way, from Mr. Dulany, Cresap borrowed from him 500 pounds currency and settled down in the midst of a growing population of English and German settlers, determined once more to secure for himself a home and a fortune."

Dr. Archer says: "This plantation, given him by Lord Baltimore for the numerous services rendered through so many hardships and perils during six years, was the only possession he now had. His old foe, Col. Chambers, whose plantation, by a strange destiny, was on the same stream a few miles higher up, in Franklin County, Pa., speaks of Cresap's plantation in his statement before quoted from, which recounts his own services rendered to the Penns, and complains of their niggardly requital of them. 'Lord Baltimore', he says, 'though he lost all the land he contended for, gave them that espoused his side of the quarrel decenter land in Frederick County (than ours) so that now

Cresap's tract given him, though he was under pay (during the late troubles) would now sell for 5000 pounds. Capt. Higginbotham & many others received clean patents for valuable tracts of land in the Maryland part of Conococheague valley, not far from where I live, at the great Falling Spring (but on the Maryland side of the line). It had been better for me to have paid the Hon. Proprietors fifteen pound ten pr. hundred, for 300 acres, & then I would not have had the trouble of going to London & Stock Castle about it.' "

Mr. Wroth continues:

"Here then in the rich Cumberland Valley, at a place on the Antietam about two miles from Hagerstown, Captain Thomas Cresap, one time magistrate in Baltimore County, built him a stone and log house over a generous spring, and loopholed its walls for defense against those bands of Indians, which still, in war and in peace, made that beautiful sparsely timbered valley their highroad from north to south. By entering into trade with these people, Cresap hoped to build up up a thriving business in furs, and in this manner add to the income from his farming operations. But once more a perverse fate turned its back upon the advancement of his fortunes. His first consignment of pelts was sent to England in a vessel which by mischance fell in with a French frigate, and as one result of the encounter, Mr. Cresap was for a third time insolvent. He discharged his debt to Mr. Dulany in the mysterious fashion common to bankrupts in that day and this, collected his stock and implements, once more loaded his family upon a wagon and for the third and last time turned his face toward the west. The foundations of his house on the Antietam remained in Scharf's time as the basis of a later superstructure, and the visitor to Hagerstown is motored out the Marsh Pike and shown Cresap's House or Cresap's Fort, frequently by people to whom its builder is but a name.¹

¹Scharf, J. T., History of Western Maryland.

NOTE: Cresap owned several other tracts of land near the Long Meadows; it is likely he was given a tract by Baltimore, purchasing others from Dulany.



LAST HOME AND FORT OF COLONEL THOMAS CRESAP
Oldtown, Maryland, 1750-1790. Drawing by Alvan Tallmadge.

Old Town - 1742-1790

"In 1742 Cresap moved about fifty miles further west to a place called Shawanese Old Town, an abandoned Indian village, situated on the Potomac in the present Allegany County about fifteen miles southeast of Cumberland, at the time the farthest west of any of the Maryland settlements. Here, re-naming the place Skipton, (after his native town in England), which in its topography it somewhat resembled, he built a strongly stockaded house, and by trading farming and cattle raising, he succeeded in acquiring, before many years had passed, a large landed estate and no small measure of that prosperity which fortune had denied him in his former ventures.

"It is well to state at once that the chief personage on the western border of Maryland from 1740 until the final capture of Fort Duquesne by General Forbes in 1758 was no other than Colonel Thomas Cresap. This eminence in the perplexed affairs of the border may be attributed to two causes, the first of which was a certain aggressiveness of spirit and efficiency of mind and body which seemed inevitably to attract him to the very center of action, no matter where he might be. If in connection with these personal characteristics the strategic nature of the situation in which he now found himself is considered, the reason is clear why the Sharpe Correspondence, the Dinwiddie Papers, the Maryland Archives and other contemporary documents are found to be rich in references to this venturer who could be frightened away from his western stronghold neither by the hostility of the Indians nor by the mandates and threats of the French, then in the flush of imperial extension of their territory.

"If a war party of Six Nations wished to go southward to battle with their southern enemies, their easiest path led them from New York along the eastern slope of the Laurel Hills and so through Pennsylvania into Maryland at the point occupied by Cresap, whose house on the Potomac thus became a rendezvous for them and marked a stage in their

journey. Moreover if they were not in too great force, they could count on receiving food from the famous great kettle of the hospitable frontiersman, whom they designated on this account as 'Big Spoon.' When in later years Virginian settlers began to press into the Ohio region, following the lines of easiest travel, they found it more desirable to cross the Potomac somewhere near Cresap's house and so on to the Monongahela by the road which he had blazed in that direction than to struggle over mountain ranges beset with every difficulty known to man and beast. Therefore, whether you were a hungry Indian traveling north or south in paint and feathers, or the surveyor George Washington working to the west with rod and transit, Cresap figured largely in your calculations, and his house with its rude comforts cried 'hasten' to your weary bones.

"It was a motley company which gathered around the 'English Colonel' in his fastness on the Potomac. Christopher Gist wrote¹ in 1750 that he had found in Logstown, a village on the Ohio about seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, 'a Parcel of reprobate Indian Traders.' He found also good Indians and bad Indians, and a day or two later he came upon George Croghan and Andrew Montour, and these—the traders, Gist, the Indians, Croghan, Andrew Montour, Trent, Conrad Weiser, Washington, Braddock, Nemacolin and the Half King, each of them a distinct type in an age and place rich in types, were all known to Cresap and frequent visitors at his house. They were an interesting group typical of the conditions which bred them, and a word or two about some of them, showing their relations with the subject of this sketch, will not be out of place in these pages.

"Christopher Gist, born in Maryland about the year 1706, became one of the most celebrated figures of the interior expansion. It was perhaps a complete difference of temperament that kept him always unfriendly to Cresap, who, according to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, once quarreled

¹Gist, C., *Journal, etc.*, ed. by W. M. Darlington.

with him in a very bitter fashion. Says our informant in a letter to Colonel Fairfax, I 'am sorry for the difference between Gist and Cresap; the former has shown me some unmannerly Affidavits swore to in M'yl'd, and I believe Cresap is a person of hot Resentm't and great Acrimony.'¹ Gist, however was a bold explorer and surveyor whose activities in opening the Ohio country to settlement must always be noted in any consideration of that interesting story of American expansion. He had that knack, which Cresap never acquired, of winning and holding the confidence of the Indians, and by reason of this and his general intrepidity he became a personage of importance in the service of Dinwiddie, under whom he held a captain's commission, although he was a Marylander by birth and breeding. His journals detailing his widespread explorations in the Ohio country are historical documents of the first value.

"Weiser² was one of those most in touch with Indian affairs in the whole hinterland of the colonies. In the records of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia his name occurs impartially as interpreter and go-between in all Indian affairs of consequence, and this was service of a most important nature, requiring on the part of him who performed it delicacy, tact, boldness and unassailable honesty of purpose. Having left New York at an early age as the result of a historic land dispute, he removed to Pennsylvania, where he became one of the important men of that colony. At one time under strong religious conviction he entered the Pietist monastery at Ephrata, but tiring of that connection he withdrew to secular life and in so doing made for himself many life-long enemies. He was commissioned colonel in 1756, and before and after this date, he was eminently useful to the governors of four provinces in the regulation of their Indian affairs. The name he bore with the Six Nations, Tarachawagon, and the evidences of their affection for him and reliance upon his

¹Dinwiddie Correspondence.

²Weiser, C. Z., Life of Conrad Weiser.

friendship is preserved in scores of the documents of that day. His memory must be honored as long as men shall retain their interest in those treaties and diplomatic exchanges between the colonists and the Six Nations, that high race of statesmen and warriors. ”

Thomas Cresap and the Indians

Thomas Cresap is frequently mentioned in the old records as a friend of the Indians, though at times having trouble with them. As the white people gradually moved westward in the Province it became necessary for them to form new Treaties with the red men. As certain of their hunting grounds were appropriated by the whites, the Indians would surrender those grounds, provided the whites would pay them certain stipulations in gold and various goods which they could use.

During Cresap's day several Treaties were consummated with the Delaware and Iroquois Tribes, involving New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. A Treaty was made in 1742 in Philadelphia. By the end of two years the Indians were again restless and another Treaty was proposed. Thomas Cresap invited the Provincial Delegates and Indians to meet at his place—Oldtown, Maryland. But Lancaster, Pennsylvania, being more central, and having better accommodations was chosen as the place for the Council. The Maryland authorities would have chosen Cresap as one of the Council men from that Province, but this was opposed by the Pennsylvania authorities.

But Cresap kept in close touch with the Treaty proceedings. He was vitally interested in it as it would effect his land holdings and the whole Maryland Frontier settlement, of which he was the recognized leader. We need not here recite all the details of the Treaty, but we glean this bit of information taken from the old Pennsylvania records.

“June 29, 1744, A. M. H. Conassatogo (Indian Chief) spoke as follows, looking on a Deal Board where some black lines, describing the sources of Susquehannah:.....‘We are

willing to renounce all rights to Lord Baltimore, of all those lands lying two miles above the uppermost fork of Patomack or Cohongomton river, near where Thomas Cresap has a hunting or trading cabin, by a north line to the bounds of Pa..... ”

One proviso of the Treaty was that the different Provinces would supply these Indians with provisions when they were enroute through the territory relinquished to the whites. Thus they were to be kept friendly as they passed to and fro enroute to distant hunting grounds or to war with hostile tribes.

But in spite of the Treaty, the Maryland Assembly refused to reimburse Cresap for feeding the bands of Indians who passed his way. In the early summer of 1748 he addressed the Assembly thus:

“The Warriors cannot possibly carry any provisions with them nor subsist without it and if they cannot get the necessarys of Life without Violence, will take it, which of Course will create such Difference between them, and those from whom they forceably take what they want, as may very Probably end in blood Shed and Slaughter; The Indians March in Parties and have Armes in their hands, which make them a Great Over Match for our Back Inhabitants who Live remote from one another and are in a Defenceless Condition, which must Expose them to the Rage & Fury of the former, and were Our People ever so inclinable for their own safety to supply the Indians, they are not able to do it to their satisfaction and doing it partially would not Secure them, and the Dissatisfaction of the Indians may Probably involve this Province in an Indian War; as this is our Case it Certainly Deserves the attention of the Legislature, and it is good Policy to avert Danger as it may be done at a trifling Expence by furnishing Provision and some other Necessarys at the Publick Charge for the Indians in going to and Returning from the southward.”

Again, a year later, Cresap vividly recites his further troubles with the Indians and seeks financial redress, in

the following letter, addressed to the Governor of Maryland and transmitted to the Assembly of that Province:

“To his Excellency Samuel Ogle, Esq:
Maryland
May it please your Excellency,.....

I have had sundry Companies of Indian Warriors passing and repassing, some of which have been very insolent and saucy; in particular a Company of about 44, who had three women and two Boy Prisoners with them, taken from the Catawbees, while the men were out hunting.....

“These Indians stayed at my House for Days, and complained of Hunger; I gave them at their first coming two Bushels of Meal, and one Bushel of Corn; and as it was bad weather, I took three Captains in my house to lodge; they being very naked for Cloaths, complained that they had lost their Cloaths and guns almost all in fight; and one of the Captains told me, that he was Conasadago's Brother, who was the speaker at the Treaty of Lancaster. They held several Councils here, and told me that I was their Brother, and that they had given me this Land, and that they had no Powder or Lead to carry them home: but that I must give them Powder and Lead and Knives and flints and Stockings and Tommyhawks, and mend their Kettles and Guns; on which I gave them 20 lb. Weight of Powder, and some Lead; but they not being satisfied, called another Council, and wanted more Victuals; I gave them two Fitches of Bacon, and four Bushels of meal; they complaining they wanted on the road, and in hopes of being rid of them; but stayed and ate up the Victuals given them. They then called a third Council, and wanted me to give them a cow, which I told them I could not do; at which they began to be mad, and told me I was no good: On which I told them, if they wanted to fight to let me know, for if they killed my Cow I would kill them; and so quitted their Council, and loaded my Guns, expecting to have had a Fight: They went to their Cabin, loaded their Guns, and fired off several, and

ran about shouting and whooping all Night. Next morning I found several of my Hogs shot with Arrows; they stole sundry things, and went off.....

"The burden is so great on me in supporting these Indians, that my Patience is quite tired out; so that if the Government will not allow me something towards the Expence, I must, tho' contrary to my Inclination, of Necessity enter into a Quarrel with them, at the Risque of my own Life, and Family's also; which may cost the Government more than allowing them 30 or 40 l. per Year, or perhaps less, for three or four years to come and it may in that Time be over.... I am, in all Respects,

Your Excellency's most humble Servant,

THOMAS CRESAP

March 17, 1749-50."

"As before, the Assembly would not undertake 'any Charge on Account of those Indians, who if encouraged, would always find Persons to set them to Work, either for private interest or some other Views.' "

The Colonial Records of Pennsylvania¹ mention a treaty held at Colonel George Crogan's in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. June 7, 1750. At this treaty Chief Cana-jachanah said, "Brethern we have been sent for by Cap Cressap and are now on the road to his house." Cresap was at that time an Indian trader, and it appears he had invited the Pennsylvania Indians to his place to discuss the matter of exchanging goods with them. The record further states: "In a conversation after the conference [at Crogan's] the Indians desired Andrew Montour to relate the particulars which passed about the information of Cressap, viz., that last fall, Barny Currant, a hired man of Mr. Parker,² brought them a message from Cresap to let them know that he had a quantity of goods, and from the true love that he bore to the Indians he gave them, viz., Senaca George, Broken Kettle, and the Stone [Indian Captains], an invitation to come

¹Colonial Records of Pa., Vol., 5, PP 438-440.

²Probably Nathan Parker, in partnership with Cresap, and who later became his son-in-law - first husband of Elizabeth.

and see him, that he intended to let them have his goods at a low rate - much cheaper than the Pennsylvania Traders sold them; and notwithstanding the people of Pennsylvania always told them they were brethren, and had great value for them, yet this only came from their mouth and not from their heart, for they constantly cheated them in all their dealings, which he, Colonel Cresap, was very well acquainted with, and taking pity of them he intended to use them in another manner, and mentioned the rates that he and Mr. Parker would sell their goods to them at, which is cheaper than the first cost, be they anywhere imported, viz., 'A Matchcoat for a Buck; a Stroud for a Buck and a Doe; a pair of stockings for two Raccoons; twelve bars of lead for a Buck, and so on in proportion.' "

It is further stated that Governor James Hamilton of Pennsylvania, at that time advised the Indians to purchase some goods of Colonel Cresap, and some of the Pennsylvania Traders. Trouble was then brewing between the French and English, and danger from the Indians was apprehended if they were contacted by the French. Governor Hamilton knew he must not antagonize the Indians.

The Wroth story includes the following:

"During one of Gist's visits to Cresap there occurred an incident which gives us a glimpse of the difficulties of life on that exposed border, and likewise shows the latter to us in one of those fits of temper which seem to have been characteristic of him. In September, 1751, Gist writes to Governor Ogle,¹ telling him of a late occasion when a company of Six Nation warriors resting for the night at Cresap's stockade, very unceremoniously killed a steer and several hogs belonging to their host and seized a supply of corn flour, and bread. The owner of these commodities, 'being in a Passion with them threatened to Shoot among them at Night when they were Dancing a War Dance.' He was dissuaded from this purpose after great difficulty, and Gist undertook to negotiate the affair, and succeeded, as the following letter from the Indians to Ogle indicates, in clearing the air for the time being:—

¹Council Proceedings, 1751.

'Brother Tograhogan

We are sorry to find that we are under this Necessity of making this Complaint to you which has happened at a Time when we met a proper Person to be an Interpreter between us and our Brother Cresap who has of late Seemed angry with us and we did not know for what and finding he did not give us Victuals so cheerfully as usual our Young men went out and killd Sundry of his Hogs at which he flew into a Passion with us—there was a Proper Interpreter who told us that our Brother Tograhogan did not pay for the Victuals which—was Promised to be given us at the Treaty of Lancaster on our Travels to and from War therefore we refer you to the Treaty, and—as the White People has Killed up the Deer, Buffelos, Elks and Bears there is nothing for us to live on but what we get from the White people and having no White People on the Road from Onondago to Our Brother Cresaps house we are often very hungry and Stays three or four days to Rest ourselves and Our Young men very unruly goes into the Woods and kills Our Brother Cresap's Hogs & Sometimes Cattle. Therefore We recommend this to you in hopes you will do us Justice and Provide for us according to the Treaty, which will prevent any differences that may arise between us & your People.'"

This letter to "Brother Tograhogan" (Governor Ogle) was signed (by their 'Mark') by 'Henry', 'Musk Ratt', 'Barley', and 'The Ground' - Indian Captains. It was witnessed by Christ(opher) Gist, James Martin, John M. Miller, and Michael Aldridge. These men happened to be at Cresap's at the time. Mr. Wroth continues:

'There is abundant testimony in contemporary documents substantiating the accusation here made that the Province of Maryland did not observe the terms of this important treaty made by the colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia with the Six Nations in 1744. Indeed the Maryland policy throughout the French and Indian wars was notoriously selfish, but we may not enter here into the political situation which made this inevitable.

"Although, as has been said, Cresap seems never to have possessed the trust and confidence of the Indians in at all the same degree as Gist and Conrad Weiser, certain individual Indians, notably the Delaware Nemacolin, were strongly attached to him and his interests. And a few years after the date of Gist's letter to Ogle we find Sharpe sending our frontiersman to the Indians as his personal representative, saying that he knows that his ambassador will be welcome because of his known friendship for their nation. On the other hand, nearly ten years before the same date, Conrad Weiser advised the Council of Maryland against sending Cresap to treat with the Six Nations, because 'he is in no favour at all with them, according to what I heard they look upon him as a Man that either wants Wit or Honesty because for his ill Management last Summer in endeavoring to buy Lands of the Warriors (these were their own Words to me).'¹ There is nothing from Cresap in his own defense on this point, and indeed it has been necessary throughout this study of his life to remember that although he is several times accused of sharp dealing in one matter or another, there is never any specific evidence brought forward, and there is always only one side of the story presented. Those astute diplomats of the Long House, for instance, may have had an excellent reason for not wishing to see Cresap, a reason not in the least related to any question of his personal honesty. And it may be well to note here that Conrad Weiser, who warned the Council against the employment of Cresap, was a leading citizen of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the days when that gentleman was the 'Maryland Monster' to the people of the Susquehanna counties.

¹Council Proceedings, 1742.

George Washington, Guest at Colonel
Cresap's, Witnesses Indian War Dance

"In 1747, George Washington, then a boy of fifteen years, made a journey into Cresap's country for the purpose of surveying Lord Fairfax's western lands.' From his journal it is possible to gather a vivid picture of the scenes and incidents which were the daily life of a boy destined to become one of the great ones of the world, pictures all the more valuable for their quality of unconscious self-revelation. They have in them the epic spirit which shows itself in many different ways in the records of conquest and settlement of that western country. Two entries from this journal are of immediate concern to us in this narrative:-

'Monday, March 21st, 1747. We went over in a Canoe & Travell'd up Maryland side all y. Day in a Continued Rain to Colo. Cresaps right against y. Mouth of y. South Branch about 40 Miles from Polks I believe y. worst Road that ever was trod by Man or Beast.'

"High water kept the youthful surveyor at Cresap's for the next five days and on Wednesday he wrote:-

'Rain'd till about two oClock & Clear'd when we were agreeably surpris'd at y. sight of thirty odd Indians coming from War with only one Scalp. We had some Liquor with us of which we gave them Part it elevating their Spirits put them in y. Humour of Dauncing of whom we had a War Daunce there manner of Dauncing is as follows Viz, They clear a Large Circle & make a Great Fire in y. middle then seats themselves around it y. Speaker makes a grand Speech telling them in what Manner they are to Daunce after he has finished y. best Dauncer Jumps up as one awaked out of a Sleep & Runs and Jumps about y. Ring in a most comicle Manner he is followed by y. Rest then begins there Musicians to play ye Musick is a Pot half of Water with a Deerskin Stretched over it as tight as it can & a goard with some Shott in it to Rattle & a piece of an horses Tail tied to it to make it look fine y. one keeps Rattling and y. others Drumming all y. while y. others is Dauncing.'

¹Washington's Journal, ed. by J. M. Toner.

“Another character of interest who must have been often at Cresap’s stockade in those days was Andrew Montour, the son of Catherine Montour and an Indian of the Six Nations. The celebrated Catherine, known in border history as Madame Montour, is said by some writers, on very uncertain authority, to have been the daughter of a Huron woman and the Comte de Frontenac. Captured by the Senecas in the course of a raid into Canada, married a half-breed chief of that nation and herself eventually became chieftainess of the Niagra Senecas, whom she ruled until her death in 1752. Her quarter-bred sons became firm allies of the English, whom they served in war and peace in a variety of ways, sharing to some extent the fame of Joseph Brant as friends of the white man. Andrew Montour was of real value to Washington, under whom he held a captain’s commission in the Fort Necessity campaign, and before this at the Logstown Treaty, he had been most influential in securing the renewal of the ratification of the Indians to the old treaty of Lancaster.

“The limits of the writer’s space forbid further detailed reference to more of these backwoods types with whom Cresap came into touch in those troublous days on the border. George Croghan,¹ for instance, agent of Indian affairs for Pennsylvania, the friend and helper of Sir William Johnson, was a figure of the first importance in that place and period. He was a pioneer and trader who served the whole English establishment by his influence with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Indians. The Half King,² whose name appears frequently in the records before us, was a Seneca chieftain, who by the practice of his real diplomatic gift engaged and held the Long House to the English in many a crisis. He was the friend and loyal supporter of Washington, who one day conferred upon the proud chieftain the name ‘Dinwiddie,’ and pinned on his breast a medal sent by his Excellency of Virginia.

“From this digression of persons, it were well to return to a more orderly relation of the events in which Cresap was concerned in various capacities.

¹Washington’s Journal, ed. by J. M. Toner. ²Ibid.

Thomas Cresap and The Ohio Company

"In the year 1749, the British government chartered a group of gentlemen who had associated themselves for the purpose of exploring and settling a portion of that vast territory called, because of the name of the river which drained it, the 'Ohio country.' They were given a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio between the Monongahela and the Kanawha Rivers, of which number two hundred thousand were to be settled immediately. The grant was made free from quit rent or tax to the Crown on the condition that one hundred families were settled there within seven years. This was the original Ohio Company,¹ and Thomas Lee, Lawrence and Augustine Washington, Thomas Cresap, George Mason, John Mercer, Robert Dinwiddie and others of equal eminence in Maryland and Virginia were its proprietors."

Cresap's knowledge of that region was of inestimable value to the company. Moreover, among other acquirements, he had gained a knowledge of surveying. At one time he was the surveyor of Prince George's county, which then embraced nearly the whole of western Maryland, and he soon became one of the most prominent surveyors in the province.

"They set to work immediately to carry into effect the purposes for which they were incorporated. Gist was sent on his memorable journey of exploration into the vaguely known region; a store-house, afterwards Fort Cumberland, now the second city in Maryland, was built at Wills Creek; and Cresap was ordered to mark and clear a road from this point to the spot where Redstone Creek empties into the Monongahela, the present site of Brownsville, where another trading post and store-house known as Redstone Old Fort was constructed in 1752. The threatened French War discouraged a steady settlement of the lands, but the fact that a visitor to Cresap's house at Old Town in 1754 found him away from home visiting the Company's settlers on the Ohio, is evidence that the activities of this organization were the point of the wedge that entered the wilderness and laid it

¹Gist's Journal, etc., ed. by W. M. Darlington.

open to the inrush of emigrants which occurred in the years following the Revolution. After the close of the war with France, the Ohio Company was merged with one formed in London by Thonas Walpole, called the Grand Company, but as the majority of the proprietors of the elder concern did not approve of the change a contest arose between the two which might have remained unsettled to this day save for the War of Independence, which put an end to both organizations and the private exploitation of the domain which they controlled.

"It were foolish to applaud the incorporators of the Ohio Company as disinterested patriots intent on extending the bounds of the British dominions. That is not how such things are done. The westward star of empire follows the path of individual self interest, but now and then an individual builds larger than he knows, and is fortunate in being able to serve his own interests and the common weal at the same time. The adventurers of the Ohio Company were of this sort, and we cannot but feel that, land speculators as they were, they yet had a vision of a greater eventuation in that western country than was measured by the material profits which they hoped to obtain from the enterprise.

The Cresap-Nemacolin Road Survey

"The achievement of Cresap's life which has been remembered most universally by historians of various sorts is one which must have commended itself to him and his associates in the Ohio Company as a measure of great importance in the prosecution of their plans for the future. I mean the opening of the road, sixty miles in length, from the mouth of Wills Creek across the Laurel Mountains to the junction of Redstone Creek with the Monongahela,¹ a road whereby was formed a means of passage between the Potomac and the Ohio, between the settled country of the eastern seaboard and the vast, as yet only dimly realized region of the west, a road which was to become more im-

¹Jacob, J. J., Biog. Sketch of Capt. Cresap.

portant and more deeply saturated with historic interest with every year that passed, and finally as the National Pike to carry over its activity into the life of our own day.

"To Thomas Cresap and his friend, the Indian Nemacolin, falls the honor of having first blazed this trail and removed some of its most difficult obstructions, for as far as can be learned they did no more than this at the time of which we are speaking. Nemacolin seems to have had in charge the physical labor of the road-making, while Cresap acted as surveyor and overseer. This was in 1749 or 1750, and the story of that road from then until the present day forms an entrancing chapter in the history of the country's development.¹ Gist's Trace, Nemacolin's Path, Washington's Road, Braddock's Road, the National Pike—these are some of the names which it has borne at different times, and it is scarcely necessary to adduce more evidence than is given these names of its tremendous importance in the political and economic history of the United States. If Waterloo was won on the football fields of England, the American Revolution was fought on the narrow path which Cresap and Nemacolin cleared through the wilderness, for here did Washington learn the ways of war, and here was he trained in the uses of adversity.

French Opposition to the Ohio Company

"In the same year of 1749, the French, stirred to activity by the news of the incorporation of the Ohio Company, prepared to take possession more formally of the empire which lay between their two fastnesses on the St. Lawrence and the Gulf. They claimed as theirs by right of exploration all the country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, a claim which led them as far east as the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, and which included in its scope the very territory which the Ohio Company now proposed to fill with English settlers.

¹Hulburt, A. B., *Historic Highways--Washington's Road*. [See also, "Col. Thomas Cresap, Who cut the First Path for the National Road", by Mynna Thruston, in co-operation with National Highways Association.- Compilers.]

"Late in this year, therefore, the Governor of New France sent southward Pierre Joseph de Celoron, de Blainville, an officer in his military establishment, with an escort of Canadian Indians, to make claim in the name of France to all the country which lay behind the Appalachian Range from the Lakes to Louisiana. Celoron penetrated to the very heart of the Ohio region, burying at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, the Muskingum, the Great Miami, and other streams emptying into the Ohio, leaden plates inscribed with the assertion of French sovereignty over the country these rivers drained. From the Miami, his Indians having deserted him, he hastened back to Canada, where the Governor immediately determined upon the construction of a chain of forts along the route of Celoron's journey, a project which was carried out only in part before France ceased to be a factor in American politics.

"In January, 1752, Dinwiddie wrote to Cresap a letter which is reproduced here in part because of its interest in several particulars relating to our story:-¹

'You herewith will receive the Opinion of the Council in Answer to your letters. As to making Reprisals for the Robberies done by the French on the Ohio, it is inconsistent with the Laws of Nations, while We are in Peace with France, and your Letter is too general; if you can give a particular account of the Different Robberies, we must apply to the Governor of Canada for Redress; upon his Refusal, we may proceed in another manner.

'I shall be glad (if) Mr. Montour will determine to live in Virginia that we may hereafter have an Interpreter in our own Province on any occasion we may have to do with the Indians: and therefore I desire you will prevail with him to be at your House when the Commissioners come to go with the Goods to Loggs Town.

'I have the Success and Prosperity of the Ohio Company much at Heart, tho' I have not a Line from any concern'd since my Arrival, but this from you.....I shall be glad if you could furnish me with an Account of the several

¹Dinwiddie Correspondence.

Nations of Indians, their names and numbers of each separate, viz: their fighting Men, Women, and Children, and your Advice how to engage them to the British Interest.'

"From the above letter it will be seen that the French were making plain their opposition to the schemes of the Ohio Company, and it appears from this and later letters that at this time Dinwiddie depended very largely upon Cresap for information from the disputed territory. In March, 1754, his apprehensions, aroused by a letter from Cresap and Captain Trent, were so great that he commissioned Washington to take one hundred men and proceed immediately to the forks of the Ohio River, the place now known as Pittsburgh, and there to hasten the completion of the fort which the Ohio Company had already begun.

"It is not necessary here to go into the details of the unfortunate campaign which followed their action. Learning at Wills Creek, now Cumberland, that the Company's fort had fallen, Washington toiled onward for many weary days along the road which Cresap had marked out, broadening and leveling it for the passage of men and wagons. He met with a scouting party of the French, attacked them, killed their leader, N. Coulon de Jumonville, and sent back La Force and twenty-one prisoners. This was his only success, for two months later, he was surrounded by a small army of French and Indians under Contrecoeur and compelled to surrender and march out from behind the hastily constructed ramparts of Fort Necessity, a bitter defeat for his proud spirit. Cresap took no part in the campaign beyond hurrying to the scene of the engagement at Dinwiddie's order¹ for the purpose of conducting La Force and the other prisoners to Williamsburg.

¹Dinwiddie Correspondence. There seems no reason for the assertion sometimes made that it was Thomas Cresap, the second son of the Colonel, who received this order from Dinwiddie. The Governor's letter is addressed to Colonel Cresap, and in a letter to Washington he writes that he is sending 'Col. Cresap' to bring away the prisoners.

Dinwiddie's Orders to Colonel Thomas Cresap follows:

"Whereas, Mons'r Le Force, Com'd'r of a French Detach' tion an Enterprize to attack our Camp under the Com'd of Col. G. Washington, was repelled by our said Forces, and the s'd Mons'r Le Force, with 21 of his men, taken prisoners, and it being most necessary to relieve Col. W. from the troublesome Guard of so many Prisoners, I hereby Authorize and Impower you, the s'd Thomas Cresap, to take with you ten able men, well armed and mounted, and proceed with great dispatch to our Camp under the Com'd of the s'd Col. W. , and there receive into y'r safe Custody the above Mons'r Le Force and the other Prisoners, to be carefully bro't to this Place, for which this shall be y'r warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal at Win. this first day of June, 1754.¹

Dinwiddie."

Mr. Wroth's narrative continues:

"Alarmed by the fall of the Company's fort, the defeat of Washington and the continued aggressions of the French, Maryland and Virginia were at last to some degree aroused to the danger of their situation, and Sharpe, a man of military training recently come to the governorship of Maryland, was forward in preparation for an offensive campaign on the border. He realized the value of a man of Cresap's experience to his scheme,² and thence forward that person was to be found in his employment as a commissary agent and scout.

"Deceived and cheated by former agents, the country people of western Maryland and Virginia were slow to offer for sale the needed provisions, and had it not been for Cresap's activity and his wide acquaintances on the border, the difficulties facing the Maryland governor would have been seriously increased. Cresap purchased some thousands of head of cattle, as well as salted meat and flour, and

¹Washington's letter to Dinwiddie announcing the victory was dated May 29. From this it appears that the "Express" accomplished the distance between "the Camp at the Great Meadows" (about 50 miles west of Old Town, Md.) and Winchester, Va., between these two dates, the 29 of May and June 1.

²Schlesinger, A. M., *Maryland's Share in the Last Intercolonial War*, Md. Hist. Mag., June and Sept., 1912; Sharpe Correspondence, etc.

with these was made the beginning of the depot of supplies at Fort Cumberland which was of the greatest importance to the troops of Braddock in the campaign of the following year. These events occurred in the fall and early winter of 1754.

“Although Cresap was very busy in Braddock’s campaign of 1755, it was chiefly in the capacity of commissary under Sharpe that his activities found vent. He was brought into personal relations with Braddock, and in one instance at least that we know of, he felt the rough of that exasperated officer’s tongue for being behindhand with his supplies for the troops. That contingent of the unfortunate army which took the Virginia route to the rendezvous at Fort Cumberland, crossed the Potomac a few miles below Cresap’s house and encamped on or near his property. Braddock himself appears to have spent the night in the house. The extract which follows, from the journal of one of the English officers in his command, is of considerable interest to those who have followed the story of Cresap’s life on the border:

‘May 8th. Ferried over the River into Maryland; and March’d to Mr. Jackson’s, 8 Miles from Mr. Cox’s where we found a Maryland Company encamped in a fine Situation on the Banks of the Potomack; with clear’s ground about it; their lives Colonel Cressop, a Rattle Snake, Colonel, and a D——d Rascal; calls himself a Frontiersman, being nearest the Ohio; he had a summons sometime since from the French to retire from his Settlement, which they claimed as their property, but he refused it like a man of Spirit; This place is the track of Indian Warriours, when going to War, either to the No’ward or So’ward. He hath built a little Fort round his House, and is resolved to keep his Ground. We got plenty of Provisions, &ca. The General arrived with Captains Orme and Morris, with Secretary Shirley and a Company of light Horse for his Guard, under the Command of Capt. Stewart, the General lay at the Colonels.¹

¹Hulburt, A. B., Historic Highways--Braddock’s Road.

"This is not precisely a complimentary account of Colonel Cresap, but beyond saying that it bears the ear marks of a certain insular prejudice not unknown among the English officers of that army, we must pass over without attempt at extenuation the 'rattlesnake Colonel' and the 'damned Rascal,' and note simply the evidence it contains of the importance of the object of these appersions in all the affairs of the western border of the colonies. There is nothing to show a more active participation on the part of Cresap in the campaign than the continued performance of his duty as one of the chief commissaries of the expedition, but it may be assumed that he continued to make himself useful in this and other ways until the fatal day, when the army, then well advanced along the road which he had first laid out, after having conquered a wilderness, was in turn conquered and utterly undone by the savage people of that wilderness.

[Letter of Gov. Sharpe of Md., to Gov. Dinwiddie of Va., advising him of Cresap's preparation to furnish supplies for the troops in the Braddock campaign (excerpt):]

"Annapolis, Decem' 26 1754.

"Cresap acquaints me that He has purchased 29138 lb of pork & 13197 lb of Beef already cured & in Barrel at his house more than will supply our Company for 12 Months, this & 64 Beeves still alive he ventured to purchase as I mentioned before on a Supposition that there might be some difficulty to procure & lay up a sufficient Quantity for the Troops at this late Season & imagining it would be very acceptable to whoever should be appointed to act as Commissary to have such a quantity on the Spot as cheap or cheaper I believe than it can now be purchased elsewhere; whether you will choose to have it taken of him by the Commissaries is entirely at your option. I shall only desire him to Stall-feed during the winter as many of the Beeves as I gave him Orders to detain & and if the others are not wanted give him notice that He might dispose of them elsewhere. He had also laid in about 8000 lbs flour more than the Quantum for the Maryland Company which I apprehend has been nearly consumed by the Independents who have not been able to get any sent them but from that Store for a considerable time."]

"In the year 1755, Sharpe wrote of the Assembly trying to find Cresap's accounts as commissary incorrect,' but he asserted that there was no ground for such action, and said further that he was 'apt to think that they will be glad to find him tripping if they can because he has behaved himself on all Occasions as a good Servant to the Govt.' He added that Cresap's charges for carriage were actually less than those of others, which had been paid without cavil. These words of commendation and defense are introduced here because in the period of his life which we are now approaching, the decade preceding the Revolution, the tone of Sharpe's references to Cresap become decidedly less friendly. In those years, we shall find the old hero of the border an active patriot supporting in every way the revolt of the colonies against the government of England.

"The defeat of General Braddock threw the whole frontier into a state of alarm which did not subside even with the capture of Duquesne three years later. The western portion of the Province put everything in order for a retreat which, in the true pioneer fashion, should be contested at every step. The stockade at Old Town was for a time a haven of safety to the refugees, but before long, feeling that his position on the frontier was too much exposed to the forays of the enemy, Cresap made a contested retreat² with his family to Conococheague, now known as Williamsport, Maryland the place where the Conococheague Creek empties into the Potomac. Here he housed his family in a cabin which tradition places on the beautiful Springfield Farm, later owned by General Otho Holland Williams and still later, a part of the Humrichouse estate. From thence he sallied forth with his sons and others of the neighborhood against the bands of Indians which for two or three years made sporadic raids into the heart of Maryland, rendering necessary the construction of Fort Frederick as a second line of defence to the Province, when in 1756 it was seen that Fort Cumberland was too far from the center of population to be of use in a defensive war.

¹Sharpe Correspondence.
Cresap, Council Proceedings, etc.

²Ibid; see also Jacob's Life of Capt. Michael

Thomas Cresap Maps Source of Potomac

That we may keep the record of events in the life of Colonel Cresap in a more or less chronological order, we digress for a moment from the narration of the Indian troubles, to record a valuable service rendered by him, as surveyor, to the province of Maryland. The boundary lines between the three provinces - Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania - were still in dispute. In the Maryland Charter the western boundary was described as the "furthest fountain of Potowmack River". That is the western line was to include the spring or "fountain" where the river, as a mere rivulet, started. Virginia then claimed all territory west of the Maryland line. But the source of the Potomac was in a mountainous wilderness, and there being many small streams originating in that region no one seemed to know exactly which one was the head of the Potomac. It was important to know this as the Virginians were making surveys and grants in that region. Through ignorance of the country, it appears, they had settled some people within the bounds of the Maryland grant. It was also important to know the northernmost point touched by the north bend of the Potomac, as indicated by the following excerpt from a letter from Lord Calvert to Governor Sharpe:

"London January the 5th 1754.

"... His Lordsp desires you will obtain Mr. Cresap's Opinion Certain by observation of the North Temporary Line. His Majesty's Line by advice of his Council bet' Maryland & Pensilvania, of wh Line I learn Mr. Cresap thinks is North of the highest Bend & Flow of Potomac River. If the Bend is over the Line the Pensilvanians will claim Water Passage to the Spring Head & on that River; it is of Consequence to know upon Settl'g the North Temporary Line."

Quoting Mr. Wroth: "The Governor and Council of Maryland ordered Cresap to come to Annapolis on business that concerned the 'Provincial Bounds of Potowmack,' requesting him to bring, in the words of the order, 'what Descriptions or other Information you may now have relative to that River and its Several Branches that further Inquiry, if necessary, may be directed.'

"An entry in the proceedings of the Governor and Council a month or so later reads that,

'Colonel Cresap attending this Board says that in his Opinion the South Branch of Potowmack is the longest Branch because it continues the biggest Stream as he thinks from the Mouth and runs about Sixty Miles North West further than the North Branch.'

"Sharpe now received instruction from Secretary Calvert to bargain with Cresap to explore these sources and map them, and in August, 1754, he spoke of having lately received Cresap's map of the forks of the Potomac. The original of this map is now in possession of the Maryland Historical Society, after having been used by the Province and State as indisputable evidence of their claim to the strip of land which was in dispute between Maryland and Virginia, and afterwards between Maryland and West Virginia from 1753 until 1912. But neither Cresap's map nor the most conscientious efforts of the Maryland authorities have availed to secure this debatable land to the State, and the Supreme Court decision of 1912 in favor of West Virginia completed what has been called the 'dismemberment of Maryland,' begun by William Penn in 1681."

In the Sharpe Correspondence is a letter from Sharpe to Calvert from which we quote:

"Annapolis 6 June 1754

"... It is owing to Colo. Cressap's Absence from home among the Virginians on Ohio, that I am not yet able to comply with your Requisition concerning the Latitude of the most northern Bend of Potomack. I some weeks since writ two Letters desiring him to return to me a Copy of his Map of that River signed & authenticated which I will transmit with the Description of Distances and Bearings of the River Heads on the Eastern Shore as soon as the Surveyors make their Returns which I expect in about 3 weeks or a month.

"P. S. I have this Instant received a Letter from Colo. Cresap with the Plan and Certificate concerning the North Branch of Potowmack & the Temporary Line as run by him."

On this map is written the attest of its reception, by the Governor's secretary, Horatio Rideout, and these words: "The Cresaps will be remembered forever."

We again turn our attention to the struggle of the frontier with the Red Savage. By 1756 the Indians, encouraged by the French, were laying waste all the frontier settlements. After placing his family in safety, Colonel Cresap, commissioned by Governor Sharpe, raised a company of volunteers, among the recruits being two of his own sons - Daniel and Thomas, Jr. On April 23, 1756, they marched westward to meet the foe. In the mountains, a little west of what is now Frostburg (Md.), they saw a party of Indians advancing. Cresap's Company fired on them, and they took to flight, leaving behind their store of supplies. Thomas Cresap, Jr., chased one of the Indians some distance, who, seeing he was about to be overtaken, turned and fired, Cresap firing at the same time. Both fell mortally wounded. The others coming up to young Cresap he said, "Go after the enemy, don't mind me, I am a dead man." He died a few minutes later. They buried him secretly and covered his grave with fallen timber lest the Indians return for his scalp. He sleeps there today, not far from the summit, on the side opposite Frostburg; and ever since this mountain has been called 'Savage Mountain.' Recording this event and another, which occurred a little later, Mr. Wroth writes:

"In one of the encounters between Cresap and the Indian foe, his second son Thomas was killed, and in another and later one a negro in his company met a similar fate near the foot of the mountain which from this circumstance has been known to the present day as Negro Mountain. It is probable that Cresap's principal business during this year of 1756, was the waging of defensive and offensive war against the Indians. He appears to have stood his ground at Conococheague when practically the whole countryside had fled to the east of the Blue Ridge.¹"

Mrs. Stevenson, in her sketch of Colonel Thomas Cresap, wrote: "Colonel Thomas Cresap again set out with his volunteer riflemen, his two remaining sons, Daniel and Michael, among them. Colonel Cresap owned a negro of giant stature called Nemesis. In mustering his company the Colonel

¹Scharf, J. T., Hist. of Western Maryland.

said, 'Nemesis, wont you go with us this time, you are a good shot, and help us conquer these Indians who are murdering and scalping women and children and burning their cabins?' Nemesis considered for a few minutes and then said: 'Yes, Massa Tom, I go but I won't come back.' 'Why, Nemesis, why say that? you are a sure shot and fearless.' 'Massa Tommie, Nemesis sure shot and afraid of nothing and he not come back. I say I go but I not come back.' His premonition was correct. In the mountains west of Cumberland they encountered a band of savages, and the brave slave was among the first to fall, and now and forever the mountain where he died is called Negro Mountain."

We resume with Mr. Wroth's narrative:

"The French were not strong enough to make any concerted attempt on the colonies. They contented themselves with waiting at Fort Duquesne for the struggle which was coming, the struggle in which the English and the colonists united in such force that the final downfall of the French empire in America was the result. We may not go into the events of the later campaigns further than to notice one or two incidents which show that Cresap continued his activity as commissary, go-between and scout for the united forces of the colonies and the home government.

"In June 1758, Sir John St. Clair wrote a letter to Sharpe' from which is extracted the passage here given:—

"I am looking out with great Impatience for your Report of the New Road, Last Night I received a Letter from Old Cresop, in which he tells me that he had seen Lieut. Shelby and that a good road may be made in a fortnight....I hope the Canteens & Kettles for Colo. Byrds Regimt. have been sent from Conogogee. I have received the Arms from it and they have sent me back the Hatchets by mistake Old Cresop looking upon them as Arms.'

"There is something not altogether humorous in conditions of life which lead a rational, civilized man to look upon hatchets as arms.

¹Sharpe Correspondence.

"Once more a few years later, just before the close of the long struggle for supremacy in North America, Cresap appeared in the Sharpe correspondence in a letter which at the same time that it enlightens his own private history, gives us a passing glimpse into the broader field of Maryland and intercolonial politics. Cresap wrote to Sharpe in June, 1762, saying that ten Indian warriors of the Six Nations had come to his house on their way southward to battle with the Cherokees, and had asked for and obtained food from him during their three days' stay. They had told him that three hundred more would be 'along this way at the time that Corn was waist high,' and he thought it unreasonable that he should be expected to bear the expense without hope of reimbursement by the Province. As he expressed it to Sharpe, he would have to 'enter into them' to protect his property, for they were determined to have provisions by 'fair or foul means.' He gave this warning as he did not wish to be held culpable if their resentment was directed against the Province.

"Sharpe sent the letter to Amherst, and in so doing brought down a storm upon his own troubled head, for the commanding general replied in very plain language. As Maryland has done nothing for the King's service in this war, 'I should Imagine,' he wrote 'that they would at least make Provisions....to supply such Friendly Indians as Pass and Repass, with Common Necessaries, that they may Pursue their Intended Plan of Distressing the Enemy; but if they obstinately Refuse to lend the least Assistance towards the Security and Safety of their own People, they must be Answerable for the Consequences; for it is most Unreasonable to Imagine, that the Province of Maryland, should, in the midst of an Expensive tho' Just and Necessary, War, Remain Idle Spectators, without giving the least Assistance, whilst the other Colonies are Exerting themselves with a becoming Spirit to Enable His Majesty to Reduce his Enemies so as to bring about a Lasting and an Honourable Peace.'¹

¹Council Proceedings.

"Upon the receipt of this rebuke, the Council recommended that Cresap feed the Indians, and produce his account at the next meeting of the Assembly. Sharpe suggested that as Cresap was a member of that body himself, it would be paid the more readily than if he were an outsider. Another letter from the disgusted 'Big Spoon' nearly a year later, however shows us that the Governor had taken a somewhat too sanguine view of the situation, for, he wrote,

'I find by their discourse, that as I formerly when I kept Store here, before the War, used to give them a few necessities as they passed and repassed, and not keeping any Store now nor giving them anything now except Victuals, some evil minded Persons has informed them that I was paid for every thing I gave them, therefore they expect it, as usual. As to any hope that I can have of the Assembly paying me for any thing I give them it is but small, when they have so often refused. If I cannot be paid here, I will apply at Home (as I intend there) where I doubt not I shall have Justice.'

"The frequent troubles with the Indians came to a head all along the western border with the outbreak of the Pontiac Conspiracy. This last great, organized effort of the Indians to save their lands from the white man was at it's height when Governor Sharpe learned that the western parts of his government were for the moment helpless before the Indian power. The news came to him in the following letter from Colonel Cresap:'

Old Town Besieged - Cresap's Message to Governor

'Old Town July 15th 1763

May it Please your Excellency

'I take this opportunity in the heighth of Confusion to acquaint you with our unhappy & most wretched situation at this time being in Hourly Expectation of being massicread by our Barberous & Inhumane Enemy the Indians we having been three days Successively

Sharpe Correspondence. [NOTE: The original letter, in the Colonel's handwriting, is preserved in the Maryland Archives. A photostat was made, and a number of copies reproduced by the Cresap Society in 1932. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Society.- Compilers.]

Attacked by them Viz, the 13, 14, & this Instant on the 13th as 6 men were shocking some wheat in the field 5 Indians fired on them & Killed one but was prevented Scalping him by one of the other men firing on them as they Came to do it & others Running to their assistance. On the 14 5 Indians Crep to & fired on about 16 men who were Sitting & walking under a Tree at the Entrance of my Lane about 100 yards from My House but on being fired at by the white men who much wounded Some of them they Immediately Runn off & were followed by the white men about a Mile all which way was great Quantitys of Blood on the Ground the white men got 3 of their Bundles Containing Sundry Indian Implements & Goods about 3 Hours after Several gunns were fired in the woods on which a Party went in Quest of them & found 3 Beaves Killed by them, the Indians wounded one man at their fire tho but slightly. On this Instant as Mr. Saml. Wilder was going to a house of his about 300 yards Distant from mine with 6 men & several women the Indians Rushed on them from a Rising Ground but they Perceiving them Coming, Run towards my House hollowing which being heard by those at my house they run to their Assistance & met them & the Indians at the Entrance of my lane on which the Indians Immediately fired on them to the Amount of 18 or Twenty & Killed Mr. Wilder, the Party of white men Returned their fire & Killed one of them dead on the spot¹ & wounded Severall of the Others as appeared by Considerable Quantitys of Blood Strewed on the Ground as they Run off which they Immeiately did & by their leaving behind them 3 Gunns one Pistol & Sundry other Emplements of warr &c &c.

'I have Inclosed a List of the Disolate men women & Children who have fled to my House which is Inclosed by a Small Stockade for Safety by which youl See what a number of Poor Soals destitute of Every Necessary of Life are here penned up & likely to be Butchered without Immediate Relief & Assistance & Can Expect none unless from the Province to Which they Belong. I shall Submit to your wiser Judgment the Best & most Effectual method for Such Relief & shall Conclude with hoping we shall have it in time

I am Honnourable Sir

Your most Obedt. Servt.

Thos. Cresap.

'P. S. those Indians who Attacked us this day are part of that Body which went to the Southward by this way In Spring which is Known by one of the Gunns we now got from them''

¹Tradition has it that it was Michael (then 21), youngest son of Col. Cresap, who killed the Indian that killed Mr. Wilder, and that he afterward dressed in the dead Indian's clothes, much to the amusement of those at the fort.- Comp.

The Maryland Gazette of July 19th, 1763, says: "Fredericktown has contributed to the support of men to be added to Col. Cresap's force, as we look upon the preservation of Cresap's Fort at Old Town to be of utmost importance to us, and a proper check to the ravages of the Indians, and to keep the enemy at a distance, and thus, shelter the whole province." July 21st, 1763, the "Maryland Gazette" mentions "Cresap is not yet cut off," and later reports "ten men more were sent to his assistance."

The Sons of Liberty and the Stamp Act

Quoting Mrs. Stevenson:

"The 'Seven Years' War' ended in Europe, and with the ceding of Canada to England by France on this side the sea (Sept., 1763), peace smiled on our long-suffering colonists for a few months. Then England forgot it was colonial valor which enabled her to conquer the Canadas; so, lest the colonies grow too strong, she began to oppress and repress them. On March 22nd, 1765, the odious 'Stamp Act' was proclaimed. The colonies rebelled. In Frederickstown the Stamp distributor was burned in effigy. The Governor called the 'Provincial Assembly' together. Among those present from Frederick County, which then constituted western Maryland, the first one named is Colonel Thomas Cresap.

"The Assembly adopted resolutions against the Stamp Act. They did not stop with that - feeling was too high. In October, 1765, 'The Sons of Liberty' was organized under the leadership of Colonel Thomas Cresap, who was a member of the Assembly. On November 30th, The Sons of Liberty (of Frederick County, Md.) assembled at the home of Samuel (Van)Swearingen, whose two sisters, Ruth and Drusilla, married Colonel Cresap's sons, Daniel and Thomas, and whose daughter Elizabeth married the Colonel's grandson, Daniel Cresap, Jr. (afterwards a Colonel in the Revolution). With drums beating and banners flying, and with a figure in a chariot representing the Crown's Stamp Agent, they marched through the streets of Frederickstown (County Seat) to the Court House. With derision and mockery the 'Stamp Act' was buried under the gallows on the Court

House green, where the 'Stamp Act' was buried under the gallows, amid loud huzzas. Then one of the 'Sons of Liberty' read a paper, taken from the bosom of the figure, in a loud voice, purporting to be the Confession and last wishes of the Stamp distributor. After filling up the grave, the acclamations were repeated and the procession re-formed, and marched back to Samuel Swearingen's, where an elegant supper was prepared, and a ball given to the ladies, who made a brilliant appearance, and many loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, and the whole concluded with the utmost decorum. The result was, the Stamp Act was soon rendered null and void in Maryland. . The Provincial Court of Maryland rescinded it March 31, 1766. England repealed it March the 18, but the news did not reach Maryland till May 22."

Quoting Mr. Wroth:

"In October, 1765, it was reported to the Council that between three and four hundred men were arming in Frederick Town to march to Annapolis in order to settle the dispute between the two houses of Assembly over the passage of the Stamp Act, and, more circumstantially, it was added, that Colonel Cresap had said in passing through that place that no other means but this would serve. Sharpe communicated this information to the Lower House, which replied regretting the circumstances and expressing its sorrow at the imputation laid on one of its members, that is, Cresap, defending him from it and asking that the charge be examined. Surely the situation had changed since Sharpe, a decade before, found himself defending Cresap against the imputations of this very body.

"The deposition of Dr. David Ross was taken by the Council in its investigation of the charge against Cresap, and transmitted by Sharpe to the Lower House. Dr. Ross said that lately when he was in Sharpsburg a paper was handed around which had come express from Colonel Cresap, the substance of which is here given:-

'It expressed a Satisfaction of the Conduct of the Lower House, in Opposing the Stamp Act, and intimated a Reliance that they would Endeavor like the Renowed antient true Roman Senate, to Suppress any future Attempt to de-

prive them of their Liberty, it also expressed that the Signers were informed that a very large unjust Claim in Tobacco was made against the Public by a Particular Gentleman in Annapolis preventing the payment of other just Claims, and desiring that if the said unjust and dishonourable Claim should still be insisted upon, that the Lower House would give speedy Intelligence in order that the Signers might come down, and cause Justice to take Place. . . . It was then said, by some of the Company, that it was one of the Old Colonels Schemes, by whom he understood Colo. Cresap to be meant.'

"In passing it may be remarked that the conviction forces itself upon us that Cresap was combining a patriotic protest against the Stamp Act with a plan for the collection of his own just and long overdue debts. In communicating Dr. Ross's deposition to the Lower House, Sharpe declared his belief that Cresap was the author of the paper mentioned therein, and asserted that by a proper examination of certain inhabitants of Frederick County, they would be able to 'discover how far Colo. Cresap had been instrumental in promoting Measures that have a Tendency to disturb the Public Peace, and to deprive the several Branches of the Legislature of that Freedom of Debating and Judging, which is essential to the Constitution.' "

The records are silent on the outcome of the investigation of Cresap in this matter. But 'the folks back home' were strong for him in opposing the Stamp Act. The Lower House (of which he was a member) strongly opposed it, despite the fact that the Governor and Council favored it. With the repudiation of the Act by the American Colonies, and its abrogation by the British Parliament, it is likely that the case against Cresap was dropped.

It was this year, 1765, that Colonel Cresap, as a member of the Provincial Assembly, bore a very conspicuous part in advocating the immediate payment of officers and soldiers for services rendered in the recent wars, - the Upper House obstinately resisting the payment. The controversy was compromised in 1766.

He was several times re-elected to the Assembly; and in 1768 we find him, with Gen. Smallwood and other prominent members, on a committee to inspect the public arms - of which they made a very unfavorable report. Shortly before the revolution [1770. The Colonel was then 76.] he visited England and brought over to Maryland four of his sister's daughters. While in London he was commissioned by Lord Baltimore to make another survey of the western line of the Province - a work which he performed with exceptional credit.

It will be recalled that Cresap made a survey of the sources of the Potomac in 1755. Certain details were lacking in the first survey, and newer developments made a second one necessary. Virginia was still encroaching on Maryland territory.

Again, at this juncture, George Washington enters the scene. In Washington's Journal of 1770, containing the notes of his "Tour to the Ohio" in the late autumn of that year, are the two following entries, the first referring to the outward trip, and the second to the return trip. [The extracts are slightly condensed]:

Octr. 8. My servant being unable to travel, I left him . . . and proceeded myself with Vale Crawford to Col. Cresap's, in order to learn from him (being just arrived from England) the particulars of the grant said to be lately sold to Walpole & others, for a certain Tract of Country on the Ohio.

Novr. 27. We got to Col. Cresap's at the Oldtown, after calling at Fort Cumberland & breakfasting with Mr. Innis at the new store opposite - 25 miles.

'Walpole & others' in London were the proprietors of the 'Grand Company,' which had superseded the original 'Ohio Company,' in which Cresap and Washington were interested (see p. 89, this vol.).

On his return to America Colonel Cresap proceeded to carry out his Lordship's orders regarding the western boundary survey. In the Land Office at Annapolis is the original copy of a letter written by him to Governor Eden (who had then succeeded Sharpe), after the work was well under way. This letter is addressed: "To His Excellency, Robert Eden, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Mary-

land". The letter was sealed with wax, which still bears the clear imprint of a man's bust in armor. It tells an interesting story, and is reproduced here in full:-

"Sir:

Agreable to your Excellency's Commission, I proceeded to the Head of the South branch, in company with the other two Commissioners, and two Surveyors, with a Number of Pack Horses and Choppers, and 2 chain carriers. After a Dilligent Search, we found the most Westerly Fountain, to be a Fountain of the north Fork, of the South Branch of Potomack. The Spring we proceeded from with our North Line is small, but about 100 Rods from it, a little Easterly, breaks out 12 Springs, which makes a Large Branch at once, and at a small distance from it, over a small Ridge, is one of the Fountains, of James River. South of the other, and to the West, is a Fountain of Green briar, as we are informed. at the Spring we proceeded from, we made a small Wall of Stone Round it, and Covered it with a Large broad Stone, on which we cut on it these Letters C: Ld; B,¹ from which we Continued our Line for upwards of Nine Mile, to a Smart Creek, about 2 or 3 Rods wide, Running to the West, as well as all the Waters we crost, in the above distance, and for some Miles further the Water continued Running to the West, which seems to prove it to be the Green brier Water. The next Water we came to was 2 Branches of Cheat, and run to the East. at the end of 37 Miles, where we left of Running, we was about a Mile from where we shall Cross the main River of Cheat, which Runs about North East for 15 or 16 Miles, and is about 200 yards over. in the foresaid distance down the River, which was as far as I went, is as fine Land as any in Maryland, except none.

According to information, we shall have upwards of Forty Miles to Run to Intercept the West Line of the Province, and according to the best judgement I can form we are at least upwards of 20 Miles west of the First Fountain of the North Branch. by this line, it is a full Third of the Province of Maryland to the West of me [his home at Oldtown]; therefore if it should be attempted to divide the County, in my opinion, Licking Creek would be a proper Division, and a Court House at Old Town, or near there. The Reason of our breaking up and coming Home before finishing was for want of Provision. We intend to set out on Sunday Next, in order to Compleat,

¹Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

after which we shall give your Excellency, a full Account of all our Proceedings, with a Journal, together with our expenses. as I have Expended Considerable more than I received, I shall be glad your Excellency would be pleased to send me about 200 Pounds, to Inable me to pay of pack Horse Men, and choppers. Pack Horse's hire is very high, for we Killed 3 and several of the others was not able to travel home. since my return home, I met with your Excellency's letter, wherein you mention a Surveyor coming to assist together with some particulars, such as Staff and plum. those we made use of in the same Manner Mr Dickson & Mason did in Running the Province Line [between Md., and Pa.]. I think I can Lay out the Proprietor 1 or 2 Thousand acres of Land that will in a short time be worth [corner torn off - intentionally?] an acre. We was threatened very hard by some of the V [Virgianians?] before we set out, that 50 men was Appointed to meetus and take us Prisoners, but Nobody molested us. You must excuse further particulars and we are

Your Excellency's most Hble. Servt.

Sept. 20: 1771

THOS. CRESAP"

This survey was completed in the fall of 1771, and Cresap's report and map presented to the Governor. His itemized expense account, the original of which is preserved in the Maryland Archives, is a most interesting document. It is reproduced in full in our Supplementary Chapter. The total expense as itemized by the Colonel was 1068 pounds, 13 shillings.¹ His receipt for the final payment was dated, "Anne Arundel Co. Decemb 3rd 1771." The survey required 101 days, and the Colonel's salary is listed at 3 pounds per day. Expenses for two trips to Annapolis are given as 25 pounds. Michael and Daniel, sons of Daniel Cresap, Sr., Captain Enoch Innis, son-in-law of the Colonel, and Thomas Collins, son-in law of Daniel, Sr., were employed on this survey. Michael, son of the Colonel, who was a merchant, shared in the business involved. One item reads: "To Mr. Michael Cresap for sundries 108 pnds." From his son, Daniel, he purchased 50 lbs. salt beef, but paid too much for it, a credit item reading: "By overcharge in Danl Cresap acct for Beef 11 pounds 13 shillings."

¹About \$5000.00

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the rapid growth of the western United States. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 was the second, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the third, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 was the eighth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 was the ninth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 was the tenth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the rapid growth of the western United States. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 was the second, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the third, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 was the eighth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 was the ninth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 was the tenth, and led to a great influx of people to the state.

Thomas Cresap and the Revolutionary War

The troubles with England increased. The tax on tea, the Boston Port bill, the Boston massacre had exasperated the people. As elsewhere throughout the Colonies, so in Frederick County, Maryland, a Convention was called, June 20, 1774. Among those present in the capacity of leadership, was Colonel Thomas Cresap, of Oldtown, then eighty years old. This County Convention elected delegates to a Provincial Convention, called for June 22, in Annapolis, Colonel Thomas Cresap being chosen as one of the delegates from Frederick County. This Maryland Provincial Convention proposed the first Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia, September 4 to October 26, 1774, and elected delegates to attend.

Another Convention was called in Frederick County, January 24, 1775, and at this Convention Thomas Cresap was named as one of the "Committee of Observation." The purpose of this committee was to carry into execution the resolves of the Provincial Convention and the Continental Congress. The Provincial Convention (June 22, '74) had ordered that \$10,000.00 be raised in the Province for arms and amunition. Thomas Cresap was appointed as one of a Committee of three to raise Frederick County's portion - \$1,330.00.

The Maryland "Sons of Liberty," organized under the leadership of Colonel Thomas Cresap in 1765 to surpress the Stamp Act, again became active, with the old Colonel a prominent promoter.

The second Continetal Congress (Philadelphia, May 10, 1775) sent out word to the Colonies to recruit their quotas of soldiers for the Continental Armies. The Colonies passed the orders along to their respective counties. The order read: "You will get experienced Officers, and the very best men that can be procured, as well from affection to the service, as for the honor of the Province." Colonel Cresap immediately pledged a Company of Riflemen from Frederick

NOTE: Authorities on Thomas Cresap and the Revolution: Archives of Frederick County, Md., *ibid*, State of Maryland, Force's American Archives, Scharf's Hist. of Md., J. J. Jacob's Life of Capt. Cresap, quoted - this volume.

County. His youngest son, Michael, who had been a Captain in Dunmore's war, and had had considerable experience as an Indian fighter, was commissioned Captain by the Governor of Maryland, and asked to recruit a company of Riflemen.

Michael Cresap had extensive business and land interests, a wife and several small children. There is a tradition in the family that his father assured him he would look after his family and business while he was in the service. He at once enlisted a company, marched to Boston, and he and his troops were mustered into Washington's army. In his company were two (some historians say three) of his nephews, sons of his brother Daniel. The reader is referred to the Life of Captain Cresap, this volume.

Dr. Archer wrote: "Colonel Thomas Cresap does not appear to have participated conspicuously in the great Revolutionary struggle - at least not in field operations. The kind of service in which he so especially excelled no doubt made his presence on the frontier indispensable; for the British, throughout the war, lost no opportunity to incite the Indians against the border settlers."

Writes Mr. Wroth: "Colonel Cresap's name appeared during the Revolution in various records of the 'Council of Safety;' and he was prominent as a Justice of the Peace."

Closing Scenes in a Strenuous Life

By the time the Revolutionary War was over, the old Pioneer-Patriot-Patriarch of western Maryland was nearing the end of the long, long, trail. But he was vigorous and active to the end. It is said that he married a second wife at eighty - a Mrs. Milburn. We have not been able to gather any facts concerning her or her ancestry. When about eighty-five the Colonel made a trip to Nova Scotia alone; with what object does not appear. He was concerned as long as he lived in the developement of the West, and Dr. Archer states that he projected an exploring expedition which he was to lead to the Pacific, but this was never carried out. Perhaps the Colonel's advanced age made such a venture impossible.

The Colonel's Will is dated, January 17, 1784 - six years before his death. In the Journal of Major Andrew Ellicott, date of May 17, 1785, we are given a thrilling glimpse into the Colonel's life in his extreme old age:

"Left this town [Hancocktown] after breakfast and rode to Old Town. At this place disposed of my brother's and servants' horses, and procured others better adapted to the woods. This evening I spent with the celebrated Col. Cresap. He is now more than 100 years old. He lost his eyesight about 18 months past, but his other faculties are yet unimpaired, his sense strong and manly, and his ideas flow with ease."

This would indicate that the Colonel spent the last six years of his life in blindness, which accounts for "his mark" on his Will, dated January 17, 1784, instead of his signature.

Major Ellicott (1754-1820) was a prominent Civil Engineer. In 1789 he was appointed to survey lands in western Pennsylvania and New York, and in the same year made the first accurate measurement of Niagara Falls. In 1790 he surveyed and laid out the new city of Washington, D. C. The record in his Journal here quoted was made while on one of his western surveying trips.

"The accounts on record of Colonel Cresap's personal appearance are unaccountably meagre for so conspicuous a character. We learn merely that 'he was not a large man, but firmly set and very muscular', as we may well believe. Of his features and their expression there seems to be absolutely nothing known. By no means his least remarkable physical quality was his tenacious vigor in his old days.

"Though terrible in the heat of combat he was not bloodthirsty; no act of cruelty can be justly laid to his charge. The name of 'monster' impulsively hurled at him by the hooting crowd when he was in chains, was, to say the very least, wholly unmerited. Even obdurate savages, during the intervals in the relentless war they waged against him, were conciliated by his fair and open dealings. The records of York County tell us that the Conestoga Indians were as jealous as

¹Dr. Archer's concluding remarks on Col. Thomas Cresap.

were the Pennsylvanians of the alleged encroachments of Maryland settlers, and were friendly to the former; and yet when Cresap was knocked on the head by dastardly foes and thrown in the river, we find a Conestoga coming to his rescue. And when an Indian who had been hired to assassinate him entered his house for that purpose, he was disarmed by his kindness and hospitality, confessed all, and was forgiven on the spot for his murderous intentions. And yet again when his house was burned, himself carried off in chains, and his wife and children driven out into the waste and darkness, it was the Indians who took them to their huts, and hospitably maintained them until the captive's release a year afterwards. Of his relation to the tribes of western Maryland in time of peace we have a few trustworthy bits of information. With the Indian's proverbial aptitude for the figurative, they named Cresap, 'Big Spoon', from his generous mode of entertaining them. Old Nemocolin used to take the young Cresaps hunting, and he became so warmly attached to their father that he brought one of his sons to be raised in the Colonel's family. A higher compliment than this an Indian could scarcely pay."

Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson, shortly before her death a few years ago, wrote: "When old Nemaocolin joined the Indians in their migration to the South, he left his young son, 'George Washington,' with Colonel Thomas Cresap, to bring up and educate, and with the Colonel he lived and died. I have often heard my Grandmother speak of 'Indian George'."

Mr. Wroth concludes his Story of Thomas Cresap:

"His was not a career which for its lofty virtues is held up for the emulation of men. The pioneer, by the circumstances of his life, seldom is of that sort. He is concerned with acquiring land and wringing a living from it. His are the rough virtues of strength, industry, and devotion to family, and through his labors the nation enters into prosperity and peace. In proportion as he serves himself he serves his race. Cresap served himself very well indeed, and in so doing made himself one of the most valuable citizens of his province and state for a long period of time. He was a fighter, he fed the hungry, he knew not the fear of man or beast, and he stood fast where he planted his feet. He helped to make this nation English instead of French, and finally to make it American wholly and for all time.

Thomas Cresap's Age

"Formerly wonderful tales were told of an active old age, ending only with his death in his one hundred and sixth year. But though there is no question that Thomas Cresap lived to an unusual age, the records, even with their contradictions taken into account, do not allow him the extreme longevity that has been claimed for him. Uncertainty as to his exact age becomes confusion in the face of his own diverse statements concerning it. In a deposition of December 13, 1732, (Archives of Maryland, XXVIII, 20), Thomas Cresap described himself as 'Aged about Thirty Years'. In another deposition of January 22, 1758, (Archives of Maryland, XXXI. 252), he gave his age as sixty-six years, thus compelling us to choose between the years 1692 and 1702 as the year of his nativity. The Cresap Society tablet, erected in the town of Skipton, Yorkshire, in 1931, gives the year of his birth as 1694, deriving that figure from a presumption based upon incomplete information found in the local parish register. Until fuller information than now exists becomes available, therefore, there are literally three choices one may make in stating the age at death of Thomas Cresap. It is known that his will was probated on March 3, 1790, so that we can give the inclusive dates of his lifetime either as 1692-1790, as 1694-1790, or as 1702-1790, describe him, that is, as 98, 96, or 88 years of age at the time of his death.

[The Cresaps now accept as authentic the records of the Leeds, England Parish Register, which give the date of the marriage of Thomas Cresap's parents as April 16, 1691, and the death of his father as May 21, 1700 (see p. 14). It is a reasonable assumption that the American Thomas (the father's name is given as Thomas in the old Parish Register) was born between these two dates. The compilers do not know how the year (1694) now given by some as the year of his birth, was arrived at.]

"It seems worth while to give in full the Will of the first of the American Cresaps, a patriarch who died still in active rule of his many descendants, and who, in the distribution of the splendid property in farm and forest he had built up in his long years of pioneer activity, dealt justly by his blood to the third generation.

THE WILL OF THOMAS CRESAP

From the Records of Alleghany County, Maryland - Vol. A, Folio 7.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Cresap, of Washington Co. in the province of Maryland, of a sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time hereof, and being desirous of settling my worldly affairs, and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world when it may please God to call me hence, do therefore make and publish this, my last will and testament, in the manner and form following, this is to say:

First and principally, I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors, hereafter named, and after my debts are paid, together with my funeral charges, I bequeath as follows:

Item: I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife one hundred and twenty acres of land to be laid off on the lower end of a tract of land situated at the mouth of the South Branch of the Potomack River, on which James Tapley now lives, to be laid off so as to include to cleared land, to be and remain the property of my wife during her natural life.

Item: I give unto her all the stock I was possessed of when I left her, together with all my household furniture, not already willed or hereafter disposed of, excepting bed and bedding. I will direct my executors to pay her fifty pounds annually for four years next after my decease, to be given her instead of her jointure.

Item: I give unto my son, Daniel Cresap, one hundred pounds current money. Item: I give him all my wearing apparel.

Item: I give unto my daughter, Sarah Foster, one hundred pounds current money.

Item: I give unto Betsey Dorsey, wife of Edward, ten pounds.

Item: I give unto my grandson, Michael Cresap, son of Michael, and unto his heirs forever, three lots of ground in the town of Skipton, Maryland, which lots are distinguished in a Bond of Conveyance from his father to me. Item: I give and bequeath unto him, his heirs forever, two tracts of land in Hampshire County, Virginia, adjoining to each other, one of them patented in my name and the other purchased of Col. Geo. Colfax, provided and upon this express condition, that he, the aforesaid legatee, when he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, shall convey unto Michael Cresap, son of Daniel, in fee simple, fifty acres part of the said tract purchased of Col. Colfax, which my son Michael Cresap gave his bond to convey unto Michael Cresap of Daniel. I give unto him jointly with Luther Martin, Esq., and their heirs forever, all my right and title

to a tract of land situate at Rights Ferry on the Susquehannah River, known by the name of Governors' Grant, containing five hundred acres, "said" to be in Pennsylvania.

Item: I give and bequeath unto Charles Cresap Weeks two hundred pounds to be put out to interest for him till he comes of age. Item: I will and desire my executors to give him two years schooling and then put him to some trade unless he should be put out in my lifetime, and in case he should die before he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, the above legacies as well as any others that may be hereinafter mentioned shall be considered as my estate and disposed of as hereafter directed.

Item: I give unto my grandsons Michael and James Cresap, sons of my son Michael, Joseph Spriggs' bond unless disposed of in my lifetime.

Item: I gave unto my granddaughters, Mary Elizabeth and Sarah Cresap, daughters of my son Michael, each one hundred and fifty pounds currency.

Item: I give unto my grandson, Thomas Cresap, son of Dan'l, six silver tablespoons marked thus "T. H. C.," and the remainder of my plate to my grandson, Michael Cresap of Michael. Item: I will and desire that my executors hereafter named shall sell my tract of land lying in Virginia known as the French's Neck, also two tracts of land situate at the mouth of the south branch of the Potomack River on which James Tapley now lives, reserving one hundred and twenty acres as before directed for the use of my wife. Also to sell the land I took up in Charles Weeks' name situate near the place where James Tapley now lives and the money to be divided between Joseph, Robert, Van, James and Thomas Cresap, sons of my son Daniel Cresap, James and Michael Cresap, sons of my son, Michael, and Charles Cresap Weeks, to be equally divided between them, and provided Charles Cresap Weeks convey the land I took up in his name where James Tapley now lives, which I have directed my executors to sell, otherwise the said Charles Cresap to be excluded from any part arising from the sale of any of my land or any other part of my estate except the two hundred pounds as before mentioned, and in case any of the above legatees should die before they arrive at a proper age to receive their parts of the above mentioned money, it shall be divided among the survivors. Item: I will and desire that the money should be received agreeable to the judgment obtained in Hampshire County, Virginia, against the executor or executrix of my son, Michael, deceased, and the money put out to interest for the use of Michael and James Cresap, sons of my son Michael, until they are of age.

Item: I give unto Jane Miller and Nancy, alias Anna Dobson, each ten pounds sterling.

Item: I give unto Joseph Dorsey twenty pounds.

Item: I give unto Maria and Elizabeth Dorsey, daughters of Charlotte Slotherd, ten pounds annually for ten years next after my decease, if she should live so long.

Item: I give unto my executors each twenty pounds.

Item: I give unto Betty Dorsey, wife of Edward, five pounds.

Item: I give and desire that all the remainder of my estate, real and personal, except such assignments as I shall make in my lifetime or direct in my books to be made, be given to my grandchildren Joseph, Van, James, Robert and Thomas Cresap, sons of Daniel Cresap and James and Michael, sons of my son Michael. N. B. Jane Miller, my niece, daughter of Robert Cresap, wife of George Miller, and my sister Ann Dobson, are both of London.

Lastly, I constitute and appoint my son Daniel Cresap and John Reid and Luther Martin, Esq., executors of my last will and testament, and taking this only for my will.

Witness my hand this seventeenth day of January 1784.

his
Thomas X Cresap
mark

Signed, sealed, published and declared in the presence of
Date of probation, March 3, 1790

John Merryman
John Lane, Jr.
Geo. Mansell





CAPTAIN MICHAEL CRESAP'S HOME, OLDTOWN, MD.

Built by him about 1765 - still standing.

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CHAPTER V

Captain
Michael Cresap

CHAPTER V

CAPTAIN MICHAEL CRESAP

INTRODUCTORY

Colonel Thomas Cresap had five children: Daniel (1728-1798), Thomas (1733-1756), Elizabeth (1737-...), Sarah (1740-...), and Michael (1742-1775). We shall have something to say about each of them in the course of our story. Michael, the youngest, who became the most distinguished, will have our attention for the present.

We of today owe a debt of gratitude to the Rev. John J. Jacob, who in 1826, published a "Life of Captain Cresap," including in it much information about the Captain's father and the other early Cresaps to the third generation. But for this book we would not have much of the valuable data which it contains. Having been closely associated with the first three generations of American Cresaps he was able to write from first hand information. His book passed through several small editions, but has been long out of print, copies of each edition are now at a premium. In the light of these facts it seems to the compilers that Mr. Jacob's brief sketch deserves a place in "The History of the Cresaps."

The first edition of Mr. Jacob's book was published at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1826. Through the courtesy of our kinsman, Friend Cresap Cox, of Wheeling, West Virginia, we are able to quote from some old letters, written by John J. Jacob to his step-son, Michael Cresap II, son of Captain Michael. Mr. Cox is a grandson of Michael II, and has in his possession many family heirlooms, among them these rare old letters, which he has kindly loaned for our use in this volume. These letters refer to the first edition of Mr. Jacob's book. From one dated, "Old Town Md. Jany 3, 1825", we quote:

"I shall I believe pretty soon put to the press a Biographical sketch of your father's life - The work is laborious. I have to go over many old papers & records, the printing and binding will be a heavy expence- The Cresaps and Cresap family here will assist me- or I cannot nor will not proceed- They will be remunerated in books in proportion to the money they advance. Shall expect at least \$5.00 from you."

Family tradition has it that Michael sent Mr. Jacob \$10.00 to help defray publication expense. Four years later Jacob again wrote Michael II, as follows:

Mar. 19, 1829.

Dr Michael

Soon after my book (The Life of Cresap) issued from the press- I sent one copy- and wrote you, requesting information respecting the probability of selling them in your country- I have still on hand something over 100 copies which I am anxious to circulate thro the States of Ohio and Kentucke- It is true the work is most scandalously done- The typographical errors are so numerous and so spoils the book that in some cases it not only makes me speak non-sense, but actually contradicts & perverts the true meaning- To remedy which defect as much as possible, I have leisurely traveled through every remaining volume in my hands- have added some words- erased many- and underscored- the words that are spelt wrong- I have made refer to the long list of Errata- so that the reader will always I believe see what the book really was in the Manuscripts, for I have compared my Manuscripts with the printed book, and in every instance where my work was legible- have found it correct-

It is true a printer might omit words thro carelessness but to add words- more words to spoil the sense, is unpardonable. With all its defects however, I cannot but think I have completely refuted all the charges against your father, either by Mr. Jefferson or Dr. Dodderidge. It has been to me a work of great labor and expence and for which I shall never be remunerated. I sometimes much regret that I have spent so much time and money on this work. I tell the Cresap family that this book will be a faithful history of their ancestors 500 years hence, and that every child should have

one, and offered them books at 37 1-2 for their families but they cannot- or rather will not spare so much money.

Cannot you sell 10 or 20 volumes about Wheeling Ohio at 50 cents each, if you are of opinion you can, say so and I will send them on by the Stage.¹ My love to Hannah and the Children.

Yours

JOHN J. JACOB

These letters tell their own interesting stories; any comment would be superfluous.

The title page of what we will call the "Cincinnati Edition" of Mr. Jacob's book - published some thirty-five years after his death - bears the following imprint: "Cincinnati, Ohio, 1866. Reprinted from the Cumberland Edition of 1826, with Notes and Appendix, for William Dodge, by Jno. F. Uhlhorn, Steam Job Printer, 58 West 3rd St."

Another edition of Mr. Jacob's book was published at Cumberland, in 1881. It is our understanding that Luther Martin Cresap (1815-1896), grandson of Captain Michael, was responsible for this edition.

In the Archives of The Cresap Society is the original of the following letter, from Mr. Brantz Mayer to Michael Cresap II:

Baltimore 1, September 1841.

Michael Cresap, Esq.

Dear Sir.

By the mail of this date I send to you a copy of a discourse delivered by me on the 9th of May last before the Maryland Historical Society, in which you will find, that I there attempted to vindicate your respected father's Memory from the slanders of many unscrupulous and inattentive writers.

I trust that this effort of mine will be agreeable to your feelings, and I shall be glad to know from yourself that it has been received.

I am, Sir, truly,

Your obt Servant,

BRANTZ MAYER

¹Our kinsman, Captain Logan Cresap, New York, advises us that he has a copy of the original edition, bearing the signature of his grandfather, Daniel John Cresap, who was the son of Lt. Joseph, Nephew of Capt. Michael.

Mr. Mayer, though in no way connected with the Cresaps, proved to be a good Cresap Historian. He revised his paper on Captain Michael Cresap, and again presented it to the Maryland Historical Society in 1851. He sent copies of his address to two prominent American Statesmen and scholars of his day, Edward Everett (1799-1865), and Charles Sumner (1811-1874). Copies of their letters to Mr. Mayer, acknowledging receipt of his paper, and their comments thereon are quoted here.

Cambridge, July 1851

Dear Sir,

Your obliging letter of the 1st inst., reached me in due course of mail, and the copy of your discourse the following day.

I lost no time in reading this interesting address, though I have lost some time in thanking you for the pleasure which it afforded me. I have ever regarded Logan's speech, as contained in Mr. Jefferson's notes on Virginia, as quite apocryphal, as far as form and expression are concerned. This remark might be extended to most of the current specimens of aboriginal eloquence.

The question of Logan's character and the events to which the speech refers is somewhat different from that of the authenticity of the speech. I should like, before making up my mind, positively, to compare your narrative with the other accounts; but I must own that your pamphlet produced a pretty strong impression on my mind, that injustice has been done to the memory of Cresap, and that the traditionary character of Logan is as doubtful as his speech.

I remain, Dear Sir, with great respect, very truly yours,

(Signed) Edward Everett

Brantz Mayer, Esq.

Boston, July 9th 1851

My dear Sir,

I am much your debtor for the opportunity you have given me of reading your recent Memoir on Logan and Capt. Cresap.

Allow me to add that the Memoir seems to be thorough and complete.

I am sorry to give up Logan, but rejoice that an honorable family is purged of a signal stain.

Thus one after another are images toppled down. In our boyhood we have all looked up to Logan, as he stood, with voice of Indian eloquence, on the pedestal erected by Jefferson. You show him to us a brutal, drunken savage.

Fisher Ames said that a lie would travel from Maine to Georgia while truth was putting on her boots; but the calumny upon the name of Cresap has been traversing the earth for years, by the tongue and hearts of youth, and now the correction comes so tardily that truth can hardly overtake the error.

With thanks for your kindness, believe me, Dear sir,

Very faithfully yours,

Charles Sumner

Brantz Mayer

P. S. I have written to Mr. Bancroft¹ calling his attention to your Memoir. In his History he may do something to correct the wrong.

Mr. Mayer later enlarged his essay to book size. This book was printed at Albany, N. Y. in 1867, under the title "Tah-Gah-Jute, or Logan and Cresap."

Brantz Mayer, lawyer and journalist, was born in Baltimore in 1809. He was secretary of the American Legation in Mexico in 1843 and authored several books on Mexico. He served as Paymaster in the Civil War. He died in Baltimore in 1879. Mr. Mayer made a valuable contribution to Cresap history, discovering valuable data overlooked by Mr. Jacob. We quote freely from his work in our story of the Captain.

The main objective of both Mr. Jacob and Mr. Mayer was to clear the name of Captain Michael Cresap of the stigma which rested upon it because of the false accusation of the Indian Logan and others that Cresap had massacred some helpless Indians (Logan's relatives). Both books are now out of print.

In reproducing Mr. Jacob's treatise we follow the edition of 1881. Desiring to preserve the original as far as pos-

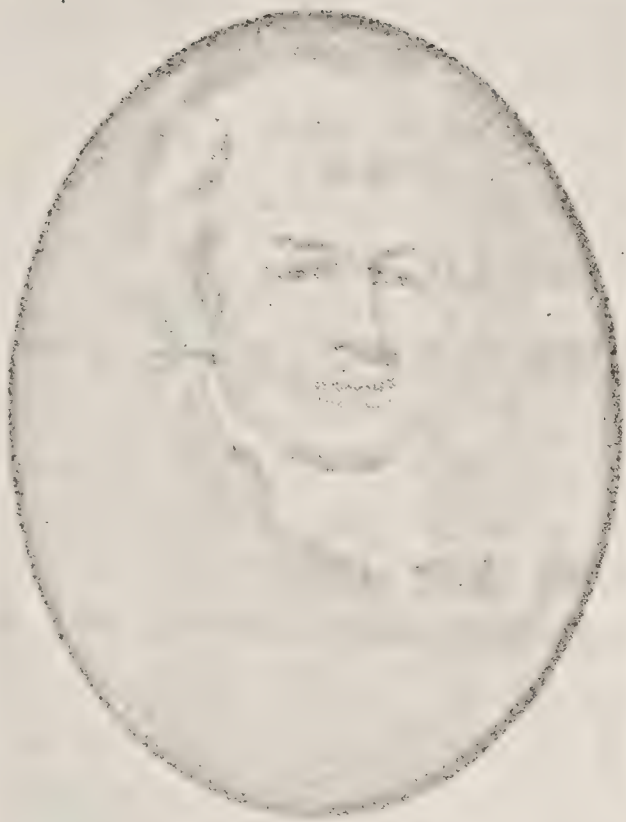
¹ Geo. Bancroft (1800-91), in his History of the United States, mentioned Michael Cresap as Frontiersman, Indian fighter and Revolutionary Officer, but avoided the Logan-Cresap controversy.

sible, we have made only slight alterations in the copy. In a few places we have deleted superfluous words, and revised the punctuation for clarity of expression. Where we have introduced our own wording or notes they are clearly distinguished from the Jacob text.

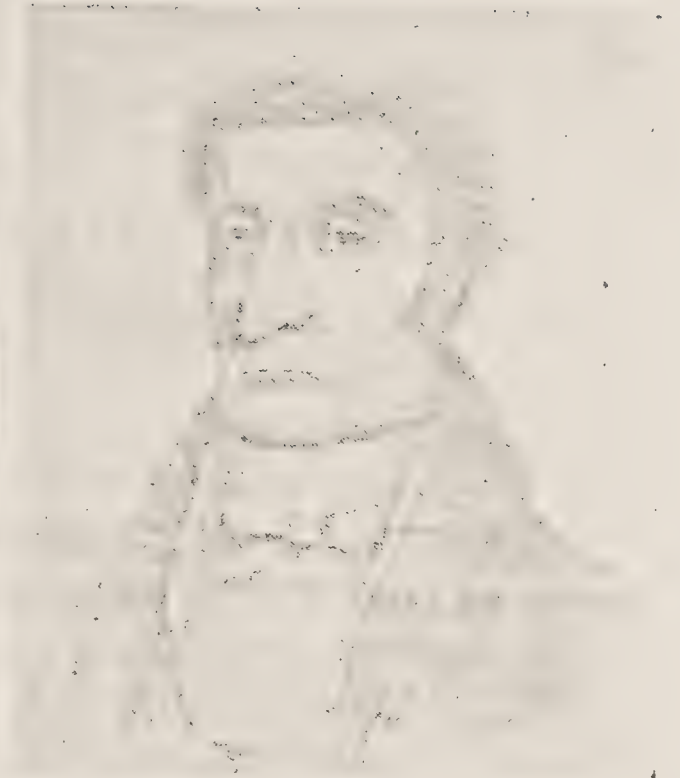
Since Mr. Jacob's day considerable material on Michael Cresap has been discovered, and there is need for revised discussion on some of the phases of the Captain's life which are only briefly mentioned by him. Rather than incorporate this material in the body of Jacob's work, we follow his treatise with a supplementary chapter on the Captain, endeavoring to round out the biographical picture of which Jacob has given a fairly good sketch.

We are not including Mr. Jacob's sketch of Colonel Thomas Cresap, because the substance of it is given in our chapters on the Colonel's life. We have avoided duplication as far as possible. In reproducing the title page we follow the original wording but use smaller type and condense the spacing, to conserve space in our volume. The "Advertisement" in the Jacob book is on the next page following the title.

The folio numbering is according to our volume, and does not correspond with the numbering in the original. Mr. Jacob's treatise, which begins on our next page, contains - in the original - one hundred and twenty pages. We have supplied the paragraph headings within the chapters, which are a convenience for quick reference.



Hon. LUTHER MARTIN



Rev. JOHN J. JACOB



OLD CRESAP MILL -- OLDTOWN, MARYLAND
Built by James Cresap about 1800. Still standing.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF THE
LIFE OF THE LATE
CAPT. MICHAEL CRESAP

CUMBERLAND, MD.
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT OF J. J. MILLER
1881.

ADVERTISEMENT

I think it necessary, as the name of Mr. Jefferson is introduced into this work, to inform the reader that it was finished and sent to the press as early as March last; but from some circumstances, not within the control of the author, has remained to this late period silently on the printer's shelves.

The author gives this notice lest it should be thought ungenerous, if not invidious, to call in question any statement of facts made by a man now dead and incapable of making any reply.

September, 25, 1826.

Re-printed, A. D. 1881.

[Jefferson died July 4, 1826]

TO THE
HON. JOHN E. HOWARD, Esq.,
LATE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
AND THE REST OF MY COMPATRIOTS AND GREY-HEADED
FELLOW SUFFERERS - THE SURVIVING OFFICERS
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR:

Gentlemen:--From the nature of the subject of the following memoir, as well as from that cordial and sincere affection I feel as a fellow soldier, I take the liberty of dedicating to you the following sheets, containing a short narrative and defense of the character of, not only a soldier, but a hero.

Accept, gentlemen, this first and last, and only pledge in my power of an unceasing friendship, begotten in youth, strengthened by mutual suffering, and matured with old age.

It is doubtless an unpleasant reflection that now, in the decline of life, we are placed in such circumstances as to preclude all the endearments connected with social intercourse. We can, however, collect our neighboring youth around us and fight our battles o'er and o'er again by our fire-sides, and when left alone, like Uncle Toby, build Forts with brick-bats, and lay sieges with wooden guns and hickory sticks.

And, gentlemen, although I feel no disposition to involve or identify you in a controversy of this kind - a controversy in which you perhaps feel but little interest - yet, permit me to observe, that in a national view, it is a controversy in which we are all in some degree involved, because it is not the family of Capt. Cresap only, but all the officers of the army, the state of Maryland, and the national character that are at stake, for it will not be forgotten that Capt. Cresap was the first captain selected by the state of Maryland in the Revolutionary War.

It is then, I conceive, a poor compliment to the officers of the army, and especially to Maryland, to permit it to be said that an "infamous murderer" was selected as one of her distinguished citizens, by the state of Maryland, to fill the most honorable military station in her gift.

If then, gentlemen, I am so happy as to be able to remove this stigma, and expunge all those black spots imputed to Capt. Cresap, I certainly render my country a service.

And I sincerely pray, gentlemen, that each of you may now, in the decline of life, enjoy all that felicity, ease, prosperity and happiness that your services merit, and your age and infirmities require, and may none of us in a dying hour have it to say, from penury and want, what was pathetically the dying dirge of poor old Wolsey. "If," said he, "I had served my God as faithfully as my King, he would not have forsaken me in my last moments."

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE

Soon after Mr. Jefferson's celebrated Notes were published [1798] I conceived the design of refuting the unfounded and unjust charges therein against my deceased friend, Capt. Michael Cresap, knowing most assuredly from personal acquaintance with the accused that those charges were not true. But I foresaw - from the celebrity of the author of the Notes on Virginia, not only as a man of superior talents, but as standing high, yea, pre-eminent in the estimation of his fellow-citizens as a politician - to call in question the truth of any statement made by such a man, especially by such a pigmy as myself, however encircled with the shield of truth, would in all probability be unavailing and feeble as the efforts of a mosquito to demolish an ox.

Thus perplexed and doubtful what course to pursue, I received assurance from Luther Martin, Esq., Attorney General of Maryland, who had intermarried with a daughter of Capt. Cresap, that he would undertake a defence of his character. This assurance of Mr. Martin relieved my mind. I felt confident of results, knowing him not only to possess superior talents, but occupying a station and moving in a circle co-equal in respectability with the Philosopher of Monticello. I therefore without delay, placed in his hands the material for the work, as they were in my possession.

Mr. Martin soon after published in pamphlet form the defence of Capt. Cresap's character. But it had not the desired effect; first, because it was not, nor could in its nature be co-extensive with the Notes on Virginia; secondly, pamphlets, after the first reading, are thrown aside - lost and forgotten. And permit me to add, thirdly, that at the period when Mr. Martin's piece issued from the press, politics ran high, party spirit was hot, and Mr. Jefferson's name stood highest amongst his brethren of the great and respectable republican party. And it was but too evident that any blemish

on the moral name of such a man was easily transferable to his political standing, hence it was better upon the whole, some men might think, that Cresap, however innocent, should yet remain under censure than that any suspicion as to the perfection of so great a character [as Jefferson] should rest on the public mind.

Since that period, regardless of truth, honor and justice, a great many orators, poets and scriblers have been dashing away at the name, and fame, and character of a man of whom it is presumable they know just about as much as of Kouli Khan or Prester John, and who was as much their superior as the noble lion is over the muskrat. All these little folk I knew would soon sink into the dusky shades of oblivion, and therefore regarded them as squibs of smoke that the wind would carry away.

But a book has lately fallen into my hands, written by the Rev. Dr. Doddridge of Wellsburg; a man for whom I had hitherto entertained the highest respect, yea, warmest friendship, in which book, for what cause to me utterly problematical, the old sore is irritated and laid open again. Not only the old Logan speech is raised from the dead but a new and hitherto unheard of charge leveled against the character and fame of Capt. Cresap.

It therefore now becomes my indispensable and imperative duty (however late), as the only remaining person on earth qualified from personal knowledge, to do that justice to the memory of this mistaken and abused character, that I think no other individual can do, and which in fact has been too long delayed.

The piece published some years since, by Mr. Martin, aimed at nothing more than a refutation of the charges brought against Capt. Cresap in the celebrated Notes on Virginia, to wit: the Logan Speech and Mr. Jefferson's super-addition, that he, (Capt. Cresap) "was infamous for his many Indian murders". Now, however conclusive and satisfactory the facts and arguments, as stated in Mr. Martin's piece might appear to men of candor at the time that piece appeared in public, at this day scarcely a vestige remains, nor do I know where I should apply successfully for a copy. Hence my

plan is different; I mean in order the more effectually to put to silence forever all his calumniators and adversaries, to bring into public view all the life of the late Capt. Michael Cresap, deemed necessary, not only to refute the charges against him but to evince and demonstrate to the world that they have been imposed upon and greatly deceived by careless writers.

But my task is difficult: to prove a negative is no easy matter, nor can it be done in any other way than producing positive proof that positive charges cannot be true; and in this case the various circumstances combined by the weight of testimony must decide.

The name and fame of Hector and Achilles lives only in the poems of Homer, nor would a Phocian or Caius Gracchus have been heard of in succeeding ages without a Plutarch; what a pity a greater man than either should have so poor a Biographer.

JOHN J. JACOB.

March 10, 1826

INTRODUCTION

It may perhaps be satisfactory to the reader to hear something of the competency and qualification of the author for a work of this kind--indeed, in my view, it is all important. I therefore beg leave to state, that I became an inmate in the family of Capt. Cresap in my fifteenth year, and soon after, although very young, had the principal charge of his store; and such was his confidence in me, that about one year after, he branched out his goods and sent me to a stand he had selected in the Allegany mountains with a small assortment. The next year, to wit: 1774, he sent me still further west, to wit: to the place now called Brownsville [Pa.] with a pretty large cargo. This whole cargo in consequence of his instruction, I sold to the officers and soldiers in the Virginia service, in Dunmore's war. This store being dissolved I returned to his family at his residence in Oldtown, now Allegany County Maryland. Early in the year 1775 Capt. Cresap marched to Boston with a company of riflemen, and committed all his intricate and multifarious business to my care. I was then 18 years old; Dunmore's war being over the colony of Virginia (for such she then was) appointed commissioners to settle the expenses thereof, to wit: Richard Lee, Esq., Col. Henry Lee, Col. Clapham, Col. Blackburn and Col. F. Payton. These gentlemen sat at Pittsburg, Redstone Old Fort and Winchester, at all of which places I attended. They were kind and accommodating to me. They called me young Cresap, and allowed me a table near them. When any of the officers appeared on whom I had claims for Capt. Cresap the commissioners first deducted my claims out of their pay and gave me a certificate for the amount; and if, as sometimes happened, a dispute arose between these officers and myself, the commissioners would laugh, and I believe invariably decided in my favor. I obtained for Capt. Cresap drafts on the treasury of Virginia to a large amount, and was delighted with the prospect of

presenting him with such a handsome sum of money on his return home. But unhappily for his family, he never did return. My hopes perished, and I felt as an orphan cast upon an unfriendly world, without father, mother or friend.

I remained with the widow and family until about the 1st of July, 1776, when, being now nineteen years old, I was selected as the Ensign to a company of Maryland militia, ordered to march to General Washington's camp. This militia company numbered about 1500 men, commanded by General Bealle, and was called the Flying Camp. We arrived at Fort Lee, on the west side of the Hudson river, just in time to see Fort Washington, on the opposite shore, taken by the British. The next day we retraced our steps, and had a tag-race through the Jerseys, with General Howe and the English army at our heels. We proved that however the British might be over our match in some things, there was one thing in which we beat them, - in running. We reached Philadelphia early in December, and were discharged. But I applied for a commission in the regular army, and was appointed a Lieutenant, and remained in the army during the five campaigns - until the winter of 1781. I then retired, as the Maryland line had suffered greatly and was much reduced in the fatal battle of Cambden, in South Carolina. I think it was in the summer or autumn of this year, 1781, that I was married to Capt. Cresap's widow.

Thus, from my intimate acquaintance with Capt. Cresap, from my intermarriage with his widow - with whom I lived nearly forty years, - from the circumstances of all his books, papers and memorandums falling into my hands, and from the implicit confidence he placed in me, it must be evident to all, that no part of his public life could have been concealed from me. Capt. Cresap was naturally cheerful, full of vivacity and very communicative; and I am certain that there was no occurrence, no interesting circumstance, especially in respect to the Indians, but was detailed to his wife, and often in my presence. No such thought was entertained by the Virginia Commissioners, as that he was the murderer of Logan's family; he was treated with marked respect, manifested to me who acted as his representative, although only a boy.

CHAPTER I.

A CONCISE VIEW OF THE CUSTOMS, MANNERS AND PHYSICAL STRENGTH OF OUR COUNTRY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION.

As nearly every circumstance connected with our late Revolutionary War has already become history, it would be superfluous to attempt a detail of facts already recorded. I mean therefore only to make a few remarks to show the perilous state of our nation when Capt. Cresap's life was in its zenith, and he was actively and almost unremittingly engaged in his country's service.

As early as 1763 the British government began to frown and threaten, and to stretch out her arbitrary arms and shake them first at her American children. Nor did they stop with words and vamping, but proceeded to pass what was called the Stamp Act; designed, it is presumed, not only to feel how our pulses beat, but also as an entering wedge to ulterior motives. This law was, however, so unpopular, and met with such resolute and determined opposition that John Bull thought it best at that time to draw in his horns, and the Stamp Act was repealed (March, 1766). It was not, however, as the sequel has proved, an abandonment but mere suspension of that correction they were preparing for such a refractory and disobedient set of children.

In the years 1773 and 1774 they determined to give us such a sound drubbing as to make us mend our manners. They now threw away the feeling of a parent and commenced tyrant, passing several laws subversive of our liberties; and to cap the climax, declared explicitly that they had the right to bind us in all cases whatever. Their proceedings were indigestible food to our Yankee stomachs; we would not swallow it, and the Revolutionary War ensued.

I suppose it is with nations as with individuals, that while young men continue in their minority they think it no degradation to conform to the laws of parental authority.

But when they arrive at maturity they become restive, impatient, and anxious for emancipation from the dominion of others. And so it is, and so I presume it should be with nations who have understandings and energy sufficient to assert and maintain their rights.

Some nations have been hand-cuffed and fettered, until their wrists and ankles have become callous, and they no longer feel their chains. Others are so effeminate that so long as they can eat, drink, and sleep, they care not who suffers, who governs, or how the world goes. Others are so ignorant that they neither know nor care for their rights. But, to the honor of the American name, we have set an example to the world, sublime in its nature and imperishable in its effects. The intensity of that sacred flame of patriotism that burnt in the breasts of our old Congresses, Revolutionary armies and the nation at large, has not been nor will be extinguished so long as materials remain in our little world to feed the flame. The Southern Hemisphere of this vast continent, so long enveloped in a dark cloud of ignorance and superstition, has at length emerged from her long night of abject degradation, and now begins to shine a star in the phalanx of rational liberty.

When the Revolutionary War broke out the American people were, from habit and manners, prepared and fitted for the tented field. Our young men were vigorous, athletic and active, inured to fatigue, privations, and plain living, from their infancy. They were prepared to suffer more, and complain less, than the dandies of the 19th century, if placed in similar circumstances.

Those days of bacon and cabbage, of hominy and pone, milk and mush, of hunting shirts, leggins and moccasins, have passed away. We are now, please your honors, a refined, polished, polite people. [Imagine a man saying that one hundred and ten years ago. If Mr. Jacob could see us now!]

To minutely detail the sufferings of an American soldier of the Revolution would appear almost fabulous to the sweet scented bucks of 1826; we will therefore touch the subject lightly. It is a fact well known that the prisoners taken at

Fort Washington and Long Island in 1776 were crowded in gaols and prison ships, where all suffered and many died. After Gen. Washington commenced his retreat through the states of New York and the Jerseys at the close of this campaign, about the last of November, many of the soldiers were bare-foot and nearly naked, and it was said that the army might be traced by their blood.

The campaign of 1777 was emphatically the campaign, of suffering, fighting and blood. During the year was fought the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Saratoga, and several lesser battles. In two of these battles - Brandywine and Germantown - I was personally engaged. As to the first we lay on our arms all night and slept little. We fought or were in our ranks all next, the battle ending at dark. We marched in a disorderly manner nearly all night, slept but little, and ate nothing from the night of the 10th of September until some time in the day of the 12th. The army then marched to a place called Red-clay, where we attempted again to give the British army battle, but a severe storm of cold rain came upon us and the armies parted by mutual consent. So severe was the storm, which continued with unabated fury all night, and the night was so dark, that our baggage wagons could not come up to us, and we lay in this storm without tent or covering or food or fire.

On the 3rd of October we left our camp early in the night and marched to attack the British at Germantown. We arrived and commenced firing at dawn. The battle continued with alternate success until 9 or 10 o'clock A. M. We then left the field, at first in tolerable good order, but loss of sleep and want of food had so completely unhinged all our bodily and mental powers, that in spite of the efforts of the officers the men were perpetually falling behind and turning into the woods to get sleep. Here again we had no opportunity of getting food, until the night of the 4th - about 24 hours. At the close of this campaign Gen. Washington built huts and went into winter quarters at a place called Valley Forge. He sent the Maryland line, to which I was attached, to take up quarters in Wilmington on the Delaware river. At this period the Maryland line, and I suppose the army in general, were nearly naked, and the main army, who took

up quarters at Valley Forge were without food for several days. Fortunately the Maryland line fared better, for it happened that a kind Providence sent us a supply from our enemies. And so remarkable was this circumstance that it deserves a page in history.

The Maryland line had just take possession of the post assigned them, which lay upon a hill in view of the Delaware River on which the British ships were continually passing up and down. A large Brig loaded with the baggage of the British army got aground near the Pennsylvania shore. This was soon discovered and a party of men with a six pound field piece were sent to take her. This was easily effected for she could make no resistance. We found in this Brig a great quantity of clothing for officers and soldiers - rum, wine, tea, coffee, etc., which were exactly what we needed. This rendered our situation truly comfortable, and the winter of 1777-8 was the most pleasant to us during the war.

The campaign of 1778 was more agreeable. We had only one battle - that of Monmouth - in the month of June, when we had the pleasure of driving Sir Harry Clinton and his Red-coats from the field. Very little was done in 1779. Near end of that year the officers of the Regiment sent me to Baltimore to purchase cloth with which to make each of them a regimental coat of fine blue. This I effected after a pretty long search, and for which I paid the merchant 15 pounds for 15 yards, which made ten coats.

The campaign of 1780 fell with peculiar severity on the Maryland line, and the Delaware Regiment, which was usually identified with the Maryland troops. Early in the spring these troops were detached from the Grand army and ordered to the southern department. Under the command of Gen. Baron DeKalb they marched liesurely through Maryland and Virginia, reaching the Carolinas the last of July. Gen. Gates arrived in August and took command. He immediately moved the army in the direction of Cambden, where the British were encamped. Enroute we were joined by a company of Virginia Militia, numbering about 2000. Early in the night of August 15th we struck tent and made directly for Cambden, expecting to catch Cornwallis napping.

Whether Cornwallis had an intimation of Gates' design, or whether it just happened that he thought of catching Gates napping, I know not; but certain it is the two armies met about half way between the two camps about midnight. The surprise was mutual. The armies met in a fine, open woods. It was a beautiful, moon-light night. We exchanged a few shots, formed a line of battle, and sat down in our places to await the dawn. At dawn our guns (cannons) opened fire on the enemy, which was immediately followed by an incessant roar of cannon and musketry from center to each wing. We had no cavalry, and this single circumstance gave the enemy much the advantage. The militia soon fled, but our regular troops, under every possible disadvantage, flanked on the left - which had been deserted by the militia - and the Commander-in-chief gone, maintained their ground until 8 or 9 o'clock a. m.

The Maryland line at this time was made up of old veteran soldiers. They could and did defend themselves until so cut up, flanked and surrounded, that it was impossible to sustain the shock any longer without the loss of the whole army; indeed few were left, not more than 250 men out of 1000, and although we lost the day and most of our army, never were a braver set of men, never was a better fought battle. I saw in particular such coolness and personal bravery in Gen. Gist, Col. Howard, and many others, that I am confident upon equal ground we could have subdued an equal number of the best of the British troops. The superiority of Cornwallis' army and the desertion of the militia made our defeat inevitable. Gen. Baron DeKalb and many other valuable officers were among the slain.

After this battle no poor fellows were in a more destitute and suffering condition. Our baggage wagons were all taken, all our clothes were lost; very few of the officers had a second shirt, neither had we anything to eat. We lived on watermelons, peaches, etc., from the night of the 15th of August to the night of the 17th or 18th - I do not recollect which. And then the party I was with dined upon a cow they had killed, without bread, and very little salt. And as well as I can remember - for I was sick and could eat no supper - they skinned the cow far enough to empty out the

intestines, and then cut off ribs and pieces till they reached the skin, and then proceeded farther as they wanted. Our situation was not much better till we reached Hillsborough in North Carolina, a 200 mile march. Here we halted, collected our scattered forces and made a stand. From this place I was sent to Maryland as a supernumerary officer; and here I close my remarks as to the sufferings of the army in the war of the Revolution.

It was providential that the Revolutionary War came upon us just when it did. We were in better condition, perhaps, to breast the storm than at any period of our existence, before or since. For one thing, the yeomanry, or men in the middle or lower walks of life, especially on or near our frontiers, were the best marksmen in the world. I recollect when the company commanded by Capt. Cresap in Dunmore's War, lay at Redstone Old Fort, a buzzard came sailing over at considerable height. Daniel Cresap, Joseph Cresap, and William Ogle, all raising their rifles, fired at the same time. The buzzard fell, and each declared he had killed it. We examined it and found that all three balls had pierced it. Capt. Cresap also had in his company two brothers by the name Shain, who were such unerring marksmen that they seldom missed a mark the size of a cent at a distance of 25 yards, off-hand shooting. The dreadful havoc made upon the Hessians by Col. Rawling's Rifle Regiment, when Fort Washington and York Island were taken by the British, will not soon be forgotten.

This state of things was not only the result of our peculiar habits and simplicity of manners, but naturally grew out of our wars with the Indians. Our frontier inhabitants were always exposed to a predatory war with the red savage. This, with our frontier hunting habits, gave us training, second to none, in marksmanship.

Captain Cresap was, at this time, a conspicuous character on the western frontier, and among the first and most valuable officers of the Revolutionary War, and I thought a general view of the state of the country at this period would serve as a fitting introduction to his life.

CHAPTER II (JACOB)

THE CRESAP FAMILY

The author is aware that a mere catalogue of names, however respectable, must be insipid and tasteless to a reader; but in the present case it seems so indispensable that if omitted would leave a chasm in this book. Capt. Cresap has been so long dead [50 yrs.] that if his accusers and enemies had suffered his ashes to rest in peace, time, by now, would have nearly obliterated the memory of his name.

As Capt. Cresap is beyond the reach of malevolence and calumny, nothing that has, or may be said, can effect him personally. But the Cresap family is extensive and respectable. It will not, nor cannot, yield the homage of superiority to any family in Virginia or Maryland. If then those black spots upon the name and character of Capt. Cresap be permitted to remain, it must and would effect the whole family through all its various branches to the remotest degree of affinity. Hence I deem it important to present to the public this family, thus attempted to be exposed to public infamy.

[At this place in his book Mr. Jacob gives a sketch of Colonel Thomas Cresap's life, but as the Jacob data is included in our chapters on the Colonel it is omitted here].

Colonel Thomas Cresap had five children - three sons, Daniel, Thomas, and Michael; and two daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth.

Daniel was a plain man, the patriarch of the day and country in which he lived; a man of sober habits, great industry, economy, and temperance. Like Jacob of old, agriculture was his occupation and delight, and in the midst of his family, his flocks, and his herds, he spent his days, and acquired immense wealth. He was proverbially the poor man's friend, and has been known in scarce times to refuse to sell corn to those who had money, that he might have enough to supply those who had none. And I suspect this

original, although a faithful portrait, has but few copies - what a pity! There are a few circumstances in this man's life that are of sufficient interest to record, especially as they have a remote bearing on my main objective of this work, which is to inform the public that it has been misinformed as to the relationship of the Cresap family with the Indians.

Old Nemacolin, the Indian already mentioned [in the Story of Thomas Cresap], was very intimate with, and spent much of his time with the family of Daniel Cresap. They agreed one day to go on a bear hunt, and after getting into what they thought proper territory they separated, having agreed to meet later at a certain place known to both. Cresap pursued his way to the top of the Allegany mountain where he soon started and treed some cubs. Anxious to get the cubs and train his dogs to fight bears, he ascended the tree to chase them down. They ascended higher and higher, Cresap after them. Eventually a limb broke and down came Cresap and the cubs on the rocks below. Cresap lay unconscious for some time, with several broken bones. The Indian not finding him at the time and place agreed on, after diligent search found him where he had fallen. His condition was such that he could not easily be moved. Nemacolin went to his home, informed his wife, and with the aid of a horse and litter, they took him home. I tell this story, not only to show the intimacy between the Cresap family and the Indians, but also to point out that it was due to this incident, and his having lived in that vicinity, that the mountain has been named "Dan's Mountain," which name, I presume, is fixed on it forever; Thus Daniel's name has become immortalized.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL CRESAP, Sr.

Daniel Cresap, oldest son of Col. Thomas, had by his first wife, one son, Michael, who commanded a Company in Dunmore's War, and was afterwards Colonel of Militia, Hampshire County, Virginia. Daniel had by his second wife seven sons and three daughters: Thomas, Daniel, Joseph, Van, Robert, James, and Thomas - the first Thomas died young. The daughters: Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah.

Daniel, son of Daniel, Sr., was a Lieutenant in his uncle Michael's Company of Riflemen who marched to Boston in 1775, was afterwards Col. of Militia of Allegany County, Maryland, and also commanded a regiment in Gen. Lee's Army against the Whiskey-boys. He died on his return home from this expedition [1794].

Joseph, although very young [19], was in his uncle Michael's Company in Dunmore's War. He was in both expeditions, that under McDonald, and in the army commanded by Dunmore in person. He also marched to Boston in the Rifle Company commanded by his uncle, as one of his Lieutenants. He has often represented the County of Allegany in the Legislature, and became a member of the Senate. He is still living, is a man of wealth and respectability, has been four times married and has a large family of children.

Van, his fourth son, is dead. He left two sons and two daughters, three of whom are living, have families and are respectable.

Robert, like his father, is a plain, domestic man. His habits of industry and economy have produced their natural results: wealth and independence. He is one of the wealthiest men in Allegany County. He has a large family of children.

James is rich and very popular; has often represented his County in the State Legislature. He is still living and has a fine family of children.

Thomas, his youngest son, occupies his father's old mansion house, is highly respectable, and has also represented his County in the Legislature. He is at present one of the Judges of the Orphans Court. He has a large family.

And now, may I ask, how many fathers have so many sons, an honor to their family, and held in such high esteem by their fellow citizens.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Daniel, married Thomas Collins, Esq., of Hampshire County, Virginia. They are both dead but left several children, one of whom is, or was, Colonel of Militia of Hampshire, but has removed to Maryland.

Mary, the second daughter, was unfortunate in her marriage, but her dissipated husband is dead. She has several fine children.

Sarah, the youngest daughter, married Aquila A. Brown, Esq., Attorney at law. They reside in Philadelphia, are wealthy and respectable, and have several fine children.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS CRESAP II

Thomas Cresap, second son of Col. Thomas, was, as already related, killed by an Indian [p. 100]. He left a widow and one daughter. This daughter was first married to a Mr. Brent, a lawyer, by whom she had a son and daughter, who are still living. Her son, Thomas Brent, Esq., lives in Washington County, Maryland, is wealthy and respectable. She was afterwards married to John Reid, Esq., of Allegany County. They had several children, one of whom, William Reid, Esq., is now a Representative for his County.

CHILDREN OF MICHAEL CRESAP I

Michael Cresap, the subject of this memoir, and youngest son of Col. Thomas, left five children - two sons and three daughters. As the daughters are the eldest we begin with them.

Mary, the eldest, married Luther Martin, Esq., Attorney General of Maryland. She is dead, and left two daughters, one of whom is dead.

Elizabeth, the second daughter, married Lenox Martin, Esq., brother of Luther. He was also raised to the profession of the law and practiced for a time, but is now a Justice of the Peace, Allegany County, Maryland. They have a large family of children.

Sarah married Osborn Sprigg, Esq. They are both dead but left four sons, one of whom (Michael) is a popular character, and at present a candidate for Congress, with a fair prospect of success.

James, the eldest son, was married first to a Miss Reid, but she dying young, he later married Mrs. Vanbiber, widow of Mr. Abraham Vanbiber, of Baltimore, by whom he had one son, Luther Martin Cresap, who is still living. James is dead.

Michael, youngest son of Capt. Michael, married a Miss [Hannah] Ogle, a young lady raised by his mother. They live near the Ohio river, have several fine children, and are wealthy and respectable.

SARAH CRESAP

Sarah, daughter of Col. Thomas Cresap, was twice married, first to Col. Enoch Innis, and lastly to Mr. John Foster. They are dead, and left no children.

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH CRESAP

Elizabeth Cresap, youngest daughter of Col. Thomas, married Mr. Isaac Collier of Pennsylvania; a rather dissipated character. They are both dead, but left several fine children, who reside in the states of Kentucky, Ohio and Alabama, and all of them wealthy and respectable.

Thus, I introduce to the public this large and respectable family, who move in the highest circles of society, and who stand upon equal ground with any family in the United States. I, who know them all, know that Capt. Michael Cresap was neither a man infamous for his many Indian murders, nor the cause of Dunmore's War.

With this conviction upon my mind, with the truth before me as clear as the resplendent beams of the sun, shall I, or can I remain silent? If indeed, Capt. Cresap was the man represented by Mr. Jefferson, "infamous for his many Indian murders", or if, as Dr. Doddridge recently asserted, "he was the cause of Dunmore's War", the public never would have heard from me; I should never have stained paper nor opened my mouth. But conscious as I am that there is not a word of truth in all this, I stand upon the immutable basis of truth and defy the world! I am no Cresap, the Captain's widow, it is true, became my wife, and he was my friend - yea, more than a friend - my foster father. The world will therefore judge how far I should be excusable were I to remain silent in a cause so just, a case so clear. Nay, like one of old, "we cannot but speak of the things we have seen and heard."

COMPILERS' NOTE

It appears that Mr. Jacob erred in giving the order of birth of Colonel Thomas Cresap's daughters. He lists Sarah as the eldest, whereas our Lineage Chart gives Elizabeth's birth year as 1737, and Sarah's as 1740. Perhaps the Chart errs; we do not know.

For fuller accounts of the early Cresaps the reader is referred to the "Biographical Sketches," and "Cresap Genealogy," this volume. See Index for references.

CHAPTER III (JACOB)

SKETCH OF CAPT. CRESAP'S LIFE TO THE YEAR 1774.

It is not my intention to give a detailed account of Capt. Cresap's life, but only such parts as I deem necessary to a symmetrical view of a character, little understood and much abused by those who judge without knowledge and condemn without reason.

He was the youngest son of Col. Thomas Cresap, of Frederick, but now of Allegany County, Maryland, and was born on the 29th day of June, 1742. The remoteness of Col. Cresap's habitation from a dense population, or any seminary of learning, induced the old gentleman to send his son Michael to a school in Baltimore County, kept by the Rev. Mr. Craddock. But young Cresap, being a backwoods boy - a speckled bird among his school fellows, had to fight his way into their good graces, which I think he soon affected and became their champion. However, not relishing the restraint of a school, or for some other cause, he ran away, and traveled home on foot - about 140 miles. But his father, far from sanctioning such conduct, gave the poor fellow a terrible whipping and sent him back, where he steadily remained until he had finished his education.

He soon after married Miss Mary Whitehead of Philadelphia, though both were very young. They settled in a little village near his father's residence, and he commenced merchant. He imported goods from London, dealt largely, and well nigh ruined himself from his benevolence and misplaced confidence in his customers. A circumstance also occurred about this time that injured him most materially. The gentleman who acted as agent for the London merchant from whom he received his goods, wrote to the merchant that Cresap was a suspicious character, and that he was under the apprehension he intended to remove to some place in the western country where he would be out of reach of the law.

As a consequence of this story, which soon came to the Captain's ears, his goods were withheld. The outcome was that a dreadful battle ensued between Cresap and this agent, whose name I forbear to mention. This battle was fought in a private room in Fredericktown, and I am under the impression no other person was present. But Capt. Cresap soon discovered that fighting did not fill his coffers, but rather had an inverse operation upon his funds, as will appear in the sequel of his history.

From the causes above recited he discovered that his affairs were in a ruinous condition, and might be said to be daily growing worse. Another factor affected his condition. The tide of emigration began to flow with rapidity to the west; and his debtors, some to a large amount, were daily moving to the land of milk and honey. He now discovered that he had dealt upon too liberal a scale, and determined to be more cautious in the future. I was in his store at this time, and was strictly charged to trust no man unless I knew him well to be good. But if at any time he was caught in the store, which sometimes happened, a plausible story from a man, or a piteous tale from a woman, would soon demolish all the fortification about his heart, and turning to me he would say, "John, let this man (or woman) have what they want," and soon leave the store for fear of another attack.

Captain Cresap's whole deportment in all his various relations, diversified scenes, and circumstances, exhibited the character of a benevolent, noble and generous spirit. He was a man of uncommon energy, enterprise and decision. Plan and execution with him followed in rapid succession. The deranged and unpropitious aspect of his affairs determined him to adopt some judicious and feasible plan to rescue his sinking fortunes from ruin. The case admitted of no parley or delay, nor was his character of a complexion to hesitate. He saw a way open, and that way he boldly pursued, conscious that he must emerge from the ocean of difficulty in which he was involved or sink. Thus urged by necessity prompted by a laudable ambition, he determined to settle some lands in the rich bottoms of the Ohio. He knew if he succeeded in securing a title to those lands, he could redeem his credit, extricate himself from his difficulty, and also have a respectable competency for a rising family.

CRESAP SETTLEMENT ON THE OHIO

Under this impression, and with every prospect of success, early in the spring of 1774, he engaged six or seven young men at 2 pounds 10 shillings each per month, and repairing to the then wilderness of the Ohio, commenced the building of houses and clearing of lands. Being among the first adventurers into this exposed and dangerous region he was able to select some of the best lands of the Ohio bottoms.¹

INDIAN UPRISING - FIRST CONNOLY LETTER

While thus peaceably engaged in the prosecution of his object he was suddenly arrested by a circular letter from Maj. Connoly, the Earl of Dunmore's Vice-Governor, of Western Virginia and Commandant at Pittsburg. The letter was sent by express in every direction through the country, warning the settlers to be on their guard, that the Indians were very angry, manifesting such a hostile disposition that it was evident they would fall on the inhabitants somewhere as soon as the season would permit. This letter was sent to Capt. Cresap, accompanied by a confirmatory message from Col. Crogan and Alexander McGee, Esq., Indian Agents and interpreters. The result was, Capt. Cresap immediately abandoned his object and ascended the Ohio to Fort Wheeling, the nearest place of safety.

It is most apparent that Capt. Cresap's only object in leaving his family and repairing to the banks of the Ohio in 1774, was to improve and secure lands, consequently an Indian war would be most disastrous to him, and therefore to be avoided. His loss and sacrifice on this occasion were great. His expenses must have amounted to near 30 pounds per month, to say nothing of the injury to his project. He also had with him the necessary furniture and camp equipment which, I believe, was finally lost. I repeat that none but a madman could, in his circumstances, have desired an Indian war.

¹The lands Michael Cresap were improving were about fifteen miles below Wheeling. Some of these lands are still owned by his descendants.

CHAPTER IV (JACOB)

DUNMORE'S WAR - 1774

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS ON THE FRONTIER

We are now entering into a field so fraught with important happenings that our most careful attention will be required for proper delineation and understanding. It is my design to speak positively as to known facts, but to be cautious in dealing with doubtful subjects. I am now old, and as all the circumstances I am about to record are also old, and to most men of this generation unknown, nor is my memory very tenacious, it is therefore possible I may be mistaken as to some of the details.

The question as to the justice or injustice of the means used by the whites in the acquisition of the Indians' lands, I leave to statesmen and philosophers who have better talents than I. Our quarrel with the Indians, or their quarrel with us, is about co-eval with the earliest white settlement on the continent. We have had many treaties and often made peace with our aboriginal neighbors, but none of these agreements have ever been permanent. The restless, roving disposition of the Indians, whose only business is hunting and war, and the frequent encroachments of the whites on their hunting grounds, soon kindled again the fire-brands of war.

Prior to and in the year 1774, there existed between our people and the Indians, a kind of precarious and suspicious peace. In the year 1773 they killed a certain John Martin and Guy Meeks (Indian traders), on the Hochocking, and robbed them of goods worth about 200 pounds. They were much irritated with our people, who were about this time beginning to settle Kentucky, and with them they waged an unceasing and destructive predatory war. Whoever saw an Indian in Kentucky, saw an enemy. No questions were asked on either side, but from the muzzles of their rifles. Many other circumstances at this period combined to show that our peace

with the Indians rested upon such dubious and uncertain ground that it must soon be dispersed by a whirlwind of carnage and war. I consider this an important link in the chain of causes combining to produce Dunmore's war.

Squire M'Connel, in his Journal, says that about the 3rd day of March, 1774, while he and six other men were asleep in their camp at night, they were awakened by the fierce barking of their dogs, and arising saw some Indians creeping towards them. They seized their rifles and flew to trees. One of the Indians came up to the fire, but hearing them cock their guns, drew back, stumbled and fell. The whole party now came up, and appearing friendly, he ordered his men not to fire, and shook hands with his guests. The Indians tarried all night, and appearing so friendly, prevailed on the white men to accompany them to their town, which was no great distance away. When they arrived at the town they were taken before the Indian council. A war dance was performed around them and the war club shook over them. They were detained as prisoners and closely guarded for two or three days. Another council was held over them, and it was agreed they should be severely threatened and released, provided they would give the Indian women some flour and salt. Being dismissed they set out for their camp, but were met on the way by about twenty-five warriors. Another council was held over them, and it was decreed that they should not be killed, but robbed. The Indians took all their flour, salt, powder, lead, and their rifles were taken from them. They were severely threatened and released. In this party of whites were, Squire M'Connel, Andrew M'Connel, Lawrence Darnal, William Ganet, Matthew Riddle, John Laferty and Thomas Canady.¹

Early in the spring of 1774 the Indians killed two men in a canoe belonging to a Mr. Butler of Pittsburg, and robbed the canoe of its merchandise. This incident took place near

¹Since writing this chapter Mr. Joseph Cresap has related to me the following experience. He said that he and some surveyors were running lands on Cheat river, in April, 1774, about four miles above the Horse-shoe bottom. They were indistinctly seen by some other whites who thought they were Indians, and hastened to a white settlement in Tygers Valley, raised a company of men and marched to attack them. They discovered their mistake before any harm was done.

the mouth of Little Beaver, a small creek that empties into the Ohio, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Benjamin Tomlinson, Esq., who assisted in burying the dead, and who is still living, will bear testimony to the truthfulness of this account. It is presumed it was this circumstance that produced that prompt and terrible vengeance on the Indians at Yellow Creek immediately after - on the 3rd day of May - which gave rise to the pretended lying speech of Logan, which I shall hereafter prove a counterfeit.

SINISTER INFLUENCES IN DUNMORE'S WAR

Thus we find there was a predisposition to war on the part of the Indians. But may we not suspect that other, latent causes, working behind the scenes, were silently leading to the same result? Be it remembered, this Indian war was but the portico to our Revolutionary War, the fuel of which was then preparing, and which burst into flames the following year. The Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, was, without doubt, acquainted with the designs of the British Cabinet. His penetrating eye could not but see the supreme objective of the British Cabinet, namely: to establish unrestrained rule over the North American continent.

In the realization of this main objective, two secondary objectives were deemed necessary: first, setting the new settlers, on the west of the Allegany, by the ears [boundary disputes], and, second, embroiling these western peoples in a war with the Indians. As Dunmore could not always appear personally in promoting these objectives, it was quite necessary that he should have a confidential agent - one who would promote his schemes, either publicly or covertly - as circumstances required.

Conditions for the attainment of the first objective were rife. The emigrants to the western country were nearly all from the colonies of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The lines between these three provinces were still in dispute. Both Pennsylvania and Virginia claimed the whole of the western country. This motley mixture of folks from the different provinces did not harmonize. The Virginians and Marylanders disliked the Pennsylvania laws, nor did the

Pennsylvanians relish those of Virginia. Dunmore, with becoming zeal for the honor of the Ancient Dominion, took advantage of this state of affairs so propitious to his views. He appointed Dr. John Connoly, a Pennsylvanian, Vice Governor and Commandant of Pittsburgh, over all the western country. Affairs on that side of the mountain now began to wear a serious aspect. Attempts were made by both provinces to enforce their laws, and the strong arm of power and coercion was let loose by Virginia. Some Magistrates, acting under the authority of Pennsylvania, were arrested, sent to Virginia and imprisoned. That the reader may be well assured that the hand of Dunmore was in this I quote here a proclamation sent by him to the people of that section:

"Whereas, I have reason to apprehend that the Government of Pennsylvania, in prosecution of their claims to Pittsburgh and its dependencies, will endeavor to obstruct his Majesty's Government thereof, under my administration, by illegal and unwarrantable commitment of the officers I have appointed for that purpose, and that settlement is in some danger from the Indians also; and it being necessary to support the dignity of his Majesty's Government and protect his subjects in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of their rights, I have thought proper, by and with the consent and advice of his Majesty's Council, by this proclamation in his Majesty's name, to order and require the officers of the militia in that district to embody a sufficient number of men to repel any insult, whatsoever, and all his Majesty's liege subjects within this colony are hereby strictly required to be aiding and assisting therein, or they shall answer the contrary at their peril; and I further enjoin and require the several inhabitants of the territories aforesaid, to pay his Majesty's quitrents, and public dues to such officers as are or shall be appointed to collect the same within this dominion until his Majesty's pleasure therein shall be known."

My copy of this document is without date, but there can be no doubt it was issued in 1774 or early in 1775.

This state of things in the West had continued for a long time. The seeds of discord had fallen, unhappily, on ground too naturally productive, and were also too well cultivated by the Earl of Dunmore, Connoly and the Pennsylvania officers, to evaporate in an instant. Our Revolutionary War did not sweep away all disputes about states rights and local interests. It did temporarily,

throughout the country in general, but it was not sufficient to extinguish this fire in the west at that time, for in the year 1776, or early in 1777, we find these people petitioning Congress to interpose their authority, and redress their grievances. This petition begins by stating, that as Virginia and Pennsylvania both set up claims to the western country, the result was—as described by themselves—“fraud, impositions, violences, depredations, animosities, etc.” And so warm were the partizans on each side as to produce battles and shedding of blood. But they super-add another reason for this ill-humor, namely; the proceedings of Dunmore’s warrant officers in laying land warrants on lands already claimed by others. They finally pray Congress to erect them into a separate state, and admit them into the Union as a fourteenth state.

But the unhappy state of the western country will appear still more evident when we advert to another important document, a proclamation issued by the delegates in Congress from the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia. These gentlemen, undoubtedly with the best of motives, and with a view to the best interests of the western people, sent them this proclamation, calculated to restore tranquility and harmony among them, but it had little effect. I quote the proclamation here:

“Philadelphia, July 25, 1775.

“To the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Virginia, on the West side of the Laurel Hill.

“Friends and Countrymen:

“It gives us much concern to find that disturbances have arisen, and still continue among you, concerning the boundaries of our Colonies. In the character in which we now address you, it is unnecessary to enquire into the origin of those unhappy disputes, and it would be improper for us to express our approbation or censure on either side; but as representatives of two of these Colonies, united among many others for the defense of the liberties of America, we think it our duty to remove, as far as lies in our power, every obstacle that may prevent her sons from co-operating as vigorously as they would wish to do towards the attainment of this great and important end; influenced solely by this motive, our

joint and earnest request to you is, that all animosities, which have heretofore subsisted among you, as inhabitants of distinct Colonies, may now give place to generous and concurring efforts for the preservation of everything that can make our common country dear to us.

"We are fully persuaded that you as well as we, wish to see your differences terminate in this happy issue, for this desirable purpose we recommend it to you, that all bodies of armed men, kept under either Province, be dismissed, that all those on either side, who are in confinement or under bail for taking part in the contest be discharged, and that until the dispute be decided every person be permitted to retain his possessions unmolested.

"By observing these directions the public tranquility will be secured without injury to the titles on either side. The period, we flatter ourselves, will soon arrive when this unfortunate dispute, which has produced much mischief, and as far as we can learn, no good, will be peaceably and constitutionally determined.

"We are your friends and countrymen,

"P. HENRY, RICHARD HENRY LEE, BENJ. HARRISON, TH. JEFFERSON, JOHN DICKINSON, GEO. ROSS, B. FRANKLIN, JAMES WILSON, CHA. HUMPHREYS."

I think the reader cannot but see, from Dunmore's Proclamation, the violent measures of his Lieutenant Connolly and the Virginia officers, and the subsequent conduct of both Dunmore and Connolly, that this unhappy state of things, if not actually produced, was certainly aggravated by Dunmore to subserve the views of the British Court.

DID DUNMORE FOMENT AN INDIAN WAR?

We now proceed to examine how far facts and circumstances justify us in supposing the Earl of Dunmore was instrumental in producing the Indian war of 1774.

As already stated, this Indian war was but the precursor of our Revolutionary War. Dunmore was one of the most inveterate and determined enemies of the Revolution. He was a man of high talents, especially for intrigue and diplomatic skill. Occupying the high station of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the large and respectable state of Virginia, he possessed means and power to do much in serving the ends desired by Great Britain; and he used that

power to the utmost to divert our National strength from our Revolutionary objectives, thus destroying our unity of effort. If a war with the Indians would have a tendency to produce this result, it is natural to suppose he would use his influence to promote it. Although Dunmore's treaty with the Indians was made a few months before the Revolutionary War began, the Indian rage burst out again with tenfold fury, and two or three armies of whites were sacrificed before they were subdued. These uprisings, coming during our war with England, had the very effect I suppose Dunmore had in view - dividing our forces, and enfeebling our aggregate strength. That the seeds of these subsequent wars with the Indians were sown in 1774-5, is almost certain.

We admit we do not have positive proof that the Earl deliberately fomented these Indian wars, but we can produce some evidence which lead us to strongly suspicion it.

CAPTAIN CRESAP AT WHEELING. CRESAP'S WAR?

In chapter three we mentioned Connoly's circular letter reaching Capt. Cresap, and of his abandoning his land improvements and going to Fort Wheeling. It is believed he intended to return at once to his home in Maryland, but on arriving at Wheeling he found the fort filled with anxious settlers, whither they had fled after receiving Connoly's warning. Cresap was urged to remain a few days to lead in scouting, and defense preparations, which he did. Before he left Wheeling a report was brought in that two Indians were coming down the river. Capt. Cresap, supposing that war was inevitable, in fact had already begun, went up the river with his men, and two of his men, brothers, by the name of Chenoweth, killed the Indians. Beyond controversy this is the only circumstance in this Indian war in which his name can, in the remotest degree, be connected with any incident that might have caused it. Those Indians were killed after Capt. Cresap had received Connoly's letter, after Butler's men were killed in the canoe, and after the Yellow creek affair.

It is very difficult at this late period to form a correct idea of those times, unless we can bring distinctly into view

the real state of our frontier. The inhabitants of the Western country were at this time scattered from the Allegany mountain, to the Eastern bank of the Ohio, and most thinly near that river. In this state of things it was natural to suppose that the few settlers in the vicinity of Wheeling, who had collected into that fort, would feel extremely solicitous to detain Capt. Cresap and his men as long as possible, especially until they could see on what point the storm of war would fall. Capt. Cresap, the son of a hero, and a hero himself, felt for their situation, and getting together a few more men in addition to his own, set out on a scouting expedition. A few miles below Wheeling, on the Ohio, they encountered a party of Indians about equal their own number. One Indian was killed, and Cresap had one man wounded. Doddridge says this was on the same day the Indians were killed in the canoe; in this he is mistaken, as I shall prove hereafter. What were those Indians doing there at that time? They had no town near, nor was it their hunting season, for it was about the 8th or 10th of May. Is it not certain that this straggling banditti were planning to fall on some part of our exposed frontier, and that their dispersion saved the lives of many helpless women and children? But the proverb, "cry mad-dog and kill him," is, I suppose, as applicable to heroes as to dogs.

Captain Cresap, soon after this, returned to his family in Maryland, but feeling most sensitively for the inhabitants of the frontier in their perilous situation, proceeded to raise a Company of volunteers. His Company had marched back as far as Catfish's Camp, the place where Washington, Pa., now stands, when he was arrested in his progress by a peremptory and insulting order from Connolly commanding him to dismiss his men and return home.

This order, couched in offensive and insulting language, it may be well supposed, was not very pleasing to a man of Capt. Cresap's high sense of honor and peculiar sensibility, especially conscious as he was of the purity of his motives and the laudable end he had in view. He, nevertheless, obeyed, dismissed his men, and returned home with the determination - I well know from what he said after his return -

never again to take any part in the present Indian war, but leave Mr. Commandant at Pittsburgh to fight it out as best he could.

This hasty resolution was, however, of short duration. However strange and contradictory the conduct of the Earl of Dunmore and his Vice-Governor at Pittsburgh may appear, it is a fact that on the 10th of June, Dunmore - unsolicited, and to Capt. Cresap certainly unexpected - sent him a Captain's Commission of the Militia of Hampshire County, Virginia, notwithstanding his residence was in Maryland. This Commission, coming to Cresap under these circumstances, certainly carried with it a tacit expression of the Governor's approbation of his conduct. About the same time his feelings were daily assailed by petition after petition, from various parts of the Western country, beseeching him to come over to their assistance. Several of these petitions, and Dunmore's Commission, have escaped the wreck of time and are in my possession.

This Commission, coming at the time, and under these circumstances, and the numerous petitions reaching Capt. Cresap, caused him to lay aside his resentment against Connoly, and to again exert his influence and power to assist the distressed inhabitants of the Western frontier. He immediately raised a Company of Volunteers, placed himself under the command of Maj. Angus McDonald, and marched with him to attack the Indians at their town of Wappatomachie on the Muskingum. His popularity at this time was such that so many men flocked to his standard, he could not, consistent with the rules of the army, retain all of them in his Company, but was obliged to transfer many of them—much against their desires—to other Captains. He filled completely the company of his Nephew, Capt. Michael Cresap (son of his brother Daniel), and part of the Company of Capt. Hancocke Lee.

This little army of about 400 men, under Maj. McDonald, penetrated the Indian country as far as the Muskingum. In a smart little skirmish with a party of Indians under Capt. Snake, McDonald lost six men, but killed

the Indian Chief, Capt. Snake. The following incident will show what expert shooters we had in those days among our riflemen. While McDonald's little army lay on the banks of the Muskingum awaiting developments, an Indian on the opposite shore was noticed raising his head occasionally from behind an old log. One of Capt. Cresap's men, John Hargiss, loaded his rifle with two balls, and placing himself on the banks of the river watched his opportunity. The Indian again raised his head, firing at the same instant. Hargiss also fired about the same time, both balls penetrating the Indian's neck. The river is about 200 yards wide at this place. McDonald pushed on, drove the Indians back into the wilderness, burnt their towns and returning to the settlement, discharged his men.

THE DUNMORE-LEWIS CAMPAIGN

But this Wappatomachie expedition was only the prelude to more important and efficient measures against the Indians. It was well understood that the Indians were far from being subdued, and that they would now collect all of their warriors and return the compliment of our visit to their territory.

The Governor of Virginia, what ever might have been his ulterior motives, lost no time in preparing to meet this storm. He sent orders to Col. Andrew Lewis of Augusta County, to raise an army of about one thousand men, and to march with all expedition to the mouth of the Great Canawah on the Ohio, where he would join him when he had raised an army in the Northwestern counties. Lewis immediately raised an army of volunteers, and marched without delay to the place designated, arriving several days ahead of Dunmore's army. Chief Cornstalk, General of the Indian armies, lost no time in marching to attack Lewis on the Ohio. He had knowledge that Dunmore was marching to join Lewis, and thought he would stand a better chance of defeating the armies one at a time.

The plans of Cornstalk appear to have been those of a skillful General, and the prompt execution of them display-

ed the skill of a true warrior. He marched his army and attacked Lewis at his post. The attack was sudden and violent, and, I believe, unexpected. It was, nevertheless, a well-fought battle, lasting from early morning till late at night. Both armies fought well. Many were killed on both sides. The Virginians kept the field, but lost many valuable officers and men, among them, Col. Charles Lewis, brother of the Commander-in-Chief. Cornstalk and Blue Jacket, the two Indian Chiefs who led the Indians, are said to have performed prodigies of valor; but at night, drew off their men in good order, determined to fight no more, if a reasonable peace could be obtained.

The defeat of the Indians by Lewis, opened an easy and unmolested passage for Dunmore through the Indian country, the Indians having retreated to their villages on the Scioto. When he arrived with his army at the mouth of the Hocking, he sent Capt. White-eyes, a Delaware Chief (friendly to the whites) to invite the Indians (Shawanees) to a treaty. He tarried till White-eyes returned, who reported that the Indians would not discuss peace terms. I presume, in order of time, this must have been just before Lewis' battle, because a few days later (after that battle) a great revolution took place in the minds of the Indians.

THE INDIANS ASK FOR A PEACE COUNCIL

Dunmore immediately sent an express to Lewis to move on and meet him near Chilicothe on the Scioto. Both wings of the army now moved toward that point. As Dunmore approached the Indian towns (a few days ahead of Lewis) he was met by flags of truce from the Indians, asking for a peace parley. He halted his army, and runners were sent to invite the Indian Chiefs to a parley at his camp. They came immediately—except Logan, the great orator, who refused to attend. It seems, however that neither Dunmore, nor the other Chiefs, considered his presence of much importance, for they went to work

and finished the treaty without him. Some points were left unsettled, and a future peace parley was appointed for the following summer or fall at Pittsburgh. Thus Dunmore's War was concluded in September or October, 1774.

After the treaty, old Cornstalk, the Shawnee Chief, accompanied Dunmore's army until they reached the mouth of the Hocking on the Ohio, and what was most singular, made his home in Capt. Cresap's tent, with whom he continued on terms of the most friendly familiarity. I consider this circumstance as positive proof that the Indians themselves neither considered Capt. Cresap the murderer of Logan's family, nor the cause of the war. It appears that Dunmore Received dispatches from England when he reached the Ohio. Doddridge says he received them as he went out.

But we should have mentioned, in its proper place, that Lewis arrived with his army while the peace parley was in progress. He encamped two or three miles from Dunmore, which alarmed the Indians, they thinking that he was so irritated over loosing so many men in the battle, that he would not easily be pacified. They would not be satisfied till Dunmore and old Cornstalk went to Lewis' camp and conversed with him. Dr. Doddridge presents this affair in a different shade of light; I can only say I have my information from an officer who was present at the time.

THE DUNMORE-CONNOLLY CONSPIRACY

I have given these details of the various occurrences and circumstances of Dunmore's war, because, as history, they may be interesting to the present—but especially to the rising generation. But my main objectives have been, first, to convince the world that whoever or whatever may have caused this war, it was certainly not Capt. Cresap; and second, to show that, from the political situation of the time, and the fact that Dunmore was strongly opposed to the American Revolution, he, and not Capt. Cresap, was responsible for the Indian wars.

Dunmore himself, could not, of course, with propriety, appear personally in a business of this kind, but worked through his sub-Governor at Pittsburgh. We shall now examine how far the conduct of this man (Connoly) will support our supposition that there was dark, intriguing work on his part, to embroil the western country in an Indian war.

First I introduce a letter written by Connoly to Capt. Reece:

"I have received intelligence that Logan, a Mingo Chief, with about twenty Shawnees and others, were to set off for war last Monday, and I have reason to believe that they may come upon the inhabitants about Wheeling. I hereby order, require and command you, with all the men you can raise, immediately to march and join any of the companies already out and under the pay of the Government; and upon joining your parties together, scour the frontier and become a barrier to our settlements, and endeavor to fall in with their tracts, and pursue them, using your utmost endeavors to chastise them as open and avowed enemies.

"I am, sir, your most humble servant ,

Dorsey Pentecost, for

JOHN CONNOLY.

"Capt. Joel Reece, use all expedition. May 27, 1774."

Now there is a fellow for you. Perhaps two or three days before this letter was written, Capt Cresap, who had a fine Company of Volunteers, is insulted, ordered to dismiss his men and go home. The Indians are ready to attack, some soldiers are in the field to oppose them—"the Companies who are already out"—more are needed, yet Cresap and his Company are ordered home. Now, if any man is skilled in the art of Legerdemain, let him unriddle this enigma if he can.

As so many important events took place at this period, I present here a chronological list of these events. First, is Connolly's circular letter, which we date the 25th day of April; second, the two men killed in Butler's canoe, we know was the first or second day of May; third, the affair at Yellow Creek was on the 3rd or 4th day of May;

fourth, the Indians killed in the canoe above Wheeling, the 5th or 6th day of May; fifth, the skirmish with the Indians on the river Ohio, about the 8th or 10th of May. Captain Cresap then returned home, raised a Company of Volunteers, and returned to Catfish's Camp, arriving there about the 25th of May. It could not be earlier, for he rode home from the Ohio, a distance of about 140 miles, raised a Company, and marched back as far as Catfish, over bad roads—near 120 miles—all in seventeen days. It is evident he was not at Catfish's Camp earlier than the 25th day of May. And if not, he was ordered home about the time when the scouts were out and the settlement threatened with an attack from the Indians.

The hostility of Connolly to Capt. Cresap was without measure or decency. On the 14th day of July he wrote the Captain again. This letter is one of the most extraordinary, crooked, malignant, grubstreet epistles that ever appeared on paper. Let us see:

"Fort Dunmore, July 14, 1774.

"Your whole proceedings, so far as relates to our disturbances with the Indians, have been of a nature so extraordinary that I am much at a loss to account for the cause, but when I consider your late steps, tending directly to ruin the service here by inveigling away the militia of this garrison by your preposterous proposals, and causing them thereby to embezzle the arms of Government, purchased at an enormous expense, and at the same time to reflect infinite disgrace upon the honor of this Colony, by attacking a set of people which, notwithstanding the injury they have sustained by you in the loss of their people, yet continue to rely upon the professions of friendship which I have made, and deport themselves accordingly; I say when I consider these matters I must conclude that you are actuated by a spirit of discord, so prejudicial to the peace and good order of society that the conduct calls for justice, and due execution thereof can only check. I must once again order you to desist from your pernicious designs, and require of you, if you are an officer of militia, to send the deserters from this place back with all expedition that they may be dealt with as their crimes merit. I am, sir, your servant,

"JOHN CONNOLLY."

This letter exhibits a real picture of the man, and a mere superficial glance at its phraseology will prove that he is angry and his nerves in a tremor. It is an incoherent jumble of words and sentences, all in the disjunctive. I would call attention first to his attitude towards those people he calls "militia deserters." "That they may be dealt with as their crimes merit." Who were these people? Doubtless the respectable farmers and others in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. And what does this mogul of the West intend to do with them? Why, hang them, to be sure, for this is military law. But, doubtless these militia considered themselves free men, and perhaps were not pleased with Connoly or with Garrison duty. Seeing their country in danger, their wives and children exposed to savage barbarity, they preferred more active service, and joined the standard of Capt. Cresap. And is this a new thing or reprehensible? How often do our militia enter into the regular army, and who ever dreamed of hanging them for so doing.

Secondly, it is possible that Cresap did not know from whence these men came; and if he did he deserves no censure for receiving them. And as to the charge of inveigling away the militia from the Garrison, we know that Cresap was not in Pittsburgh in 1774, either in person or by proxy.

As to the general charge against Cresap of attacking the Indians, and the great injury he had done them, I need only say that this charge is refuted again and again in the course of this history. The unparalleled impudence of this letter merits the deepest contempt.

But the most extraordinary feature of this most extraordinary letter is couched in the statement that the Indians continued to rely upon the expressions of friendship made by him (Connoly), and deported themselves accordingly. "Be astonished, O ye nations of the earth, and all ye kindreds of the people," at this, for, be it remembered, at that very moment Dunmore himself was raising an army and on his way to take command personally, Lewis

was on his march from Augusta County, Virginia, Chief Cornstalk was in motion to meet Lewis, and Captain Cresap had been commissioned by the Governor to raise a company, with instructions to join Dunmore when he arrived. Now if any man can account for this strange and extraordinary letter upon rational principles, he has more ingenuity and acute discernment than I.

CAPTAIN CRESAP CONFERS WITH DUNMORE

Soon after receiving this letter Capt. Cresap left his Company on the west side of the mountains and rode home, where he met the Earl of Dunmore at his own house, and where the Earl remained a few days, in habits of friendship and cordiality with the family. Naturally, Captain Cresap introduced the subject of Connoly's ill-treatment, with the view, I suppose, of obtaining redress, or of exposing the character of a man he knew was high in the estimation of the Earl. But what effect, suppose ye, had this remonstrance on the Earl? Why, it lulled him into a profound sleep. Aye, aye, thinks I to myself (young as I then was), this will not do Captain; there are wheels within wheels, dark things behind the curtain, between this noble Earl and his sub-satellite. Capt. Cresap was himself open, candid and unsuspecting, and I do not know what he thought, but I well remember my own thoughts upon this occasion.

We may as well finish with Connoly while we are on the subject, although we must thereby get a little ahead of our story. We think this less perplexing to our readers than to give here a little and there a little, of this extraordinary character. In the year 1775 (after the Revolution had really begun), Connoly, finding that his sheep skin could cover him no longer, threw off the mask and fled to his friend Dunmore, who, also about the same time, was obliged to take sanctuary on board a British ship of war in the Chesapeake Bay. From this place (Portsmouth, Virginia) Connoly wrote the following letter

to Col. John Gibson, who, he supposed, possessed sentiments congenial with his own. It happened, however, that he was mistaken in his man, for Gibson exposed him, and put his letter into the hands of the Commissioners who were holding treaty with the Indians.

“Portsmouth, August 9, 1775.

“Dear Sir:- I have safely arrived here, and am happy in the greatest degree at having so fortunately escaped the narrow inspection of my enemies, the enemies to their country's good order and government. I should esteem myself defective in point of friendship towards you, should I neglect to caution you to avoid an over zealous exertion of what is now ridiculously called patriotic spirit, but on the contrary to deport yourself with that moderation for which you have always been so remarkable, and which must in this instance tend to your honor and advantage; you may rest assured from me sir, that the greatest unanimity now prevails at home (England), and the innovating spirit among us here is looked upon as ungenerous and undutiful, and that the utmost exertions of the powers in government, if necessary, will be used to convince the infatuated people of their folly.

“I would, I assure you sir, give you such convincing proofs of what I assert, and from which every reasonable person may conclude the effect, that nothing but madness could operate upon a man so far as to overlook his duty to the present constitution and form unwarrantable associations with enthusiasts whose ill-timed folly must draw down upon them inevitable destruction. His lordship desires you to present his hand to Capt. White-eyes (Delaware Indian Chief) and to assure him, he is sorry he had not the pleasure of seeing him at the treaty (just previously held by Connoly in Dunmore's name), or that the situation of affairs prevented him from coming down.

“Believe me, dear sir, that I have no motive in writing sentiments thus to you, further than to endeavor to steer you clear of the misfortunes which I am confident must involve, but unhappily, too many. I have sent you an address from the people of Great Britain to the people of America, and desire you to consider it attentively, which will, I flatter myself, convince you of the idleness of many determinations and the absurdity of an intended slavery.

“Give my love to George (Gibson's brother, afterwards a Col. in the Revolutionary war), and tell him he shall hear from me, and I hope to his advantage. Interpret the enclosed speech to Capt. White-eyes, from his lordship. Be prevailed upon to shun the popular error, and judge for yourself, as a good subject, and expect the rewards due to your services.

“I am, etc.,

JOHN CONNOLY.”

We shall deal with the speech enclosed to White-eyes, after we have finished with Connoly. Shortly after this letter was written, Connoly, not realizing the danger to which he exposed himself, undertook a journey from Chesapeake Bay to Pittsburgh (incog.), in company with a certain Dr. Smith. But our Dutch Republicans of Fredericktown, Maryland, smelt a rat, seized and imprisoned him in limbo, from whence he was removed to the Philadelphia gaol, where we will leave him awhile to cool.

It will be seen that Connoly uses every means to destroy us and subvert our liberties, while Capt. Cresap marches to Boston with a Company of Riflemen to defend his country.

If actions afford us the best criterion by which to judge, of men's motives, then there can be no mistake in judgment here.

It will be remembered that at the treaty of Chillicothe, certain matters were left unsettled, to be disposed of at another treaty to be held the following summer at Pittsburgh. It appears that a treaty was held by Connoly, in Dunmore's name, some time in late July or early August. This is the one referred to in Connoly's message to White-eyes, enclosed in Gibson's letter above quoted. (This must have been but a few days before Connoly fled to the Chesapeake for safety). But another treaty was held in the Autumn by Commissioners from the United States Congress and the Legislature of Virginia. The Chiefs of the several Indian tribes were present. The original minutes of this treaty are in my possession, presented to me by my friend, John Maddison, secretary of the Commissioners.

JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN JAMES WOOD

Prior to this treaty, Capt. James Wood, afterwards Governor of Virginia, was sent by that state as a herald of peace, to invite all the Indian tribes in the Ohio country to a treaty at Pittsburgh, on the 10th day of September. Captain Wood kept a Journal which is incorporated in the

proceedings of the treaty, from which Journal I shall freely quote:

"July 9th—I arrived at Fort Pitt, where I received information that the Chiefs of the Delawares and a few of the Mingos, had lately been treating with Maj. Connoly, agreeable to instructions from Lord Dunmore, and that the Shawanese had not come to the treaty....

"July 10 - White-eyes came with an interpreter to my lodging, he informed me he was desirous of going to Williamsburg with Mr. Connoly to see Lord Dunmore, who had promised him his interest in procuring a grant from the King for the lands claimed by the Delawares; that they were all desirous of living as the white people do, and under their laws and protection; that Lord Dunmore had engaged to make him some satisfaction for his trouble in going several times to the Shawanee towns and serving with him on the campaign, etc. He told me he hoped I would advise him whether it was proper for him to go or not. I was then under necessity of acquainting him with the disputes subsisting between Lord Dunmore and the people of Virginia, and engaged that whenever the Assembly met that I would go with him to Williamsburg. He was very thankful and appeared satisfied.

"July 20 - Met Garret Pendergrass who had just left the Delaware towns, who said the Delawares had just returned from the Wyandots' towns where they had been at a grand council with a French, and an English officer and the Wyandots; and that Monsieur Baubee and the English officer told them to be on their guard, that the white people intended to strike them very soon. . .

"July 21 - Arrived at the Moravian Indian town, examined the Minister (a Dutchman) concerning the council lately held with the Indians, who confirmed the account before stated.

"July 22 - Arrived at Coshocton (a chief town of the Delawares) and delivered to their council a speech, which they answered on the 23rd. After expressing thanks for my speech, and a willingness to attend the proposed treaty at Pittsburgh, they delivered to me a belt and string that they

said was sent to them by an Englishman and a Frenchman from Detroit, accompanied by a message which said that the people of Virginia were determined to strike them; that they would come upon them in two different ways -- by way of the lakes and by way of the Ohio; that the Virginians were determined to drive them off and take their lands, and that they must be constantly on their guard, and not to give any credit to whatever you said, as you were a people not to be depended upon, that the Virginians would invite them to a treaty, but they must not go, and to take particular notice to the advice they gave, which proceeded from motives of real friendship."

By comparing this message with the one sent by Dunmore to the Indians in his letter to Connoly (previously quoted), and the one sent in a letter to Gibson, which I here present, you will see the game Dunmore and other English officers were playing with the Indians.

"Brother Capt. White-eyes, I am glad to hear your good speeches as sent to me by Maj. Connoly, and you may be assured I shall put one of the belts you have sent me into the hands of our great King, who will be glad to hear from his brothers, the Delawares, and will take strong hold of it. You may rest satisfied that our foolish young men shall never be permitted to have your lands, but on the contrary the great King will protect you, and preserve you in the possession of them.

"Our young people in this country have been foolish, and done many imprudent things, for which they must soon be sorry, and of which I make no doubt they have acquainted you. But I must desire you not to listen to them, as they would be willing you should act foolishly with themselves; but rather let what you hear pass in at one ear and out the other, so that it may make no impression on your heart, until you hear from me fully, which will be as soon as I can give further information.

"Capt. White-eyes will please acquaint the Cornstalk with these, my sentiments, as well as the Chiefs of the Mingo's and other six nations.

DUNMORE"

The flight of Dunmore from Williamsburg, of Connoly from Pittsburgh, this speech of Dunmore's, and the speech of the Delawares to Capt. Wood, are all nearly

contemporaneous, and point clearly to the aspect of our affairs with the Indians at that period. Dunmore's speech, although explicit, is yet guarded, as it had to pass through an unequivocal medium; but he tells Capt. White-eyes he shall hear from him hereafter, and this hereafter speech was, no doubt, in Connoly's portmanteau when he was arrested in Frederick.

To conclude this tedious chapter I would call attention to those inferences that the facts and circumstances seem to warrant. First in the order of events is the extraordinary and contradictory conduct of Dunmore and Connoly respecting Capt. Cresap. They certainly understood each other, and had one ultimate end in view. Yet we find on all occasions, Dunmore treats Cresap with the utmost confidence and cordiality, and that Connoly's conduct was continually the reverse, even outrageously insulting.

Second, we find Dunmore acting with duplicity and deception with Col. Lewis and his army from Augusta County (See Doddridge).

Third, we find Capt. Cresap's name foisted into Logan's pretended speech, when it is evident, as we shall hereafter prove, that no names at all were mentioned in the original speech of Logan.

Fourth, it appears plain that much pains was taken by Dunmore at the treaty of Chillicothe to attach the Indian Chiefs to his person, as shown from facts that afterward appeared.

Fifth, the last speech from Dunmore to Capt. White-eyes and the other Indian Chiefs, sent in Connoly's letter to Gibson—to which we may add his Lordship's nap while Cresap was stating his complaints against Connoly. From all this it will appear that Dunmore's plans were hostile to the liberties of America. He knew pretty well what he was about. He knew a war with the Indians at that time would materially subserve the interests of Great Britain, and consequently felt it a duty to promote such war.

CHAPTER V (JACOB)

THE FAMOUS LOGAN SPEECH EXAMINED AND REFUTED

One of the strongest propensities of human nature is to search out and expose the failings of others. A thousand good and noble actions will pass unnoticed, while the smallest deviation from the rigid rules of propriety will be held up to scorn and derision. We see the mote in our brother's eye, but behold not the beam in our own.

It is not my purpose at present to point out the beams in the eyes of the philosopher of Monticello and Dr. Doddridge, but to remove, if I can, the beam from Capt. Cresap's eye. He stands charged by Jefferson with the murder of Logan's family on Yellow creek, and of being infamous for his many Indian murders; and is charged by Doddridge of being the cause of the Indian war of 1774. These are serious charges, and an attempt is made to support them by witnesses of high respectability. If these charges can be proved, there can be no question but that my client must stand condemned; but if it please this honorable court and jury (I mean all the world) to suspend decision for one-half hour, I hope, in that time, to show that these charges are but the imaginings of credulity, and are as unsubstantial as the quivering gossamer of a summer's day.

We will devote this chapter to an examination of the charges offered by the first witness—Mr. Jefferson. There are two counts in this charge, and we will attend to each in due order.

First, may it please the court, it is my duty to file a bill of exceptions as to the competency of this witness. My first exception is, that this witness lived several hundred miles from the place where Logan's people were killed, and from where the Logan speech was read, and was not present at either affair. Second, his testimony is

hearsay, and therefore inadmissable in any legal court, which the witness himself, being a lawyer, will not deny. Again the accuser, Mr. Jefferson, never had any acquaintance with the accused, Capt. Cresap; nor do we believe he ever heard any man, woman or child say that Capt. Cresap was a man "infamous for his many Indian murders," and that if he did, it was hearsay testimony again, and is good for nothing.

Inasmuch as a great many respectable members of this court, scattered over this vast continent, have already decided on this case, on an ex parte hearing, I take the liberty of entering an argument on the merits of the question, in hopes of obtaining a reversal of judgment.

May it please your honors, I assert that if Logan made any speech, which I doubt, he told a willful and wicked lie. He was not even at the treaty of Chillicothe, where it is said his pretended speech was delivered. Fortunately we have indubitable, living testimony to these assertions of mine, in the person of a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, which may be read in the appendix of this volume. It appears from the testimony of this witness, that while preparations were making for the treaty of Chillicothe, in the Autumn of 1774, that Simon Girty, an Indian interpreter, was sent by the Earl of Dunmore to Logan's town to invite him to the treaty; that Benjamin Tomlinson, Esq., one of Dunmore's officers, was then on the out-guard; that as Girty was passing by him he stopped, and they conversed together for some time; that Girty told Tomlinson his business, but said he did not like it, for Logan was a surly fellow, etc.; that after the treaty had commenced, and when he was officer of the day to preserve order, he saw Girty return; that a circle was immediately formed around him; that Logan was not with him, nor did he come to the treaty; that John Gibson, who was in the ring, took Simon Girty aside, and after conversing with him in private, Gibson went into a tent, and soon after, returned with a piece of new, clean paper in his hand, on which was written a speech from Logan.

"As I stood", says Tomlinson, "Near Dunmore's person, I heard this speech read three times—once by Gibson and twice by Dunmore—but neither was the name of Cresap, nor any other name, mentioned in it. I then saw Dunmore put the speech among the treaty papers."

May it please the court, here is a witness, unimpeached and unimpeachable, and fully competent to bear testimony, who declares that Logan was not at the treaty, that the pretended speech was made by Gibson—whose sensibility was, perhaps, a little wounded by the loss of his squaw, who was Logan's sister, and who, unhappily, was killed at Yellow creek—nor was Cresap's name in the speech.

How shall we unriddle this mystery? To charge this interpolation (of Cresap's name in the speech) upon Mr. Jefferson, seems unfair. We have evidence that it was not in the original, not only from the testimony of Mr. Tomlinson, but from the certainty that so malicious and unjust a charge against Capt. Cresap in his own presence, and in the presence of at least five hundred other persons, would have been detected and exposed upon the spot. The only rational way that occurs to my mind to solve this enigma is to suppose that Dunmore and Connoly, with the object of throwing the whole blame of the war on Capt. Cresap, copied this Gibson-Logan speech, and inserted the name of Cresap, and that this copy came into the hands of Mr. Jefferson. Had Mr. Jefferson stopped at this point, we have ourselves hammered out an excuse for him; but what shall we say to the more dreadful charge against Cresap, that he was a man "infamous for his many Indian murders?" It is well Capt. Cresap did not live to hear this story—if he had—Alas! Alas!

Gentle reader, I have given you a complete and faithful detail of all the affairs Capt. Cresap ever had with the Indians, and I know that I am sufficiently acquainted with his whole history to declare that there is nothing behind the curtain. Where, then, do we find, in all his relations with these people, one circumstance that will warrant such

a charge as this? and yet the ex-President of the United States published to the world this odious and detestable charge. If Mr. Jefferson ever heard stories to the effect that Capt. Cresap was infamous as an Indian murderer, they were unsubstantiated by any reliable evidence—they were not true.

And, I ask, what would this honorable gentleman think were we to measure to him the same measure he has meted to Cresap? We have heard stories about him, but as we know little of their truthfulness we let them sleep. We deny the charges against Cresap, intoto, and call upon the accuser to prove them. Here, then, we rest until these charges are put into specific form. We trust they will sink, with all general charges of the kind, into the dark shades of oblivion.

CHAPTER VI (JACOB)

DR. DODDRIDGE'S BOOK, -- CHARGE AGAINST CRESAP

Having had the honor of traveling awhile with one of the ex-Presidents of the United States, we part now, and I turn to face my old friend, the Rev. Dr. Doddridge. And is it true that this herald of the Gospel of peace and good will to men -- this son of the West, who cannot but be perfectly familiar with the nature of savage warfare, and felt some thing of its effects -- like another Brutus, raises his consecrated and hallowed hand to give another stab to wounded Caesar? Why is this Doctor? Did you think it a duty incumbent upon you as a faithful Historian, to make statements of a vague and doubtful nature, merely to swell the pages of your history? Or were you of opinion that the name of a man so well known as Capt. Cresap, would embellish your discrepant narrative? Whatever may have been your motive, nothing will justify a departure from truth in a historian. A writer is not bound to say everything he knows respecting a character he attempts to picture, but he certainly should not try to say what he does not know.

Dr. Doddridge has given a very incorrect account of the cause of Dunmore's War, and of the activities of Capt. Cresap in relation to that war. We attribute the incorrect statements made by the Doctor to a lack of judgement, and report of facts -- with which he could not have been familiar. His statements were based on vague reports and vain conjecture. He acknowledges in his preface that his acquaintance with this phase of his history is meager.

Dr. Doddridge says: "Devoutly might humanity wish that the record of the causes which led to the destructive war of 1774 might be blotted from the annals of our country." Permit me to retort that it is devoutly wished that a minister of the everlasting Gospel had not been the first to commit to record a string of assumed facts, upon no better au-

¹Notes on the Wars West of the Allegany, - by the Rev. Dr. Doddridge, an Episcopal Clergyman. Published about 1820.

thority than he did, and thus register in the annals of our country what had not before appeared. I call upon the Doctor to produce those records in the annals of our country, which, says he, it is now too late to efface.

Again the Doctor says that a certain report of the Indians stealing horses, "vague as it was, induced a pretty general belief that the Indians were about to make war upon the frontier settlements; but for this apprehension there does not appear to have been the slightest foundation." Dr. Doddridge did not seem to know of some of the material facts connected with the beginning of this war, to wit: Connolly's circular letter; the white men killed by the Indians on Hocking in 1773; the two men killed in Butler's canoe about the first day of May, 1774; the unceasing hostilities between the Indians and whites in Kentucky; the general panic among the settlements in the Western country, the people fleeing to the forts - about the last of April. If the Doctor knew all of this and suppressed it, he is bound to account with the public for such a material omission; if he did not know of these facts, most of which are matters of record, it proves his incompetency as a historian.

As to the Indians stealing horses from the whites, it is certain that they did steal some from Joseph Tomlinson, and Richard McMacken about this time, yet this was a very inconsiderable item in the causes leading to Dunmore's war.

We will take the Doctor's charges in their order, admitting what is truth - if we find any - and exposing and refuting what is assuredly untrue. He makes the general charge that Capt. Cresap caused Dunmore's War.

His first specific charge is that the whites shed the first blood - in other words, started that war. Second, he says Captain Cresap commanded the fort at Wheeling. Third, he charges Capt. Cresap with the murder of two Indians in a canoe, and says that on the same day he went down the river and had another battle with the Indians at Capteening creek, killing one or more. Fourth, he says that Col. [Ebenezer] Zane expostulated with Cresap before he attacked the Indians in the canoe, but that he would not regard him. Fifth, he says the massacre on Yellow creek, and the battle

at Capteening, comprehended all the family of Logan; meaning, I suppose, that they were all killed in these two places. Sixth, he calls Col. Lewis, General Lewis; and Logan a Cyuga Chief. Seventh, he says the authenticity of the Logan speech is no longer a matter of doubt.

As to the general charge, that the aggressions of Capt. Cresap were the cause of the Indian war of 1774, I am convinced that no man ever heard of this charge before - unless it be implied in Mr. Jefferson's Notes. It was hatched in a Parson's cap at Wellsburg [Va., home of Dr. Doddridge]. I deny the charge, and call upon Dr. Doddridge for the proof, evinced from authentic records or testimony; and until he produces such proof I give this charge to the winds, or throw it back, with all its malignity, upon himself, to shake off if he can. I think the detailed account I have given in my fourth chapter, of Captain Cresap's activities in relation to that war, affords a weighty argument in refutation of such charge.

I ask why Cornstalk, Chief of the Shawanese, nor any of the other Chiefs who attended the treaty at Pittsburg in September, 1775, never once mentioned Cresap as the aggressor, or cause of that war?

Capt. Wood, in his Journal (previously quoted), stated that on the 25th day of July he arrived at the Senaca town, where he found Logan and several other Mingoes; that they were pretty drunk and angry; that Logan repeated in plain English how the people of Virginia had killed his mother, sister, and all his relations - during which time he wept and sang alternately. Why was it this drunken Indian, his feelings highly excited, never once mentioned the name of Cresap as the murderer of his people? Whatever might be the opinion of Dr. Doddridge, it was not the opinion of the Indians themselves that Cresap was the cause of Dunmore's war.

If we were to admit that the whites started the war, as the Doctor says in his first specific charge, it would not apply to Capt. Cresap more than to any other white man, but he appears to wish it understood as applying to Cresap specifically. I have already proved, in my fourth chapter,

from authentic documents, that this charge is not true, and that it rests upon no better authority than the Parson's ipse dixit; I will not worry the reader's patience with repetition.

In his second assertion the Doctor says "Capt. Cresap commanded Fort Wheeling at the commencement of the war." This statement, detached from inferences and consequences, would not have a tendency to injure the character of Capt. Cresap; but when we consider the Doctor's designs, it wears a serious aspect. He intends we should consider Cresap as a prowling wolf, who makes his den at Wheeling, sallying forth and killing the poor sheep, the Indians. I have stated in preceeding chapters that Capt. Cresap, being warned of danger, fled to Fort Wheeling for safety; that he was a mere bird of passage - a transient - though I believe a very welcome guest; that he did not command the Fort - Col. Zane being the Commandant; that he tarried there but a few days, when he returned to his family at Oldtown.

As to the third charge, that Capt. Cresap killed two Indians in a canoe, I have admitted that two Indians were killed, not by Cresap, but by two of his men. I also admit that some of the English Red Coats were killed at Lexington by some wicked Yankees. In the former case I have shown that the killing was subsequent to acts of hostility by the Indians; in the latter case the Red Coats and the Yankees went at it pell mell. Both were the first aggressors, but what American has blamed our Yankees for this?

The Doctor adds that after Cresap killed the two Indians in the canoe, he went down the Ohio the same day and killed more Indians at the mouth of Capteening creek. So this prowling wolf, having killed two Indians up the river, and yet insatiable, passed up his den, went down the river about fifteen miles and killed some more! See my fourth chapter for an answer to this vile charge.

Col. Zane, according to the Doctor's fourth charge, expostulated with Cresap before he attacked the Indians in the canoe, but he would not regard him. We deny this assertion, and call upon his Reverence to prove it.

In his fifth charge he says that the massacre on Yellow creek, and the battle at Capteening, comprehended all the

family of Logan; meaning, I suppose, that all of Logan's family were killed at these two places. That several of Logan's relatives were killed at Yellow creek we never heard disputed, but that any of them were killed at Capteening, we never heard before. Only one Indian was killed there. But the Doctor is determined to drag Capt. Cresap in as the murderer of Logan's people, and to give currency to the Logan speech.

The Doctor errs in his sixth assertion when he calls Col. Lewis, General Lewis; and Logan a Cyuga Chief. This is of little importance, but I call attention to it here to show the Doctor's inaccuracy as an historian. Before our Revolutionary War Virginia had in her Militia, no higher military rank than County Lieutenant, with the title of Colonel. Logan was a Mingo, but was not a Chief.

The Doctor tells us there is no longer any doubt as to the authenticity of the Logan speech. I presume he means the statements contained therein, most prominent of which is the charge that "Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all Logan's relations, not even sparing his women and children." The Doctor goes on to say that the massacres at Capteening and Yellow creek were unquestionably the cause of Dunmore's war. He admits the latter was perpetrated by thirty-two men under the command of Daniel Greathous.

Here is an artful, and yet explicit expression, that Capt. Cresap had no concern in the Yellow creek affair, or in killing Logan's relations; yet his account is told in such ambiguous terms as, purposely, it would seem, to deceive the reader, save the Logan speech, and vilify the character of Capt. Cresap. The Doctor has given a tolerably correct account of the affair at Yellow creek, but he is wrong in one essential point, for that affair was antecedent to the Capteening skirmish, and had no connection with it.

But the remarkable part of the story is yet to be told, and it plainly comes out as Doddridge versus Doddridge. He tells us that the Logan speech is authentic, and that it gives unmistakable testimony that Cresap murdered Logan's family at Yellow creek; yet in the same chapter he admits it

was Greathous and his company who killed Logan's family. Did Dr. Doddridge believe Capt. Cresap killed Logan's family or not? If he did, who were the people killed by Greathous, and why has he not definitely charged Cresap with this among his other charges? If he does not believe Cresap had any concern in the Yellow creek affair, why does he try to foist the Logan speech on the public as an authentic document?

Again the Doctor is in error when he tells us that Logan's speech was sent to Dunmore in a belt of wampum. That the Indians use belts and strings of wampum in their treaties, which serve for them as records, and also at the conclusion of their harangues as a kind of Amen or confirmation, is not disputed. But a speech in a belt of wampum, unaccompanied by a message, is quite a new thing, in fact it never happens. The message from the English at Detroit to the Indians, as mentioned in Capt. Woods' Journal, was accompanied with a belt and string of black wampum. This was in accordance with Indian custom, and denoted war. Capt. Wood delivered a string of white wampum, which was emblematic of peace and good-will.

Before I dismiss the Doctor, may I not ask of this tender-hearted and noble champion of the Indians, where was his sympathy for the Christian Delaware Indians who were massacred in cold blood by hundreds? It is true, he speaks in horror of the action, but finds an apology for the perpetrators. I mention this circumstance to show with what avidity he seized every idle report to aid him in consigning to infamy a character which duty and gratitude should have inspired him, rather, to eulogize. It is remarkable that Dr. Doddridge closes his chapter on the massacre of the Moravian Indians by stating that the names of those murderers should not stain the pages of history - by his pen at least.

But, alas, Doctor, you have handed down to succeeding generations, as most odious, the name of a man with whom you had no acquaintance. In the name of that awful Being, whose minister you profess to be, what reparation can you make, to the name of Capt. Cresap, and to his large and respectable family, who never did, nor wish to injure you?

CHAPTER VII (JACOB)

CONCLUDING SCENES IN CAPTAIN CRESAP'S LIFE.

It was stated in our third chapter that Capt. Cresap was engaged in improving lands on the Ohio, in the spring of 1774, when the hostile attitude of the Indians forced him to abandon his work. He took an active part in the war that followed. After the treaty at Chillicothe he returned to his home at Oldtown, and spent the latter part of the Autumn of 1774, and the succeeding winter in his domestic circle - a thing, by the by, not very common with him.

Very early in the spring of 1775 he hired another set of young men, and returned to the Ohio to resume the work he had commenced the year before. Nor did he stop this time at his old station on that river, but descended, with some of his men, as low as Kentucky, where he also made some improvements. But, being indisposed, he left his men and started for home. Again all his golden dreams were shattered, as we shall presently see.

The battle of Lexington had been fought, American blood had been shed, and all America was aflame. Congress had convened, conventions were formed, and Committees were appointed in every section of the country. A letter was addressed by the Delegates from Maryland in Congress, to the Committee of Frederick County, requesting them, with all haste, to raise two companies of riflemen for the Continental armies.

This letter is an important document, and naturally recalls those times that tried men's souls. And as I am not sure it has been given place in any record, I give it here in full.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1775.

Gentlemen:-- We enclose you a resolution of Congress for raising six companies of riflemen, in our province (two in your County). It is thought this small body of men, all of which we expect to be expert hands, will be more serviceable for the defence of America in

the Continental Army near Boston. You will please to observe the men are to be enlisted for one year, unless the affairs of America will admit of their discharge before that time. It is left to the Delegates of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to fall on such measures as may appear most likely to get the companies quickly formed and on their march.

The gentlemen of Pennsylvania write as we do to the Committees of the counties, where it is most likely the best men may be the soonest had, and for the convenience of having the whole end on all events on the same day, have agreed the year shall finish on the first day of July, 1776, as we suppose the enlistments will begin about the first day of next month.

The Committee of your county, it is expected, will give commendatory certificate of the officers for their respective places and ranks, and the Commissions can be made out accordingly, under the direction of Congress. The companies, as soon as formed, will march forward to Boston with all expedition, and it is unnecessary that there should be a rendezvous of all the company at any one place before they get to camp. You will doubtless, if possible, get experienced officers and the very best men that can be procured, as well from your affection to the service as for the honor of our province. We hope it will appear to you, as to us, prudent to get the men as far back [toward the frontier] as may be, not only because there is a fair chance of their being as good as any others, but that those whose situation will permit may be left at hand to act in our own province if, unhappily, there should be occasion, unless you should be advised time enough of a different provision. You will direct the Captains to give certificates of their necessary expenses incurred on the way, for subsistence.

We shall expect to be advised from time to time of the success of your endeavors, or any difficulty you may meet with. We have wrote to you only on the subject, thinking the whole may be best executed in your county; but if you are likely to meet with any embarrassment, we should be glad you would speedily consult the Committee at Baltimore, who may be able to render you some assistance.

We are, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, THOMAS JOHNSON, Jr.,
JOHN HALL, ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH,
T. STONE, WILLIAM PACA, SAMUEL CHACE.

In consequence of this resolution of Congress and the letter from the Maryland Delegates to the counties, the Committee of Frederick immediately appointed Capt. Michael Cresap, and Thomas Price of Fredericktown, Captains to command these two companies. As soon as this was known I was dispatched, in all haste, to give Capt. Cresap notice of his appointment. I met him in the Allegany mountain, on his way home; as stated above, he had started for home, because of ill health.

When I communicated my business, and announced his appointment, instead of being elated he became pensive and solemn, as if he had a presentiment this was his death warrant. He said he was in bad health, and his affairs in a deranged state, but as the Committee had selected him, and as he understood, also (from me), that his father had pledged himself that he should accept of this appointment, he would go, let the consequences be what they might. He then directed me to proceed to the west side of the mountains and publish to his old companions in arms, this his intention. This I did, and in a very short time collected and brought to him at his residence at Oldtown, about twenty-two as fine fellows as ever handled a rifle; and most, if not all, of them completely equipped with rifles, etc. Soon after these men joined his company he bid -- alas! a final -- farewell to his family, and marched to Boston.

The immense popularity of this "infamous Indian murderer" will appear from the circumstance of more than twenty men marching voluntarily, nearly 100 miles, leaving their families and their all, merely from a message, sent by a boy, to join the standard of their old Captain, and that too from the very country where, if his name was odious it must be most odious, being in the vicinity of those dreadful Indian murders.

The high estimation in which Capt. Cresap stood with his fellow citizens, who certainly knew him best, will appear further from the fact that while he was passing through the lower end of the county in which he lived his company swelled to such a multitude that he was obliged, daily, to reject many men who wished to join his company. There is

no question but that he could have raised a regiment, chiefly from his personal influence, in less than two months. And I am of the opinion that no other man in the state of Maryland could have, at that period, raised as many men as himself.

As further proof of the Captain's popularity at that period - which hung upon the very heels of Dunmore's war - I quote a few lines from a letter written to him, by John Cary, a prominent citizen of Fredericktown. After speaking of some private business, Mr. Cary concludes his letter as follows:

"You and your brother soldiers have relieved us in one quarter [western frontier], and our own virtue joined with yours, is like to relieve us in the other [eastern seaboard]. I wish you prosperity and happiness, and am,

Yours, etc.,

JOHN CARY.

Frederick, April 11, 1775."

At that period, no individual ever said or heard it said that Capt. Cresap murdered Logan's family, or was infamous as an Indian murderer, or the cause of Dunmore's war. The two first of these charges appeared first in Mr. Jefferson's Notes [twenty years later]; the third was hatched by Dr. Doddridge, in a hot-bed of ignorance and prejudice, about fifty years later.

With this first company of riflemen, although in bad health, Capt. Cresap proceeded to Boston and joined the American Army under Gen. Washington. But, at length, admonished by his declining health, and feeling in himself, no doubt, serious forebodings of its consequences, made an effort to reach home. Finding himself too ill to proceed, he stopped in the city of New York, where he ended his earthly career on the 5th of October, (This date is an error - should be October 18) 1775, having lived a little more than thirty-three years.

No man, considering the short period of his existence, ever did more for his country; and few men, since the mad-caps of Greece and Rome, have been so shamefully abused and ungratefully treated. Capt. Cresap not only sacrificed his life for his country, but all his lands in Kentucky, and

much of that on the Ohio was lost. He died at last in the service, and a martyr to the liberties of his country. He was buried with high military honors. I heard a gentleman say that he would not begrudge to die if his funeral could be as honorable as Cresap's.

That no doubt may remain as to the high reputation of the Captain with his fellow citizens in 1775, I call attention to the letter from the Delegates in Congress, asking the Committee of Frederick to select the most experienced officers and the best men that could be procured, not only that the service required it, but that the honor of the state would also be identified with this appointment. Did this respectable Committee appoint a man, infamous as an Indian murderer - the murderer of helpless Indian women and children - to the most honorable military office in the gift of the state? What sane person can believe this? If any one does, he must believe that Frederick, if not the whole state of Maryland, was composed of characters, the most detestable, if the best among them was an infamous murderer. Did Cresap's accusers intend this stigma should fall on Frederick County and the state of Maryland? Indeed, in some measure, it must have rested upon every military officer in the state, because, as already stated, Capt. Cresap was the very first Captain appointed in the state. I ask a Smallwood, a Gist, a Howard, a Smith, a Williams (Williams was Lieutenant to Capt. Price) how they relished the idea of such a character being preferred before them? or, what is tantamount if he had lived and continued in the army, he must, according to seniority, and I hope I may now say without a blush, according to merit, have filled the first station in the Maryland line. This is abundantly evident from the fact that Rawlings, who was Cresap's Lieutenant, commanded the Rifle Regiment that made such havoc among the Hessians who attacked Fort Washington in 1776. This Lieutenant was promoted to a Regiment in less than a year after Capt. Cresap's death. Again, Williams, who was Price's Lieutenant, obtained the rank of Brigadier General before the war was over.

Capt. Cresap was highly honored in the towns through which he passed enroute to Boston. I was informed by one of his officers that it was his opinion that this unremitting scene of feasting and hilarity shortened his days.

APPENDIX

(JACOB)

TESTIMONIALS ON THE OHIO INDIAN TROUBLES OF 1774

The first witness is Benjamin Tomlinson, Esq., who is still living (1826), and a man universally respected.

Q. What number of Indians were killed at Yellow creek, in the spring of 1774?

A. Logan's mother, younger brother, and a sister, who was called (John) Gibson's squaw. This woman had a child, half white, which was not killed.

Q. Do you recollect the time and circumstances at Yellow creek?

A. Yes, it was the third or fourth day of May, 1774. Two or three days before these Indians were killed at Yellow creek, two men were killed and one wounded, by the Indians, as they were descending the Ohio River in a canoe, belonging to a Mr. Butler, of Pittsburgh. This was near the mouth of the Little Beaver (the Little Beaver and Yellow creek are not far apart), and their canoe was plundered of all property. Also, at this time the Indians were threatening the settlements along the Ohio, and I was informed they had committed some depredations on the property of Michael Cresap. I assisted in the burial of the white men killed in Butler's canoe.

Q. Who killed the Indians at Yellow creek?

A. The party had no commander. I believe Logan's brother was killed by a man named Sappington. Who killed the others I do not know, although I was present. This I well know, that neither Captain Michael Cresap, or any other person of that name, was there, nor do I believe within many miles of that place.

Q. Where was Logan's residence, and what was his character?

A. I believe his residence was on Muskingum. His character was no ways particular; he was only a common man among the Indians—not a Chief or Captain.

Q. Where and when did Logan die?

A. I do not know from personal knowledge, but have been informed by Esquire Berkley, of Bedford, that he became very vile, killed his own wife, and was himself killed by her brother. I am certain he did not die till after Dunmore's treaty on the Scioto.

Q. Was Logan at the treaty held by Dunmore with the Indians, on the Scioto? Tell what you know about the Logan speech.

A. Logan was not at the treaty. I think Cornstalk, Chief of the Shawanee nation, mentioned, among other grievances, the Indians killed on Yellow creek; but I believe neither Cresap, nor any other individual, was named as the perpetrators. I recollect this distinctly, for I was Officer of the Guard that day, stood near Dunmore's person, and consequently saw and heard all that passed. Two or three days before the treaty, when I was on the out-guard, Simon Girty, who was passing, stopped and conversed with me for a time. He said he was going after Logan, but that he did not like his business, for Logan was a surly fellow. I saw him return on the day of the treaty, but Logan was not with him. A circle was formed, and the treaty began. On Girty's arrival, I saw John Gibson leave the circle and talk with Girty; after which Gibson went into a tent, and soon returning into the circle drew from his pocket a piece of clean, new paper, on which was written in his hand writing, a speech for and in the name of Logan. This I heard read three times—once by Gibson and twice by Dunmore. The purport of this speech was that he (Logan) was the white man's friend; that while on a journey to Pittsburgh to brighten this friendship, all his friends were killed at Yellow creek; that now, when he died, who should bury him, for the blood of Logan was running in no creature's veins. But neither was the name of Cresap, or any other person, mentioned in this speech. Dunmore put this speech among the other treaty papers.... There is no doubt in my mind but that this speech originated altogether with, and was produced by, Col. John Gibson.

Q. Can you give the names of any persons who were present at the treaty?

A. I recollect the following persons: Gen. Daniel Morgan, Berkley County, Va.; Col. James Wood, now Governor of Virginia (1797); Captain David Scott, Monongahela; Capt. John Wilson, Kentucky; Capt. Johnson, Youghiogheny; Capt. James Parsons, Moorfield; Gen. Geo. R. Clark; Capt. William Harrod; Col. L. Barret; Lt. Joseph Cresap, and Capt. William Henshaw.

Q. Was the question as to the origin of the war discussed at the treaty?

A. Yes. The Indians gave as the reason: the Indians killed at Yellow creek, Whetstone creek, Beach Bottom and elsewhere. But the Indians were, in fact, the first aggressors, and committed the first hostilities.

Q. Were not some white men killed by the Indians in 1773?

A. Yes. John Martin and two of his men were killed on Hockhocking creek about a year before Dunmore went out, and his canoe was plundered of above 200 pounds worth of goods.

I lived on the river Ohio, near the mouth of Yellow creek, from the year 1770, until the Indians were killed there, and several years later. I was present when the Indians were killed, and also present at the treaty in October, 1774, near Chillicothe on the Scioto, and certify that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my recollection.

Signed; BENJAMIN TOMLINSON

Cumberland, Maryland, April 17, 1797.

We now present the testimony of Dr. Wheeler:

Q. Do you recollect having heard of the murder of John Martin and other Indian traders on the Hockhocking in 1773?

A. Yes. John Martin and Guy Meeks were killed by the Indians in 1773. The former I knew intimately, the latter I was acquainted with. I thought they were killed at the mouth of Cap-teening.

Q. Did you hear of two men being killed by the Indians and one wounded in a trading canoe, belonging to Mr. Butler, of Pittsburgh, near the mouth of Little Beaver?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there an express sent by Maj. Connoly, the Commandant at Pittsburgh, warning the inhabitants to be on their guard, that the Indians were about to strike; and had not this express a written or circular letter?

A. Yes, but whether this was sent before or after the men were killed in Butler's canoe, I do not recall.

Q. Was there, about this time—a little before Indians were killed—an uneasiness among the people on the Ohio, fearing daily an attack from the Indians; and were not the people fleeing to the Forts?

A. To this, I can answer yes, from experience.

Q. Do you apprehend that when Capt. Cresap went down the Ohio in 1774, it was to fight Indians or to improve lands?

A. I can, in justice, say it was to improve lands.

Q. Was Capt. Cresap, or any of the Cresaps, at Yellow creek when the Indians were killed at that place?

A. No. At the time the Indians were killed on Yellow creek, Capt. Cresap was at Wheeling. Greathous killed Logan's sister at Yellow creek.

Q. Do you apprehend that if Capt. Cresap had not heard of Connoly's message, the murder committed in Butler's canoe, or of the hostile attitude of the Indians, that he would ever have attacked them?

A. It was evident that Capt. Cresap was much interested at that time in improving lands for himself, therefore it cannot in reason be thought he would, to his injury, have encouraged an Indian war. But being well assured of the hostile disposition of the Indians he, like a man of spirit and resolution, armed himself and others against their attacks.

Q. Was Capt. Cresap a man infamous for his many Indian murders?

A. I was intimately acquainted with Capt. Cresap, and with truth assert that he killed no Indian before the year 1774. But a little before McDonald's Campaign, Capt. Cresap went on a scout with a few men on the frontier, at which time he killed and scalped an Indian man; he had also a man named Matterson, wounded in the groin in the engagement.

Q. Capt. Cresap had eight or ten men hired at \$6.50 per month, improving his lands on the Ohio, and it must have been considerable of a loss to him to leave his lands, and with his men, ascend the Ohio to Wheeling, the nearest place of safety. Do you think he would have done this had there been no danger of attack from the Indians?

A. Capt. Cresap frequented my house on his way out and return from the frontier, and I remember his observing the great disappointment and injury he had sustained from the hostile disposition of the Indians at that time, as it prevented his improving the lands he had taken up.

Q. How do Indians begin their wars, with proclamation or with scalping knives?

A. It has been unhappily experienced that Indians have no honor nor regular form with white inhabitants; before going to war their first proclamation is gun, tomahawk and knife.

With respect to this certificate of Doctor Wheeler's, it is proper to remark that the interrogatories were sent to him in a letter, that he set down the answers, and sent them to me in a letter. In giving the answers he was not influenced either by myself or any other friend of Capt. Cresap.

We now present the testimony of Gen. Minor:

I do hereby certify that I was intimately acquainted with the late Capt. Michael Cresap, as well before as after the Indian war of 1774; that from that intimacy I not only believe, but am well assured, that the object of his journey to the Ohio was not to fight Indians; that after the skirmish that took place between Capt. Cresap and some Indians on the Ohio, near Grave creek (this is Dr.

Doddridge's Capteening battle), I was frequently in his company, and always, when the subject of that fight was introduced, he would say that no man dared to charge him with making an unjust or improper attack upon Indians; that while he was on the Ohio he received a message from Major Connoly, Commandant at Pittsburgh; that Mr. Alexander McKee, and I believe Col. Crogan, gave him notice that he must be on his guard, that the Indians were about to strike, they manifesting a very hostile disposition.

I certify, that from a long and intimate acquaintance with Capt. Cresap, I am certain that he ought not, nor could not, with justice and propriety, be deemed a man infamous for murdering Indians. He was, it is true, a good soldier, and it is reported that he shot an Indian with a pistol, while the Indian was attempting to scalp a Mr. Welder, whom the Indians had killed at Oldtown. This was when Cresap was a mere youth. (This was in 1763, when his father's house was attacked by the Indians).

Given under my hand, this 24th September, 1800.

Signed: John Minor, B. G. of Militia.

Witness: Evan Gwynn, Justice of the Peace for Allegany County.

To which certificate Gen. Minor adds that he recollects to have heard Capt. Cresap speak with pointed disapprobation of the Indian massacre at Yellow creek.

To conclude, I add my own testimony.

From my intimate acquaintance with Capt. Cresap, I am as certain that he had no more concern, either directly or indirectly with the murder of Logan's relations than he had in stabbing Julius Caesar, or cutting off Pompey's head; and that there is no more reason to stigmatize him as a detestable Indian murderer, than Hancock, Washington, Adams and Jefferson, as rebels and traitors; neither is there any more justice in saddling him with the carnage and ill consequences of Dunmore's war, than to charge Dr. Doddridge with setting fire to the theatre in Richmond and burning the Governor of Virginia.

I conclude these testimonials by recording an experience I had some ten or twelve years ago, when on a journey to the west. I called, and tarried a day at Wheeling, as the guest of my old friend, Col. Zane. During the day we dropped into a Tavern there, where several men were conversing. The conversation turned on Mr. Jefferson's Notes, when a gentleman from New York, by the name of Miller, if I recollect, said he must continue to think that what Mr. Jefferson said respecting Cresap's killing Logan's family was certainly true.

I replied: sir, I thought Mr. (Luther) Martin had put that question to rest. He said, no, sir, I have read Mr. Martin's piece,

and he has not satisfied my mind. I then said, sir, I am happy to have it in my power to satisfy you, now, on the spot. He seemed pleased with this, and observed that he would be glad to get the truth. I then addressed myself to Col. Zane: I think, Colonel, you know something about this business? He replied, yes, I do. I was here at Wheeling at the time Logan's relations were killed on Yellow creek, and Capt. Cresap was here also, with me. I then addressed Col. Chaplaine: It is probable you also know something of this business, Colonel? He replied, yes, I know very well, for I was here, and know that Capt. Cresap was here also.

I then turned to Mr. Miller and asked, are you satisfied, sir? He replied, yes, I am gratified to get the real truth. I think I then requested him, upon all proper occasions, to state the facts as he now knew them; which I believe he promised to do.

Chapter VIII of Mr. Jacob's book, which contains four pages, is entitled: "Recapitulation, or Condensed View of the Whole Work to Assist the Reader's Memory." We omit it from this reprint because it is purely repetitious.

Following the "Appendix" is a "Supplement," which contains a few more quotations from Doddridge, treating of Indian characteristics and conditions in those times. It is also omitted here, because it is repetitious, and irrelevant to our purpose. It contains nothing of importance not treated in the body of the work.

The concluding paragraph in the "Condensed View, etc.," follows, exactly as it is in the 1881 edition:

"And here I close my book, bidding adieu, I expect forever, at least in this world, to all Capt. Cresap's accusers, calumniators and enemies, and pray God to forgive them, and that no unhallowed hands or tongues may disturb their ashes, some ten or twenty, or fifty years, after they are dead."

Mr. Jacob was sincere, but at times more zealous than accurate. He was 68 when he wrote his Life of Captain Cresap, and was a Methodist Minister, serving pastorates in Maryland and Virginia. He died in 1839, age 81.

And now, "Let us hear the 'Conclusion' of the whole matter-" according to Jacob.

CONCLUSION

(JACOB)

In bidding an adieu to my opponents, I would take the liberty to observe that I am at peace with them, and all mankind; and therefore extremely regret that what I conceived to be indispensable duty, and indeed imperious necessity over which, in accordance with my feelings, I scarcely can say I had control. I have been urged and propelled, to launch into a field quite new to me, discordant to my wishes and in good degree, variant from my habits and the general course of my pursuits.

If therefore in pursuing with a steady eye the main object I had in view, namely: rescuing from undeserved infamy the character of a friend, and the reputation of a respectable family, identified inevitably, and involved unavoidably in the attempted stigma, upon the character of one of the most brilliant and conspicuous characters of the name.

If, I say, in pursuing this object, necessity has compelled me to name some very respectable gentlemen, I hope all those gentlemen, and all the world, will see that it was impossible to avoid it; for I can and do assure those gentlemen, that if any method could possibly have been thought of or devised to defend the character of Capt. Cresap, and at the same time cover them with the mantle of love it should have been done. But as this was not possible I must therefore entreat those gentlemen to accept, as an apology, for any tart expressions, or apparent unfriendly remarks they may discover in my work, my extreme anxiety to obliterate from the minds of my fellow-citizens those prejudices and premature, prejudged and erroneous opinions, they must from what they have seen and heard have imbibed respecting the character of the man I defend.

More especially the venerable age of our honorable Ex-President certainly merits respect, and I can and do assure that gentleman that it would be more congenial with my feeling to offer him a cordial or something to exhilarate rather than depress the spirit or wound the feelings of an old man

with whom my own feelings, even in the absence of better motive would teach me to sympathize.

Finally -- As it is possible that under a momentary impulse I may have been led beyond the bounds of cool and dispassionate argument, if so, I beg those gentlemen's pardon, and hope they will attribute it to the right motive, namely: an ardent wish to do the same thing that they themselves, if placed in my circumstances, would certainly have done, i. e. to rescue from infamy the character of a highly esteemed friend.

May you, gentlemen, notwithstanding all you have said and written against Capt. Cresap, and all I have written in refutation of those charges, enjoy felicity and happiness in the present world, and unceasing pleasure and joy unspeakable in the world to come.

THE AUTHOR.

June 5, 1826.

The Author thinks it proper to inform the public, and especially the friends of Dr. Doddridge, that notwithstanding the unjust attack of the Doctor upon the character of his deceased friend Capt. Cresap, and his determination to refute those charges, yet being anxious to treat him personally with all possible candor, he addressed to him a letter, written as early as May last, but utterly at a loss where to direct the letter (as he understood the Doctor had removed to the state of Ohio, and he knew not to what place), consequently the letter was never sent; and as the Doctor is now dead the opportunity is lost of giving him any notice of his intention.

CHAPTER VI

CAPTAIN MICHAEL CRESAP

(Continued)

Mr. Jacob has given practically all that is known of the early life of Michael. In this chapter we shall deal only with important phases of his later life, avoiding repetition of Mr. Jacob as far as possible. Certain phases of Michael's career, barely touched by Jacob, are worthy of more extended discussion, and there is much new material to be introduced.

Michael was born at Oldtown, Maryland, June 29, 1742, the youngest child of Colonel Thomas Cresap and his wife, Hannah Johnson Cresap. Michael was six years old, when George Washington, the youthful surveyor, on his first trip to the West to survey the Fairfax land, spent several days at the Cresap establishment at Oldtown. Little did the lad of six and the youthful surveyor of sixteen then dream that twenty-seven years later they would join forces in a great struggle for American independence -- the one Captain of a frontier rifle company, the other Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies.

Michael married Mary Whitehead, August 6, 1764, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. They settled at Oldtown, and he became a merchant and Indian trader. Losing heavily from bad debts, he sought to recuperate his fortune by improving and settling lands on the Ohio River.

It was about one hundred miles over the Alleghanies, from Oldtown, Maryland, to the Ohio. Michael's father had been familiar with the Ohio country for many years, having carried on trade with the Indians in that region. He had laid out a road over the mountains in 1750 for the Ohio Company, and is known to have been on frontier duty against the encroachments of the French and Indians in 1752. Possibly as early as 1768 Michael had visited the region as a trader-merchant.

Brantz Mayer, in his book: *Tah-Gah-Jute, or Logan and Cresap*, wrote: "Michael Cresap discovered at that early day that this location would become exceedingly valuable as emigrants flowed in and the country was gradually opened. Accordingly he took measures to secure a Virginia title to several hundred acres, embracing the old Indian Fortification known as Redstone Old fort (present site of Brownsville, Pa.), by what at that time was called a tomahawk improvement. Not content, however, with girdling a few trees and blazing others, he determined to insure his purpose by building a house of hewed logs with a shingle roof nailed on, which is believed to have been the first edifice of its kind west of the Alleghany mountains. This was about the year 1770, and it appears that at that time Michael established a trading-post there.

"This post became the rallying point of the Pioneers, and was familiar to many of the early settlers as his place of embarkation for 'the dark and bloody ground' (as the Ohio Indian country was called). In the legends of the west Michael Cresap is connected with this former Indian stronghold. He is spoken of as remarkable for his brave, adventurous disposition, and awarded credit for often rescuing the whites by a timely notice of the savages' approach, a knowledge of which he obtained by unceasing vigilance over their movements.

"This fort was Cresap's rendezvous as a trader, and thither he resorted with his people, either to interchange views and to adopt plans for future action, or for repose in quieter times when the red men were lulled into inaction, and the tomahawk was temporarily buried."

Other lands were taken up farther down the Ohio, and it was these lands that he, in the spring of 1774, was improving at the time of the Indian uprising. "His purpose unquestionably was not war-like, for peace was absolutely necessary for success in his new field of enterprise. Neither was he there as a speculator or land-jobber, as many of the emigrants of those days were unjustly stigmatised. He is no more to be blamed for his manly progress into the wilderness in quest of land, than were Washington and

many other distinguished Americans of those days who possessed themselves of property in the prolific valleys of the west."

That very spring (1774), George Washington inserted an advertisement of his lands in the "Maryland Gazette." Because of its interest in this connection we quote it:

"Fairfax County, Va., May 10, 1774.

"In the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters and laborers, to build houses and clear and enclose lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements and to give leases therefor for lives, or a term of years, renewable forever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

"The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge on them here; suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio or Great Kanawha, and are capable of receiving the highest improvement.

"George Washington."

It has been, and shall continue to be, our plan in this compilation to have the old letters and such documents as bear on the various phases of our narrative tell the story, rather than give it in our own words. Especially do we value the testimony of eye-witnesses to the events. At this juncture we introduce a very prominent eye-witness to the events in Captain Cresap's life which we now approach.

George Rogers Clark was on the Ohio in the spring of 1774, not far from where Michael Cresap was establishing his plantation. This is the George Rogers Clark, then a young man, who was to become famous in the Campaigns of the West during the Revolution, and as an Indian fighter in Kentucky.

Several years after the events about to be detailed, General Clark was asked to make a statement as to what he knew of Captain Cresap's relation to certain of these events.

The occasion of General Clark's statement will be given later in our narrative. It is the clearest account of the Ohio scene we have read, and, coming from such high authority, is highly prized. We quote:

"Kentucky was explored in 1773; A Resolution was formed to make Settlements in the Spring following & the Mouth of the little Kenhawa was appointed the Place of general Rendevouz --- in order to descend the River thence in a Body; Early in the Spring the Indians had done some Mischief. Reports from their Towns were alarming, which caused many to decline Meeting, and only eighty or ninety Men assembled at the Place of Rendevouz, where we lay some Days: a Small Party of Hunters which lay about ten Miles below us were fired on by the Indians whom the Hunters beat off and returned to our Camp; This and many other Circumstances led us to believe that the Indians were determined to make War; the whole of our Party was exasperated, and not to be disappointed in their Project of forming a Settlement in Kentucky, as we had every necessary Store that could be thought of. An Indian Town called Horse-Head Bottom on the Siotho and nearest its mouth lay most in our way, we resolved to cross the Country & Surprise it; who was to Command was the question; there were but few among us who had experience in Indian Warfare, and they were such as we did not chuse to be commanded by. We knew of Capt. Cresap being on the River about 15 Miles above us with some Hands settling a new Plantation and intending to follow us to Kentucky as soon as he had fixed his People, we also knew that he had had Experience in a former War. It was proposed & unanimously agreed on to send for him to Command the Party; A Messenger was dispatched and in half an Hour returned with Cresap; He had heard of our Resolution by some of his Hunters who had fallen in with those from our Camp, and set out to come to us; We now thought our little Army (as we called it) compleat, and the Destruction of the Indian Town inevitable; A Council was call'd, and to our Astonishment our intended General was the Person who dissuaded us from the Enterprize, alledging that appearances were suspicious, but that there was no Certainty of a War, that if we made the Attempt proposed he

had no doubt of Success, but that War at any Rate would be the Result, that we should be blamed for it and perhaps justly; but that if we were determined to execute the Plan, he would lay aside all considerations, send for his People and Share our Fortunes: he was then asked what Measure he would recommend to us, his Answer was that we should return to Wheeling, a convenient Post to obtain Intelligence of what was going forward, that a few Weeks would determine the Matter, and as it was early in the Spring, if we should find that the Indians were not hostilely disposed we should have full Time to prosecute our intended Settlements in Kentucky; This Measure was adopted, in two Hours the whole Party was under way; As we ascended the River we met Killbuck an Indian Chief (Delaware) with a small Party; We had a long Conference but obtained very little satisfaction from him.--- It was observed that Cresap did not attend this Conference but kept on the Opposite side of the River, he Said that he was afraid to trust himself with the Indians; that Killbuck had frequently attempted to waylay & kill his Father, & that he was Doubtful that he should be tempted to put Killbuck to Death.¹--- On our arrival at Wheeling, the whole Country being pretty well settled thereabouts, the Inhabitants appeared to be much alarmed, and fled to our Camp from every Direction. ---We offered to Cover their Neighborhood with Scouts, until we could obtain further Information, if they would return to their Plantations; but Nothing we could say would prevail; By this Time we got to be a formidable Party as all the Hunters & Men without Families &c in that quarter joined us. Our Arrival at Wheeling was known at Pittsburgh, the whole of that Country at that time being under the Jurisdiction of

¹Although the Delawares were generally friendly with the whites, this Killbuck seems to have been of a mean disposition, and, for some reason, had a grudge against Colonel Thomas Cresap. Mr. Jacob, in his sketch of the Colonel's life, relates the following ludicrous incident: "An Indian named Kill-buck contrived to get under a bridge over a mill-race about 150 yards from the Fort, where he lay patiently two or three days, with the view of killing old Cresap, who he never saw during the whole time. To add to his mortification, one day an old woman coming on the bridge stopped over him and let her water directly on him. We are indebted to Kill-buck himself for this story, or it never would have been known."

Virginia. Dr. Connelly had been appointed by Dunmore Capt. Commandant of the District then Called West Augusta; He Connelly hearing of us sent a Message addressed to the Party, informing us that a War was to be apprehended, and requesting that we would keep our Position for a few Days, that Messengers had been sent to the Indian Towns whose return he daily expected, and the Doubt respecting War with the Indians would then be cleared up.--- The Answer we returned was that we had no Inclination to decamp for some Time, and during our stay we should be Careful that the Enemy should not harrass the Neighbourhood.--- But before this Answer could reach Pittsburgh he had sent a second Express addressed to Capt. Cresap as the most influential Man amongst us informing him that the Messengers had returned from the Indian Towns and that a War was inevitable, and begg'd him to use his Influence with the Party to get them to Cover the Country until the Inhabitants could fortify themselves.--- The time of the reception of this letter was the Epoch of open Hostilities with the Indians. The War Post was planted, a Council Called and the Letter read and the Ceremonies used by the Indians on so imortant an Occasion acted, and War was formally declared.--- The same evening two scalps were brought into Camp.--- The following Day some Canoes of Indians were discovered descending the River, taking advantage of an Island to cover themselves from our View. They were chased by our Men 15 Miles down the River, they were forced ashore and a Battle ensued, a few were wounded on both sides and we got one scalp only; On examining their Canoes we found a considerable quantity of ammunition and other Warlike Stores. On our return to Camp a Resolution was formed to march next Day and attack Logan's Camp, on the Ohio, about 30 Miles above Wheeling. We actually marched about five Miles, and halted to take some Refreshments, here the Impropriety of executing the proposed Enterprize was argued, the Conversation was brought forward by Cresap himself; it was generally agreed that those Indians had no hostile Intentions, as it was a hunting Camp composed of Men Women and Children with all their Stuff with them. This we knew as I myself and others then present

had been at their Camp about four weeks before that time on our way down from Pittsburgh; In short every Person particularly Cresap (upon Reflection) was opposed to the projected Measure. We returned & on the same evening Decamped and took the Road to Red-Stone.--- It was two Days after this that Logan's Family was killed, and from the Manner in which it was done, it was viewed as a horrid Murder by the whole Country. From Logan's hearing that Cresap was at the Head of the Party at Wheeling it was no wonder that he considered Cresap as the Author of his Family's Destruction.'"

Because Michael Cresap was a prominent personage on the frontier, and was chosen by the company at Wheeling to direct their defenses against the savages, some historians have designated these early phases of the Indian outbreaks of 1774 as "Cresap's War."

The Declaration of War by the whites as described by General Clark in the above statement, was on the 26th of April. No Indians were attacked by Cresap's party before that date. Then followed the skirmishes mentioned by Mr. Jacob and General Clark, in which about three Indians were killed. It was April 28 that Cresap's party started up the river to attack Logan's camp, but turned back after more mature consideration, after marching about five miles. Cresap left the scene for Redstone the same evening. Two days later - the 30th of April - Logan's family was killed at Yellow Creek by some white settlers in that vicinity.

THE YELLOW CREEK MASSACRE

Many and varied are the accounts of the murder of Logan's people at the mouth of Yellow Creek. The most complete and clearest account of it was given by John Sappington, who was present and took part in the affair. Sappington's statement was prepared at the request of Thomas

¹Excerpt from a letter from General George Rogers Clark to Dr. Samuel Brown, dated, "Jefferson County, Ky., June 17, 1798", as quoted by Brantz Mayer. Mr. Mayer states that this is an exact transcript of the original of this important letter which is in the "Jefferson Papers", in the Archives of the State Department at Washington.

Jefferson and published in his "Notes on Virginia," edition of 1800. The occasion of Jefferson's request for Sappington's statement will be discussed later. We give here a lengthy excerpt from Mr. Sappington's declaration.

"I, John Sappington, declare myself to be intimately acquainted with all the circumstances respecting the destruction of Logan's family, and do give the following narrative, a true statement of that affair.

"Logan's family (if it was his family) was not killed by Cresap, nor with his knowledge or consent, but by the Great-houses and their associates. They were killed thirty miles above Wheeling, near the mouth of Yellow Creek. Logan's camp was on one side of the river Ohio, and the house where the murder was committed, opposite to it on the other side. They had encamped there only four or five days, and during that time had lived peaceably and neighbourly with the whites, until the day the affair happened. A little before the period alluded to, letters had been received by the inhabitants from a man of great influence in the country, to be on their guard. [He doubtless had reference to the letters of Connolly, the Commandant at Pittsburgh, informing the inhabitants along the Ohio that the Indian chiefs contemplated war.] In consequence of those letters and other rumors of the same import, almost all the inhabitants fled for safety into the settlements. It was at the house of one Baker the murder was committed. Baker was a man who sold rum, and the Indians had made frequent visits to his house, induced, probably, by their fondness for the liquor. He had been particularly desired by Captain Cresap to remove and take away his rum, and he was actually preparing to move at the time of the murder.

"The evening before (the murder) a squaw came over to Baker's house, and by her crying seemed to be in great distress. The cause of her uneasiness being asked, she refused to tell; but getting Baker's wife alone, she told her that the Indians were going to kill her and all her family the next day, that she loved her, did not wish her to be killed, and therefore told her what was intended, that she might save herself. In consequence of this information, Baker got a

number of men -- 21 in all, to come to his house that night. A Council was held and it was determined that the men should lie concealed in a back apartment; that if the Indians did come, and behave themselves peaceably, they should not be molested; but if not, the men were to show themselves and act accordingly.

“Early in the morning seven Indians -- 4 men and 3 squaws -- came over. Logan’s brother was one of them. They immediately got rum, and all, except Logan’s brother, became very much intoxicated. At this time all the men were concealed, except Baker and two others who staid out with him. After some time Logan’s brother took down a coat and hat belonging to Baker’s brother-in-law, who lived with him, and put them on, and setting his arms akimbo, began to strut about, till at length, coming up to one of the men, he attempted to strike him, saying, ‘white man, son of bitch.’ The white man kept out of his way for some time, but growing irritated he jumped to his gun and shot the Indian as he was making to the door. The men who lay concealed then rushed out and killed the whole of them, excepting one child, which I believe is yet alive.

“But before this happened, two canoes, one with two, the other with five Indians, all naked, painted and armed for war, were discovered to start from the shore on which Logan’s camp was. Had it not been for this circumstance the white men would not have acted as they did; but this confirmed what the squaw had told before. The white men having killed the Indians in the house, ranged themselves along the bank of the river to receive the canoes. The canoe with two Indians came near, being foremost. Our men fired and killed them both. The other canoe then went back. After this two other canoes started, one containing 11, the other 7 Indians, painted and armed as the first. They attempted to land below our men, but were fired upon, had one killed, and retreated, at the same time firing back. To the best of my recollection there were three of the Greathouses engaged in this business. This is a true representation of the affair from beginning to end.”

Mr. Samuel McKee, Jr., before whom Sappington's statement was made, attached the following to Sappington's testimony. (Excerpt)

"I do certify further that the above named John Sappington told me, at the same time and place at which he gave me the above narrative, that he himself was the man who shot the brother of Logan in the house as above related, and that he likewise killed one of the Indians in one of the canoes, which came over from the opposite shore."

As previously stated, some whites on the frontier thought these Indian killings on the Ohio - those killed by Cresap's party near Wheeling, and those killed at Yellow Creek by the settlers there - were uncalled for, as none of these particular Indians manifested any hostile intentions. Historians who record the incidents differ in their accounts, some accepting as truth the details as given by Sappington, and others emphasizing these affairs as wholly atrocious on the part of the whites.

Having presented the declaration of Mr. Sappington as a witness (and participant) who would justify the conduct of the whites at Yellow Creek, it is only fair that we present the statement of one who condemned such conduct. Mr. James Chambers, in his deposition published in Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," says:

"That in the spring of the year 1774, he [the deponent] resided on the frontier near Baker's Bottom; that he had an intimate companion, with whom he sometimes lived, named Edward King; . . . that Great-house had determined to kill them [Logan's people at Yellow Creek]; that he had made the secret known to his companion, King; that the deponent was earnestly solicited to be of the party, and as an inducement, was told that they would get a great deal of plunder; and further that the Indians would be made drunk by Baker, and that little danger would follow the expedition.

"The deponent refused to have any hand in killing unoffending people. His companion, King, went with Great-house, and divers others, some of whom had been collected at a considerable distance, under the idea that Joshua Baker's family was in danger from the Indians, as war had commenced

between Cresap and them already; that Edward King, as well as others of the party, did not conceal from the deponent the most minute circumstances of this affair; they informed him that Great-house went over to the Indian encampment and counted their number, and found that they were too large a party to attack; that he then requested Joshua Baker, when any of them came to his house (which they had been in the habit of), to give them what rum they could drink, and to let him know when they were in proper train, and that he would fall on them; that accordingly they found several men and women at Baker's house; that one of these women had cautioned Great-house, when over in the Indian camp, that he had better return home, as the Indian men were drinking, and that having heard of Cresap's attack on their relations down the river, they were angry, and in a friendly manner told him to go home.

"Great-house with his party fell on them [the next day at Baker's], and killed all except a little girl, which the deponent saw with the party after the slaughter; that the Indians in the camp, hearing the firing, manned two canoes supposing their friends at Baker's to be attacked; that the party under Great-house prevented their landing by well directed fire which did execution in the canoes."

Some object to calling the Yellow Creek affair a massacre. Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson (1841-1925), discussing this affair in 1916, said:

"My mother, when a child, heard Mrs. Baker, at whose cabin the Yellow Creek affair took place, tell the whole story in detail, also Benjamin Tomlinson [quoted by Jacob], an eye-witness. The Bakers and Tomlinsons returned to Maryland [Mrs. Stevenson's home] after the affair. Mrs. Baker stated that an Indian squaw, to whom she had been kind, paddled across the Ohio at the risk of her life, and after a long silence told her the war party was coming the next day to kill them. Benjamin Tomlinson, Mrs. Baker's brother, was sent out immediately to gather the colonists. Before day 22 had answered the call and hid in the cabin. The first boatload, Indian fashion, was a decoy - three women and one man. The men in the inner room then saw (from the window) two

boat-loads of Indians in war paint, and with guns, land; 25 in all. In Indian warfare 25 against 22 or 23 is a fight, but the one who fires first in Indian warfare is usually victorious.

"It stirs me up to hear that affair at Yellow Creek called a massacre, even though I know Michael Cresap was not present. The whites had to defend themselves or be slain. Mrs. Baker also related that Gibson's Indian wife had a little one. She held it up to Mrs. Baker and said, 'this is one of you.' Mrs. Baker cared for this child until they could send it to its father, Gibson. Its mother was Logan's sister. Tomlinson was a prominent citizen of Maryland, and well known to our family."

Confronted with such conflicting reports it is not easy for the modern reader to satisfy his mind in the matter. It would seem there is truth on both sides. The Indians were tricky, it is true, but often the whites were to blame for the troubles with them. While these statements we have given are from people who were accounted honorable, it is well known that in those times on the frontier there was a class of people of the lowest character. They trailed the honest settlers, usually as tricky traders and liquor sellers, trafficking with the settlers and Indians. Especially would they take advantage of the red man's credulity. Considering conditions on the frontier at that time the whites - or most of them - who participated in the affair at Yellow Creek honestly thought they were defending Baker's family; and perhaps they were, but the slaughter of unsuspecting women and children, even under such circumstances, has been almost universally condemned.

LOGAN'S REVENGE

This ghastly affair naturally aroused the wrath of the Indians. Logan is supposed to have been away at the time, though it is possible he was in one of the boats turned back by the fire of the whites. He went on a scalping expedition shortly after and returned with thirteen scalps and one prisoner. A little later William Robinson and two companions were taken prisoners. Let us read Mr. Robinson's own account of his experience as published in Jefferson's Notes:

He "declares that he was, in the spring of 1774, a resident of the county then called West Augusta, and being in his field on the 12th day of July, with two other men, they were surprised by a party of eight Indians, who shot down one of the others, and made himself and the remaining one prisoners; the subscriber's wife and four children having been previously conveyed by him for safety to a fort about 24 miles off; that the principal Indian of the party which took them was Captain Logan; that Logan spoke English well, and very soon manifested a friendly disposition to this subscriber, and told him to be of good heart, that he would not be killed, but must go with him to his town, where he would probably be adopted in some of their families; but above all things that he must not attempt to run away; that in the course of the journey to the Indian town he generally endeavored to keep close to Logan, who had a great deal of conversation with him, always encouraging him to be cheerful and without fear; for that he would not be killed, but should become one of them; and constantly impressing on him not to attempt to run away: that in these conversations he always charged captain Michael Cresap with the murder of his family; that on the arrival in the town, which was on the 18th of July, he was tied to a stake, and a great debate arose whether he should not be burnt; Logan insisting on having him adopted, while others contended to burn him; that at length Logan prevailed, tied a belt of wampum round him as the mark of adoption, loosed him from the post and carried him to the cabin of an old squaw, where Logan pointed out a person who he said was this subscriber's cousin [by adoption]; and he afterwards understood that the old woman was his aunt, and two others his brothers, and that he now stood in the place of a warrior of the family who had been killed at Yellow creek; that about three days after this Logan brought him a piece of paper and told him he must write a letter for him [Logan spoke English but could not write it], which he meant to carry and leave in some house where he should kill somebody; that he made ink with gunpowder, and the subscriber proceeded to write the letter by his direction, addressing captain Michael Cresap, and signed Logan's name; which letter Logan took and set out again to

war; that while he was with the old woman, she repeatedly endeavored to make him sensible that she had been of the party at Yellow creek, and by signs, shewed how they decoyed her friends over the river to drink, and when they were reeling and tumbling about, tomahawked them all, and that whenever she entered on this subject she was thrown into the most violent agitations; that he continued with the Indians till the month of November, when he was released in consequence of the peace made by them with Lord Dunmore: that while he remained with them, the Indians in general were very kind to him; especially those who were his adopted relations; but above all, the old woman and family in which he lived, who served him with everything in their power, and never asked or even suffered him to do any labour, seeming in truth to consider and respect him, as the friend they had lost..."

The next day after Robinson had written the letter for Logan, every member of the family of one John Robertson was killed. A war club was left in the house, and attached thereto was a note, which was found by the settlers nearby, who buried the Robertson family. The club and note were sent to Col. Preston, the Lieutenant of the county. Judge Innes happened to be at the Preston home when the express arrived. His statement, dated March 2, 1799, telling of the occurrence, was published in Jefferson's Notes, from which we quote:

"In 1774 I lived in Fincastle county, now divided into Washington, Montgomery and part of Wyte. Being intimate in Colonel Preston's family I happened in July to be at his house, when an express was sent to him as county Lieutenant, requesting a guard of the militia to be ordered out for protection of the inhabitants residing low down on the north of Holston river. The express brought with him a war club, and a note which was left tied to it at the house of one Robertson, whose family were cut off by the Indians, of which the following is a copy, then taken by me in my memorandum book:

'Captain Cresap,

'What did you kill my people at Yellow-creek for? The White people killed my kin at Conestoga, a great while ago;

and I thought nothing of that. But you killed my kin again on Yellow-creek, and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill too; and I have been three times to war since; but the Indians are not angry: only myself.

'July 21st, 1774.

'Capt. JOHN LOGAN.' "

This note was later identified by Robinson as the identical one Logan had caused him to write with gunpowder ink.

While these events were transpiring, Michael Cresap had not only left the Ohio River, but had returned to his family in Maryland. Appeals were made to him to assist the distressed frontiersmen of the West. Constant reports of Indian depredations reached him, and he decided to raise a company of volunteers and go to their assistance. He had proceeded as far as "Catfish's Camp," on the spot where Washington, Pennsylvania, now stands, when a peremptory and insulting message from Connolly, the Commandant at Pittsburg, ordered him to dismiss his men and return home. This was the latter part of May or the first of June (1774). Jacob and Mayer say "this message was no doubt written by its base author in order to commence the systematic plan of charging the Indian difficulties of 1774 on Michael Cresap."

Offensive as was such a command to a person of Cresap's character, he nevertheless obeyed, dismissed his men and returned home with the determination to take no further part in the Indian war. But Lord Dunmore seems not to have agreed with his Lieutenant at Pittsburg as to the value of Cresap's services, for when he reached home Dunmore was there, and tarried some days in friendly intercourse and consultation with the young pioneer. He knew that Cresap was acquainted with conditions on the Ohio, and could give him first hand information. And, notwithstanding the fact that Cresap was a Marylander, the British Governor of Virginia made him a Captain of the Militia of Hampshire County, Virginia. This appointment, dated the 10th day of June, was an expression of the Governor's confidence in him.

THE WAKOTOMICA CAMPAIGN

Dunmore persuaded him to forget the affair with Connolly, and asked him to raise another company of volunteers to lead against the Indians. Dunmore no doubt apologized for the rudeness of his Lieutenant at Pittsburg. Cresap proceeded to carry out Dunmore's request, but before he left for the front with his company he sent Jacob to Red Stone with a large cargo of goods to be sold to the officers and soldiers who would need supplies during the Indian campaigns. Jacob gives details of Michael's popularity with his soldiers (pp. 161-2).

Captain Cresap proceeded to Wheeling with his company, joining Major Angus McDonald's regiment there. With only seven days provisions the regiment left Wheeling July 26th, headed for the Indian towns across the Ohio. They descended the Ohio in canoes to the mouth of Fish Creek, where they disembarked and began a ninety mile march through a desolate wilderness to the Wakotomica Indian settlements on the Muskingum. Just before reaching the settlements they were attacked by a company of Indians from ambush and a skirmish ensued. The Virginians had two killed and five wounded. The Indians with several killed and wounded retreated to their villages. McDonald halted for the night, sending Captain Cresap with his company to another point on the river, where before daylight he attacked an Indian village, killing one and wounding many others.

A young man by the name of Abraham Thomas, who had enlisted under "Old Mike," as he called Captain Cresap, later wrote of his experience in this campaign. He described his enlistment as follows:

"The collected forces consisted of four hundred men. I was often at their encampment; and against the positive injunctions of my parents could not resist my inclination to join them. I was 18 years old, owned my own rifle and accoutrements, and had long been familiar with the use of them. Escaping, I made the best possible provision I could from my own resources and hastened to enter as a volunteer under 'Old Mike,' then Captain Cresap."

With reference to the battle just referred to young Thomas wrote: "Captain Cresap was up the whole night among his men, going the rounds and cautioning them to keep their arms in condition for a morning attack which he confidently expected."

Honorable H. J. Booth, in his address at the unveiling of the Cresap Memorial at Logan Elm Park, in 1916, made the following comment on young Thomas' reference to Captain Cresap as "Old Mike:" "The naivete with which this youngster refers to the difference between his own age and that of the gallant young captain under whom he served, becomes all the more impressive when we are reminded that the man he describes as 'Old Mike, then Captain Cresap,' was only 32 years of age. Possibly he meant that Captain Cresap was a veteran in the service compared with less efficient officers, of greater age, including Colonel Angus McDonald, the ranking officer in the little army."

The Shawnees now asked for a peace parley, requesting time to send for their chiefs, whom they must consult. McDonald demanded hostages, as evidence of good faith. These were sent to him, but instead of sending for their chiefs, the wily Indians left their villages and stealthily retreated to other villages on the Scioto. When McDonald learned of the treachery of the Indians he pushed on to the Indian villages only to find them deserted. Out of provisions, and subsisting on weeds, old corn and game, the Virginians began their retreat to the Ohio. Thomas gave the following account of this retreat:

"A small quantity of old corn and one cow were the entire spoils of the villages. These were distributed among the men, the villages burned, and the troops commenced their march for the Ohio river, where they expected to meet provisions sent down from Redstone. The men became exceedingly famished on this march, and I myself being young was so weak that I could not longer carry anything on my person. An older brother and one or two others kept encouraging me. One of them had a good stock of tobacco; I saw him take it, and with an earnestness bordering on delirium, insisted on having some. As I had never used it before they refused, thinking it would entirely disable me; but as I

was importunate, they at last gave me a small piece; I directly felt myself relieved; they gave me more, and in a short time my strength and spirits returned. I took my arms and baggage, and was able to travel with the rest of them, and was actually the first to reach the Ohio. Here we met the boats, but nothing in them but corn in the ear; every man was soon at work with his tomahawk, crushing it on the stones, and mixing it with water in gourds or leaves fashioned in the shape of cups, while some provident ones enjoyed the aristocratic luxury of tin cups; but all seemed alike to relish the repast. A party of us crossed the Ohio that day for the settlement, when we came up with a drove of hogs, in tolerable order. We shot one and ate him on the spot, without criticising with much nicety the mode or manner of preparation. Indeed the meat itself was so savory and delicious, we thought of little else. In a few days I returned to my parents, and after a little domestic storming, settled down to clearing." The regiment reached Wheeling about the middle of August (1774).

DUNMORE'S CAMPAIGN

In the mean time Lord Dunmore and Colonel Andrew Lewis were raising two regiments of volunteers to march against the Indians. Dunmore announced his intention to lead his regiment in person. The two armies numbered about fifteen hundred each. They were to proceed by different routes to a designated point on the Ohio, and there unite and enter the Indian country and jointly attack the Indian villages on the Scioto. Dunmore and his regiment rendezvoused at Pittsburg, whence they were to descend the Ohio in boats to where they were to meet Lewis. Captain Cresap's company was in Dunmore's regiment.

Before departing from Pittsburg, Dunmore and his officers held conferences with some of the envoys of the Six Nations and of the Ohio tribes. Among the Chiefs participating were, King Custaloga, Captain White Eyes, and Captain Pipe of the Delawares; Captain Pluggy and Big Apple Tree of the Mohawks. Many speeches were made, as reported in the American Archives. The Six Nations had sent representatives to the Ohio Shawnees in the endeavor to

bring about a peace understanding and prevent the impending war between the Cornstalk Confederacy and the Virginians, but the efforts were in vain.

About the last of September Dunmore embarked from Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio to Wheeling, tarried a few days, making final preparations for his expedition into the "dark and bloody land." Then, with Captain Michael Cresap, George Rogers Clark, Simon Kenton, John Gibson, and Simon Girty, as scouts, guides and interpreters, he moved down the Ohio to the mouth of the Hockhocking River - present site of Hockingport. Here Dunmore changed his plans, and instead of descending to the the mouth of the Kanawah - about twenty-five miles below - where he was to meet Lewis, he decided to disembark and make across country toward the Indian villages. He sent an express to Colonel Lewis, who had arrived at the designated place of meeting on October 6, advising him of his change of plans and instructing him to move his army to a certain point on the Pickaway Plains, where the two armies were to unite.

On October 11, with White Eyes, the Delaware chief as an extra guide, Dunmore set his army in motion toward the Pickaway Plains. Lewis received Dunmore's message on the 9th. It is said he was very much displeased with his Lordship's change of plans; nevertheless he made preparations to break camp the following morning and carry out the orders of his superior. But the unexpected happened.

THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT

During the preparations of Dunmore for the invasion of their country the Indians had not been idle. Through their runners or spies they were well informed of the movements of both divisions of his army. Cornstalk, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederacy, gathered his braves, animated by rage and resentment, to meet the advancing foe. It is said that the great chief, realizing the superiority of numbers to be encountered, at first counselled peace. But the subordinate chiefs, enraged because of the recent massacres of some of their people and the encroachments of the whites upon their land were aroused to the greatest warlike ferocity.

Cornstalk's army numbered some twelve hundred braves. They were the chosen warriors of the Shawnee, Delaware, Ottawa, Wyandot, Cyuga, Miami, Mingo, and other tribes. He was aided by some of the most famous and most skilled chiefs of his race. Among those listed by historians are: Elenipsico, Cornstalk's son; Red Hawk, the Delaware chief; Scrappathus, the Mingo; Chiywee, the Wyandot; Black Hoof, Red Eagle, Blue Jacket, and others of the Shawnees.

Cornstalk's scouts had informed him of the location of Lewis' army; and he no doubt knew of the plans of the two armies to unite on the Pickaway Plains. Shrewd warrior that he was, he planned to attack Lewis before the junction of the two armies. If he could defeat Lewis, the defeat of Dunmore would easily follow. On Sunday, October the 9th, he had marched his twelve hundred braves all day to the banks of the Ohio. Sunday night they crossed the Ohio on rafts about three miles above Lewis' camp, intending a surprise attack early next morning. Very early that morning three or four of Lewis' men left the camp in quest of game. About two miles up the river they unexpectedly sighted the Indians, stealthily creeping towards their camp. They hastily returned and warned Lewis of their approach.

It is said that Lewis, seasoned Indian fighter that he was, received the news coolly, lighted his pipe, and immediately ordered his troops in battle array. The army was divided into three divisions, right and left flank and center. They advanced up the river to meet the foe. The Indians were also well organized, and were advancing toward Lewis in three divisions, attempting, it would appear, to surround the whites. The first shock of the onslaught was favorable to the foes. Colonel Charles Lewis (brother of the commander) was mortally wounded. He walked calmly back to camp, where he died a few hours later. Many of the men of his division were also killed. To give all the details of this important battle would require too many pages in our volume. They have often been recited by historians.

It was one of the bitterest and fiercest conflicts recorded in the annals of Indian warfare. The Indians fought valiantly, as did the Virginia frontiersmen. It is said that the stentorian voice of Cornstalk could be heard above the din

of battle encouraging his warriors to "be brave, be brave!" But the hardy mountaineers were too much for them. By mid-afternoon they began to weaken and to slowly retreat. The Virginia riflemen were expert marksmen. The Indians lost heavily in killed and wounded; they covered up their losses as best they could by carrying off their wounded and throwing their dead into the river. By nightfall the valliant Cornstalk - who is said to have performed feats of valor throughout the day - called off his braves and they began their retreat through the wilderness to their villages eighty miles away. There the conquered but unsubdued chief called a council of his people to consult on what was to be done. He chided the other chiefs for not allowing him to make peace sooner and avoid the humiliation and slaughter of defeat. Dunmore was approaching their towns and Lewis would soon arrive on the scene. They were at the mercy of the whites. "Shall we kill all our women and children and then go out and fight till the last one of us is killed?" asked Cornstalk. The braves were not quite that desperate. Then it was agreed to sue for peace.

DUNMORE MAKES PEACE WITH INDIANS

Runners were immediately dispatched to Dunmore to request cessation of hostilities and to request a peace parley. Dunmore, then within fifteen miles of the Shawnee towns, halted his army and arranged for a peace parley. On October the 19, he received the Indian embassy at his camp.

After the battle at Point Pleasant Lewis spent several days there fortifying his position, burying his dead, and caring for his wounded. He had about seventy-five killed, and as many wounded. He left three hundred men in charge of the newly constructed fort, and on October the 18th set out for the Pickaway Plains. When within fifteen miles of Dunmore's camp he was informed by a messenger (October 20th) that hostilities had ceased, and that Dunmore was in a treaty council with the Indians. Lewis continued his march to within three miles of Dunmore's camp, where his army bivouaced. Some early historians say that as Lewis' army approached, the Indians feared he would fall upon them and destroy them because of his fearful losses at Point Pleasant,

and that they would not be satisfied until Dunmore had gone to Lewis' camp and pacified him. It is also stated by some historians that Lewis was much displeased with Dunmore's proceedings, and that the two quarreled bitterly. Lewis' army had had a taste of blood, and according to these historians, would have destroyed the Indian villages and driven the Indians further west, but for the restraints of Dunmore.

Dunmore had already begun treaty negotiations with the Indians when Lewis arrived. The Council met under a large elm tree, near the present site of Circleville, Ohio. In this treaty, every precaution was used by the whites to prevent the Indians from taking advantage of them, and ending the treaty in the tragedy of a massacre. Only eighteen Indians, with the Chiefs, were allowed to pass the outer gate of their fortified encampment, after depositing their arms with the guard at the gate. Captain Michael Cresap, with a few of his men constituted the personal bodyguard of Lord Dunmore. Serving in his command were his three Nephews, sons of his brother Daniel: Daniel Cresap, Jr., who became a Colonel in the Revolutionary war; Michael Cresap II, and Joseph Cresap, both of whom were Lieutenants.

Chief Cornstalk of the Shawnees opened the treaty with a lengthy speech, in which he charged the white people with having started the war, by their Indian murders at Captina and Yellow creek. He failed to mention the Indian depredations on the whites prior to those events, when several whites were killed, and horses and other goods stolen by the Indians. The speech of the Chief is said to have been in such loud and stentorian tones that it was heard all over the camp. Some early historians say, all that the whites gained at this treaty was the cessation of hostilities and the delivery of their prisoners which had been taken by the Indians. Certain matters were left unsettled to be dealt with at a future treaty, to be held the following summer at Pittsburgh.

THE LOGAN MESSAGE

An incident of the treaty that has caused more to be said and written than all else combined was the reading of a message, purporting to come from Logan, whose people were murdered at Yellow creek, but who did not attend the council in person. Logan's absence was noted by the whites, and the cause demanded. George Rogers Clark, who was present, says (in the letter from which we quoted above): "I was acquainted with him and wished to be informed of the reason of his absence by one of the interpreters. The answer that he gave to my inquiry was that he was like a mad dog, that his bristles had been up and were not yet quite fallen—but the good talks now going forward might allay them." He said he was a warrior not a councilor and would not come. John Gibson, interpreter, who according to some authorities was the husband of Logan's sister who was murdered at Yellow creek, was despatched by Dunmore to seek for Logan. Logan refused to attend the council, but sent a message (given verbally to Gibson) to Lord Dunmore. On arrival at the camp, Gibson is said to have gone into a tent, committed the message of Logan to paper, and read it to Dunmore and the council. Several versions of this message survive to the present. We quote it as given in Jefferson's Notes:

"I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white man.' I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Col. (he meant captain) Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood

in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it: I have killed many: I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought, that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan?—Not one."

Gibson, in his deposition given several years later states that he corrected Logan on the spot when he made the charge against Cresap, for he knew his innocence; but either the Indian did not withdraw it or the messenger felt himself compelled to deliver it as originally framed. The message was untrue as to the slaughter of all Logan's relations, for it is known that he had relatives living years after this incident. When it was read in camp the frontier men knew it to be false as to Michael Cresap; but it only produced merriment in the crowd, which displeased the Maryland Captain. George Rogers Clark who was near Cresap, said to him that "he must be a very great man, as the Indians shouldered him with everything that had happened." The Captain smiled and replied that "he had a great mind to tomahawk Greathouse about the matter". (Clark's letter previously quoted). Greathouse was responsible for the Yellow creek murder, and not Cresap. The Logan message will be discussed in chapter VIII.

The terms of the treaty were, in substance: the Indians were to restore, without reserve, all white prisoners in their possession; never again to wage war against the Virginia frontier; pay for all property of the whites destroyed by the Indians, and return all horses and other property still retained, taken from the whites; no more to molest the boats of the whites, descending or ascending the Ohio River; nor hunt nor visit, except for trading purposes, in the territory south of the Ohio; to give hostages as guaranty for fulfilling above agreements; Governor Dunmore agreed that no white people should be permitted to hunt on the northern or Indian side of the river. Cornstalk could do no other than accede to the terms required by the Virginians.

After the peace treaty had been signed at Camp Charlotte, Captain Cresap invited the brave Chief Cornstalk to share his tent with him, on the return to the Ohio river. Cornstalk accepted, and made his home in Cresap's tent until they separated at the mouth of the Hocking. Cresap and Cornstalk knew each other well, and each respected the valor, honesty and bravery of the other. Each was ready when necessity came to fight bravely in open battle. Neither would stoop to cowardly raids on helpless people.

MICHAEL CRESAP CALLED TO REVOLUTIONARY SERVICE

At the close of the Dunmore War Captain Cresap returned to Maryland and spent the latter part of the fall and following winter with his family; but early in the following spring he hired another band of young men and repaired again to the Ohio country to finish the work which had been interrupted the year before. On this trip he stopped on the Kentucky side of the river, where he made some improvements. Being ill, however, he soon left his workmen and departed for his home on the other side of the mountains in order to rest and recover his health. But before he had crossed the Alleghanies he was met by a friend bearing a message that the Committee of Safety at Frederick, Maryland, had appointed him as the first of two captains selected and commissioned to recruit and command the two Rifle Companies required of Maryland by a resolution of the Continental Congress. The Committee of Safety demanded the most experienced officers and the very best men who could be secured, "as well from affection to the service as for the honor of the Province."

It is said that when he received the message, instead of being elated, Captain Cresap seemed to be depressed, as if he had a presentiment that the service required of him was his death warrant. He told the messenger that he was in bad health and that his affairs were in a de-

ranged condition, but, that, nevertheless, as the Committee had selected him, and as he understood from the messenger that his father had pledged himself that his son would accept the appointment, he would go, let the consequences be what they might. His friend was directed to proceed to the west side of the mountains and call upon his old friends for recruits. This was done and in a short time young frontiersmen appeared at his residence in Old Town, who are described as "about 22 as fine fellows as ever handled a rifle, and most, if not all of them, completely equipped." These young men had already marched nearly one hundred miles, after receiving the message to join the standard of their former captain. This was in June, 1775.

The result of his efforts to recruit his Company of Riflemen and report to Washington with his company as soon as possible was, that within about sixty days from the date of his commission he was marching at the head of a company of more than 130 men from the mountains and the backwoods, the pick of their class.

CRESAP'S RIFLEMEN

An account of Cresap's Riflemen by an eye witness,
published in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of August 16, 1775.

"I have had the happiness of seeing Captain Michael Cresap marching at the head of a company of upwards of one hundred and thirty men from the mountains and backwoods, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dressed in hunting shirts and moccasins, and though some of them had traveled near eight hundred miles from the banks of the Ohio, they seemed to walk light and easy, and not with less spirit than the first hour of their march. Health and vigor, after what they had undergone, declared them to be intimate with hardship and familiar with danger. Joy and satisfaction were visible in the crowd that met them. Had Lord North been present, and been assured that the brave leader could raise thousands of such like to defend his country, what think you, would not the hatchet and the block have intruded on his mind? I had an opportunity of attending the Captain during his stay in town, and watched the behaviour of his men, and the manner in which he treated them; for it seems that

all who go out to war under him not only pay the most willing obedience to him as their commander, but in every instance of distress look up to him as friend and father. A part of his time was spent in listening to and relieving their wants, without an apparent sense of fatigue and trouble. When complaints were before him, he determined with kindness and spirit, and on every occasion condescended to please without losing his dignity.

"Yesterday the Company were supplied with a small quantity of powder from the magazine, which wanted airing, and was not in order for rifles. In the evening, however, they were drawn out to show the gentlemen of the town their dexterity at shooting. A clapboard with a mark the size of a dollar, was put up; they began to fire off-hand, and the by-standers were surprised, few shots being made that were not close to or in the paper. When they had shot for a time in this way, some lay on their backs, some on their breast or side, others ran twenty or thirty steps, and firing, appeared to be equally certain of the mark. With this performance the company were more than satisfied when a young man took up the board in his hand, not by the end but by the side, and holding it up his brother walked to the distance and very coolly shot into the white. Laying down the rifle he took the board and holding it as it was held before, the second brother shot as the first had done. By this exercise I was more astonished than pleased. But will you believe me when I tell you that one of the men took the board, and placing it between his legs, stood with his back to a tree, while another drove the centre!

"What would a regular army of considerable strength in the forests of America do with one thousand of these men, who want nothing to preserve their health and courage but water from the spring, with a little parched corn, with what they may easily procure in hunting; and, who, wrapped in their blankets in the damp of night, would choose the shade of a tree for their covering and the earth for their bed."

This remarkable body of men, not surpassed if equalled in its personnel by any other body of troops during the Revolution, furnished their own accoutrements. Starting promptly on their long journey they marched from Frederick, Maryland, to Boston, Massachusetts, through a country, for the most part sparsely settled and much of it as wild as when the first white man trod the soil of the new world, subsisting on parched corn and such game as they could procure on the way, 550 miles in 22 days, an average of 25 miles per day.

Ridpath, the historian, after referring to the arrival during the summer of 1775 of the troops which were hurried to Washington's assistance in the east, as being "the first gleam of better hopes," and as "a beginning towards making the army really continental," pays them the following well merited compliment:

"These were ten companies of riflemen from the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, so dreaded by the British that the latter outlawed them, by a proclamation that no one of them captured should be treated as a prisoner of war. The Riflemen soon gained prisoners enough so that the British never dared to carry out the threat."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MICHAEL CRESAP

Soon after he reported for duty at the head of his famous Sons of Liberty, Captain Cresap was commissioned by General Washington as a colonel and detailed on some mission to New York City, where within a few days he died, a martyr to his country, leaving a widow and five children. He was buried with military honors in Trinity Churchyard.

Mr. Frank Tallmadge once said:

"When you are walking down Broadway, go in the open gate and turn to your right. Just opposite the north transept door you will find the hero's grave next to the walk, and if your experience should be like all of mine, you will find fresh flowers upon the monument."

OLD NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT OF HIS DEATH AND BURIAL

NEW YORK, October 23. (1775) On the 12th Instant arrived here on his return from the Provincial Camp at Cambridge, and on the 18th departed this Life, of a Fever, in the Twenty-eighth Year of his Age, Michael Cressop, Esq., eldest Son of Col. Thomas Cressop, of Potowmack, in Virginia: He was Captain of a Rifle Company now in the Continental Army before Boston. He served as a Captain under the Command of Lord Dunmore, in the late Expedition against the Indians, in which he eminently distinguished himself by his Prudence, Firmness and Intrepidity, as a brave Officer; and in the present Contest between the Parent State and the Colo-



GRAVE STONE OF CAPTAIN MICHAEL CRESAP
(Trinity Churchyard, New York City. See page 227).

nies, gave Proofs of his Attachment to the Rights and Liberties of his Country. He has left a Widow and four Children to deplore the Loss of a Husband and a Father; and by his Death his Country is deprived of a worthy and esteemed Citizen.

His Remains were interr'd the Day following, in Trinity-Church-Yard, with Military Honours, attended by a vast Concourse of People.

It is asserted by some writers that Washington appointed Captain Cresap a Colonel. The compilers have no authoritative data as to this.

The old newspaper account, of which we have a photostatic copy, errs in several respects. Captain Michael was 33 instead of 28, and was the youngest son of Colonel Thomas Cresap; they lived in Maryland, and not Virginia; also the Captain left five children, the youngest (namesake of his father) born a few days before his death.

The original gravestone of Captain Michael Cresap was of sandstone. It is not known when or by whom it was placed. Brantz Mayer says he visited the grave in 1860, and that the stone had been broken off and propped up. It bore the inscription; "In Memory of Michael Cresap First Capt. Of the Rifle Batalions, And Son to Col. Thomas Cresap, Who Departed this Life October the 18: 1775:"

This stone was replaced by a new one in 1867 by the New York Historical Society, and the old one is now preserved by this Society in its exhibit at 170 Central Park West, New York. The new stone bears the same inscription as the old one.

In 1933 Mr. Stuart L. Rawlings (a Cresap descendant) of San Francisco, when on a trip to New York, visited Trinity Churchyard. He noticed that the stone at the Captain's grave had begun to spall. He conferred with one of our New York kinsmen, Commander Logan Cresap, about the matter. Commander Cresap soon had a mason on the job repairing the stone. It is now said to be in good condition.

CHAPTER VII

CAUSES OF DUNMORE'S WAR

Dunmore was accused by many Americans of deliberately augmenting the Indian wars of 1774, for the purpose of pushing the Indians further back into the wilderness, and securing the rich lands along the Ohio for himself and fellow Virginians. Another accusation is that he, possibly with the sanction of the British authorities, seeing the possible outbreak of the Revolution, concocted this campaign, in order to lead the Virginians into the horrors of Indian warfare which would deter them from taking steps for Independence. Jacob, Doddridge, Mayer, Bancroft, and other historians, advanced such views.

More recent historians discredit these theories, but it will aid to an understanding of those times to quote briefly from the older writers, and then record what the more recent ones have to say. We give here an excerpt from a letter written by Thomas and J. Wharton, merchants of Philadelphia, to a friend, in 1774. This letter would - to use a colloquial expression - give the "low down on the higher ups" of the Virginia colony at that time.

"As I am on the subject of Vandalia I cannot omit to give thee a detail of a very singular anecdote which I was yesterday favored with by Mr. Henry, one of the delegates from Virginia attending the Congress. He is a gentleman of the fairest character, an eminent lawyer and man of greatest abilities.

"He called at my house to breakfast with me and we soon entered into conversation respecting the new Colony [on the Ohio], as he was very desirous of knowing the general tenor of the Constitution I gave him, to which he said, that on those general and catholic principles, there could not be the least doubt but that it would settle at a most rapid rate.

"I told him it certainly would, had not their Governor [Dunmore] taken up arms against the Indians, which created a war between them and us and consequently drove the inhabitants from the

new Colony, who were making very great improvement. He replied, 'Lord Dunmore is your greatest friend, what he is doing will forever hereafter secure the peace of your Colony by driving the Indians to an annoying [?] distance from you.' I opposed this by such arguments as occurred and put some leading questions to discover if possible the real intentions of Dunmore for prosecuting this war and was happy enough to succeed. He replied that he was well acquainted with the secret springs of this affair, and knew it would ultimately tend to the greatest happiness to the Proprietors of Vandalia. I then begged him to explain himself, as we were really ignorant thereof, on which he said, that he was at Williamsburg with Lord Dunmore when Connolly first came there; that Connolly is a chatty, sensible man and informed Lord Dunmore of the extreme richness of the land which lay on both sides of the Ohio, that the prohibitory orders which had been sent him relative to the land on the hither side had caused him to turn his thoughts to the opposite shore, and that as his Lordship was determined to settle his family in America, he was really persuing this war in order to obtain, by purchase or treaty, from the natives, a tract of territory on that side.

"He then told me he was convinced from every authority that the law knew, that a purchase from the natives was as full and ample a title as could be obtained; that they had Lord Camden and Mr. York's opinion on that head, which opinion with some others that Lord Dunmore had consulted, and, with the knowledge Connolly had given him of the quality of the country, and his determined resolution to settle his family on this Continent, were the real motives or springs to the present expedition. This gentleman then asked me if I knew where he could buy some Indian goods. I told him where, but said, 'It's not possible you mean to enter the Indian trade at this period?' He laughingly said, 'the western world is my hobby horse.' From whence I conclude he has some prospect of making some purchase of the natives, but where I know not. It seems he has a survey on the Ohio just below the Scioto. He also said that he with two other lawyers had been consulted on the right the Crown had to make our Grant, as it was within the limit of Virginia. Their report was that the Crown had an undoubted right to grant the territory of Vandalia, and that we should have no opposition, he believed, from Virginia."

It should be borne in mind that the Whartons were Pennsylvanians, and that there was some antagonism from the Pennsylvanians regarding the Virginia settlements on the Ohio. This letter presents an interesting study¹.

The Continental Congress is in session at Philadelphia, in 1774. A prominent lawyer by the name of Henry² is a delegate from Virginia. He is entertained by a prominent Philadelphia merchant by the name of Wharton. Their conversation brought out the following information:

1. Lord Dunmore desired to settle his family in this country, and sought a spacious, fertile plantation;

2. Mr. Connolly had visited Lord Dunmore and discussed with him the rich lands on the Ohio;

3. Connolly, being well informed about these lands, urged Dunmore to take steps to secure a goodly section for himself;

4. They had consulted authorities as to how best to obtain title, and had been advised that to get it from the Indians by purchase or treaty was ample title;

5. Dunmore was prosecuting the war with the Indians in order to bring them to his terms in securing the lands.

Dunmore would naturally be able to secure the backing of other prominent citizens who desired land, such as the lawyer mentioned in the above letter. And of course Connolly would be taken care of in the matter of land grants for his services. With his knowledge of the Indians, the lands, and conditions in general, he would make a good contact man in the West. Dunmore accordingly appointed him to Pittsburgh to negotiate with the Indians for their lands. The failure of these negotiations was soon followed by an Indian war prosecuted by Dunmore and Connolly.

The question naturally arises: why was not Dunmore more exacting with the Indians at the treaty of Chillicothe?

¹The following inscription is attached to our transcript of this old letter: "(Copy of a copy made at Hist. Socy of Penn., by courtesy of Hon. Wm. Whist Henry of Richmond, Va. 25 June, 1890. J. C. Cresap.)"

²This is Patrick Henry, Virginia's famous orator and statesman who was at that time a delegate to the Continental Congress, at which he made the first or keynote speech.

Why did he not at that time demand certain of their lands? The answer is -- according to the early historians -- he was taking the long view; he was looking ahead; he did not wish to antagonize the Indian Chiefs at that time, any more than could be helped; he must tie them to his person, and win them for the British cause if possible. "Certain matters" were left unsettled to be dealt with more fully at a treaty to be held at Pittsburgh the following summer.

Dr. Doddridge, in his account of the treaty, says: "It was the general belief among the officers of our army at that time, that the Earl of Dunmore; while at Wheeling, received advice from his government of the probability of the approaching war between England and the Colonies, and that afterward all his measures with regard to the Indians had for their ultimate object an alliance with those ferocious warriors for the aid of the mother country in their contest with us. This supposition accounts for his not forming a junction with the army of Lewis at Point Pleasant. This deviation from the original plan of the campaign jeopardized the army of Lewis, and wellnigh occasioned its total destruction. The conduct of the Earl at the treaty shows a good understanding between him and the Indian Chiefs. He did not suffer the army of Lewis to form a junction with his own, but sent them back before the treaty was concluded; thus risking his own forces; for at the time of the treaty the Indian warriors were about his camp in sufficient numbers to have intercepted his retreat and destroyed his whole army." Thus it becomes clear why Lewis quarreled with Dunmore.

The seizure of the Indian lands could wait a little longer. First the threatened rebellion of the Colonies must be crushed. Mayer, in his "Logan and Cresap," says: "The joint plan of these loyal Brittons [Dunmore and Connolly] shows the great probability that in truth there was a scheme in embryo to crush the American Revolution at its birth, by a union between the Indians, negroes and Loyalists, and by the excitement of an Indian war on the frontier, which would compell the settlers to think of self-protection against the savages instead of demanding from England the se-

curity of right and liberty at the muzzle of a rifle. By a letter from Lord Dartmouth, dated at Whitehall, on the 2nd of August, 1775, it appears that in the previous May, Dunmore had communicated to the home government his vile plan of raising the Indians and negroes to join the miscalled Loyalists, in an onslaught against the Americans. The following letter, a copy of which has been sent to me by Mr. George Bancroft, is probably the one of the 'previous May' alluded to:

'Williamsburg, 1st May, 1775.

'If the servants of the Crown should be of the opinion that the authority of the government ought to be enforced here, I am persuaded that if his Majesty should think proper to add to the small body of troops to be sent here, a quantity of arms and amunition and other requisites for the service, I could raise such a force from among the Indians, as would soon reduce the refractory people of this Colony [Virginia] to obedience.' "

The essence of present day historical opinion on the causes of Dunmore's War is expressed by E. O. Randall in his "History of Ohio," published by the Century History Company, New York, from which we quote:

"The American Indian was not merely a warrior. He was a wily politician and at times a far-seeing statesman. He instinctively realized the potency of the maxim 'in union there is strength.' After the French and Indian War the Ohio Indians had watched with increasing apprehension the influx into their territory of traders and prospectors; they liked not, nor had they acquiesced in, the Stanwix Treaty, for they denied the right of the Six Nations to convey to the English a title to all hunting grounds south of the Ohio; the haughtiness and highhandedness of the Iroquois aroused their anger and their jealousy, and gradually the Ohio Tribes grew stronger in reciprocal sympathy, and more and more they recognized the necessity of mutual plan and action. They would form a great and all-powerful confederacy that should surpass the prowess of the Iroquois, their racial masters, and that should hurl back from their frontiers the invading white foe...

"The first Congress of the various tribes met at the Shawnee headquarters in the late summer of 1770." During the next two years there were various gatherings of the Tribes, in an effort to strengthen their position as warriors against enemy Tribes and the encroachments of the whites. In 1772 a strong confederacy was consummated, "the most powerful that ever menaced the frontiers or confronted English civilization in America." The Shawnees were the chief constituency of this union, and Cornstalk their great leader was recognized as the head of this tribal alliance.

"In the year 1773, the elements of hate and strife were rife on both sides of the Ohio. The embers of war among the allied tribes were here and there bursting into flames, which were fanned by the increasing incursion of surveyors, speculators and settlers. Many of these intruding whites were lawless in their methods and regarded the red man as having no rights they were bound to respect. On the north the French Canadians were urging on the discontent of the Ohio tribes while the Spaniards west of the Mississippi were goading to enmity the tribes on the Illinois. On the south the Virginians were growing bolder and more frequent in their trans-river invasions; on the east the Iroquois held to the English. The Ohio Indians grew more sullen and desperate and the warlike mutterings in their wigwams and villages became ever more alarming. In the spring of this year (1773) Sir William Johnson (British representative for Indian affairs in America) wrote the Earl of Dartmouth (Secretary in the British Cabinet for American Affairs) that the general alliance and confederacy of the western savage 'has a very unfavorable appearance and will most probably be attended with many dangerous consequences; we may probably be soon involved in the dreadful consequences of an Indian war.' ...

"In the summer of 1773 another general Congress of the tribesmen met on the Scioto Plains and the Ohio tribes were found constant in their hostility and firm in their plans for a war of extermination upon the English. . . .

"In April, 1774, Connolly sent messages to the settlers along the Ohio that the Shawnees were in a state of upris-

ing and the frontiersmen should be prepared to protect themselves and to revenge any wrongs done them. A Williamsburg paper printed an address to Governor Dunmore, urging speedy declaration of war against the Indians."

To the insinuations that Dunmore deliberately augmented the Indian war, Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Winning of the West," says: "The war was of the greatest advantage to the American cause; for it kept the northwestern Indians off our hands for the first two years of the Revolutionary struggle; and had Lord Dunmore been as farseeing and malignant as this theory supposes, it would have been impossible for him not also to foresee that such a result was absolutely inevitable. There is no reason whatever to suppose that he was not doing his best for the Virginians; he deserved their gratitude; and he got it for the time being. The accusations of treachery against him were after-thoughts, and must be set down to mere vulgar rancour, unless some faint shadow of proof is advanced."

The early historians were evidently sure they saw that "faint shadow." All of this opens up an interesting phase of American history, but the limits of our space in this volume forbid further discussion.

By the spring of 1774 the tension between the whites and Indians had reached the breaking point. One minor offense brought on another, until war became inevitable. Though the Captina and Yellow Creek affairs may have been the "occasion" of the hostilities which shortly followed, the real "cause" of Dunmore's war is to be found in a deeper vein.

CHAPTER VIII

THE JEFFERSON--CRESAP CONTROVERSY

Twenty-two years after Michael Cresap's death Thomas Jefferson published his "Notes on Virginia (1797)," in which he quoted the Logan message, as given in our preceeding chapter. He stated in connection with it that "Col. Cresap (he meant Capt. Michael) was a man infamous for the many murders he had committed on those much injured people (the Indians)." This aroused the friends and relatives of Captain Cresap to an attack on Jefferson for giving publicity to statements which they knew to be false. It will be remembered that Mr. Jacob stated that he asked Luther Martin to write a refutation of Logan's charge as repeated by Jefferson. Luther Martin was a brilliant lawyer; attorney-general of Maryland for nearly thirty years; and an ardent Federalist and political opponent of Jefferson. He had married the daughter, Mary, of Michael Cresap.

Mr. Martin wrote an open letter to Mr. Jefferson, which was published in a Baltimore newspaper, in which he challenged the authenticity of the Logan message, and especially the charge against Michael Cresap. He marshalled the testimony of Mr. Tomlinson (quoted by Jacob, p. 191), who was present at the treaty, and who stated that Logan was not at the treaty, and that his purported message was prepared and read by others. "I am convinced," wrote Martin, "that no such specimen of Indian oratory was ever exhibited." He charged Jefferson and others with fictitiously creating the speech.

This effort of Mr. Martin had its effect. By way of explanation, Mr. Jefferson, in the next edition of his Notes (1800), wrote: "When Lord Dunmore returned from his expedition against the Indians in 1774, he and his officers brought the speech of Logan, and related the circumstances with it. These were so affecting, and the speech itself so fine a morsel of eloquence, that it became the theme of every

conversation, in Williamsburg particularly, and generally, indeed, wheresoever any of the officers resided or resorted. I learned it in Williamsburg; I believe at Lord Dunmore's, and I find in my pocket-book of that year (1774) an entry of the narrative, as taken from the mouth of some person, whose name, however, is not noted nor recollected, precisely in the words stated in the Notes on Virginia. The speech was published in the Virginia Gazette of that time (I have it myself in the volume of Gazettes of that year) and though by no means elegant, yet it was so admired, that it flew through all the public papers of the Continent, and through the magazines and other periodical publications of Great Britain; and those who were boys at that day will now attest that the speech of Logan used to be given them as a school exercise for repetition."

Mr. Jefferson says he used the Logan speech, "combating in these, the contumelious theory of certain European writers, . . . that our country, from the combined effects of soil and climate, degenerated animal nature, in the general, and particularly the moral faculties of man. I considered the speech of Logan an apt proof of the contrary. . . .

"That anybody questioned it was never suspected by me, till I saw the letter of Mr. Martin in the Baltimore paper. I endeavored then to recollect who among my contemporaries, of the same circle of Society, and consequently of the same recollections, might still be alive. Three and twenty years of death and dispersion had left very few. I remembered, however, that General Gibson was still living, and knew that he had been the translator of the speech. I wrote to him immediately. . . ."

Jefferson's letter to General John Gibson was dated, February 12, 1798, while he (Jefferson) was attending a session of Congress at Philadelphia. The following is an excerpt from the letter:

"There is really nothing for us to do except to receive information from our Envoys' in Paris. . . . I must there-

'The envoys referred to in this letter were Elbridge Gerry, John Marshall, and Charles Pinckney, who were coolly received by the French Directory, which demanded that the United States pay France \$250,000.00 to settle the little war

fore trouble you to give me by way of letter, the information respecting Cresap and his party, and the murder of Logan's family. It seems Logan has mistaken the title if not the person. I wish to get a minute history of the whole transaction in order to correct or to confirm that which has before been given."

It appears that Jefferson was nearly two years getting a reply from John Gibson. Gibson's affidavit, as published in Jefferson's Notes, is dated, Pittsburgh, April 4, 1800. We quote an excerpt:

"This deponent sayth that in the year 1774, he accompanied Lord Dunmore on the expedition against the Shawnese and other Indians on the Scioto, that on their arrival within fifteen miles of the towns, they were met by a flag and a white man by the name of Elliot, who informed Lord Dunmore that the Chiefs of the Shawnese had sent to request his Lordship to halt his army and send in some person who understood their language; that this deponent at the request of Lord Dunmore, and the whole of the officers with him went in; that on his arrival at the towns, Logan the Indian, came to where this deponent was sitting with the Corn-stalk, and the other Chiefs of the Shawnese, and asked him to walk out with him; that they went into a copse of wood, where they sat down, when Logan, after shedding abundance of tears, delivered to him the speech, nearly as related by Mr. Jefferson in his Notes on the State of Virginia; that he, this deponent, told him (Logan) that it was not Colonel Cresap who murdered his relations, and that although his son Captain Michael Cresap was with the party who had killed a Shawnese Chief and other Indians, yet he was not present when his relations were killed at Baker's, near the mouth of Yellow Creek on the Ohio; that this deponent on his return to camp delivered the speech to Lord Dunmore; and that the murders perpetrated as above were considered as ultimately the cause of the war of 1774, commonly called Cresap's War."

cloud which had arisen between the two countries. Came Pinckney's immortal answer: "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute." America realized the import of the words and immediately built six frigates. One of these was the CONSTELLATION, in which Commodore Truxton defeated a French Frigate early in 1799.

Mr. Jacob gives the testimony of Benjamin Tomlinson, who was present at the treaty, and who stated that it was Simon Girty who went after Logan. Mr. Tomlinson, however, does not allege that Gibson did not go to Logan's cabin. He makes no statement in regard to him, until he saw him in the camp with Girty. And yet it is perfectly consistent with the facts as they occurred that Gibson visited Logan (he was well acquainted with him) without Mr. Tomlinson's being aware of it. Nothing was more likely to occur in a frontier camp. It is possible that both Girty and Gibson visited Logan in an effort to get him to attend the treaty.

General Clark, in his letter, tells about the treaty proceedings:

" . . . Logan's Speech to Dunmore now came forward as related by Mr. Jefferson, and was generally believed & indeed not doubted to have been genuine and dictated by Logan.---The Army knew it was wrong so far as it respected Cresap and afforded an Opportunity of rallying that Gentleman on the subject.--I discovered that Cresap was displeased and told him that he must be a very great Man, that the Indians shouldered him with every Thing that had happened --he smiled & said he had a great mind to tomahawk Great-house about the matter.--What is here related is Fact, I was intimate with Cresap, and better acquainted with Logan at that Time than with any other Indian in the Western Country, and had a Knowledge of the Conduct of both Parties. Logan is the Author of the Speech as related by Mr. Jefferson, and Cresap's Conduct was such as I have related."

It may fairly be deduced from the foregoing statements that John Gibson, in his interview with Logan, heard from him an outburst of passionate sorrow, the purport of which he subsequently reduced to writing after his return to the British camp from his meeting with Logan, a distance of about six miles.

It is also quite clear that Cresap's name was in the message as given to Dunmore by Gibson. Gibson implies this in his declaration, and General Clark's statement seems to prove conclusively that it was. It is evident, moreover, that Logan had previously charged Cresap with the murder, as

will be seen by reference to the note addressed to "Captain Cresap," which was found in the house of Roberts whose family had been murdered. Mr. Jacob and Hon. Luther Martin were sincere in challenging the authenticity of the Logan speech, and in asserting that Cresap's name was a later interpolation, but the evidence which has come to light since they wrote would indicate they were in error.

Though Logan is credited with the sentiment of the message, it would seem that the interpreter would be responsible for the wording and eloquence of it; such is the opinion of some modern writers. John Gibson was an efficient linguist, and had a classical education. See "Biographical Sketches," this volume.

Colonel Thomas P. Roberts, a graduate of West Point, and the historian of the Gibson family, says in his book on the Gibsons, published in 1890: "John Gibson has left a lasting memorial of his abilities as a translator of the Indian language, in the speech or message of Logan, the Mingo Chief. . . We are left in doubt whether to admire most the pathos of the savage orator, or the genius of the man who could interpret its fiery grunts into English deemed graceful enough to put into school books." The opinion of most historians is that Logan did give to Gibson a verbal message, carrying the sentiments of the speech attributed to him, but that it remained for a Gibson to put it into choice English, which has become a classic.

The speech and the occasion which called it forth, are of great historic interest. Writes Mr. Randall, in his History of Ohio: "Few incidents in Ohio Annals are more romantic or more worthy of careful preservation in historic Annals. Doubtless every reader of these pages has either recited that speech, or heard it recited. It has been accorded unprecedented praise by poets and prose writers. Mayer cleverly notes that Logan and his appealing lament was the source whence the English poet Campbell derived his conception of Outalissi, in 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' and he has paraphrased, in rhyme, the passionate outburst:

Gainst Brant himself I went to battle forth:--
 Accursed Brant!--he left of all my tribe
 Nor man, nor child, nor thing of living birth!
 No! not the dog that watched my household hearth
 Escaped that night of death upon our plains!
 All perished--I, alone, am left on earth!
 To whom nor relative, nor blood remains,--
 No! not a kindred drop that runs in human veins!

"Theodore Roosevelt characterised the speech as one 'which will always retain its place as perhaps the finest outburst of savage eloquence of which we have any record,' and Alfred Lee, a scholarly and discriminating writer, in his History of Columbus, says: 'Taken in connection with the circumstances which are said to have inspired it, this is one of the most pathetic deliverances in all literature. In brevity, simplicity and directness of appeal, as well as in the immortality of its thought, it bears a striking resemblance to Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address. . . ' "

So much for the Logan message. Now to return to Mr. Jefferson's statement: "I have begun and shall continue to enquire into the evidence additional to Logan's, on which the fact was founded. Little, indeed, can now be heard of, and that little dispersed and distant. If it shall appear upon enquiry, that Logan has been wrong in charging Cresap with the murder of his family, I will do justice to the memory of Cresap, as far as I have contributed to the injury by believing and repeating what others had believed and repeated before me."

We now enquire whether or not Mr. Jefferson "did justice to the memory of Cresap," as he promised, if, upon enquiry, he found the reports he had formerly repeated, false. He assembled quite a number of affidavits or declarations of various persons who were supposed to be conversant with conditions on the frontier in 1774. About fifteen of these he published in the 1800 edition of his Notes. Several others were found in his papers after his death, which he never published.

Nearly all of these declarations exonerated Captain Cresap from direct complicity in the murder of Logan's peo-

ple, but several of them condemned him for killing the Indians prior to the Yellow Creek affair. It was believed by some that those Indians had no hostile intentions, and that the killing of them brought on the antagonism at Yellow Creek, and eventually Dunmore's war. Thus, indirectly Cresap and his party - according to this view - were responsible for everything that happened.

Such an impression could very easily become current throughout the scattered frontier, but such an attitude fails to take into consideration the prior hostile attitude and depredations of the Indians, causing the settlers to flee to the forts for protection.

As a typical example of what might be called the "hearsay" testimony we cite the statement of the Rev. John Heckwelder, published by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Heckwelder, a Moravian missionary among the Ohio Indians in the year 1774, was about one hundred miles from Wheeling. News he would get would be from the Indian runners, and the traders. Reports reached him of the troubles along the Ohio, and Cresap was accused by the Indians as the perpetrator of the attacks on their people. Heckwelder says that he "had heard the Indians apply the name 'Cresap' to the worst of things: also, in quieting their children, the Indian women would say, 'Hush! Cresap will fetch you!' Whereas otherwise [before Cresap's day] they would say, 'The owl will get you, etc.'"

The Indians, says the missionary, swore vengeance on all whites, vowing to kill any they met. The missionaries had to flee the country for their lives. Not having an understanding of the situation, Mr. Heckwelder honestly believed that Cresap and his men had, wantonly and without provocation, murdered helpless Indians, which brought on the war.

Another prominent settler near Wheeling was Colonel Ebenezer Zane (for whom Zanesville, O., was named), whose statement was published by Jefferson. Summing up Colonel Zane's statement, Mr. Randall says: "Colonel Zane endeavored to dissuade the party [Cresap's] from entering upon their bloody plan [of attacking Indians near Wheeling]. Cresap at first acquiesced in Zane's good council, but on the

arrival of Connolly's circular urging hostilities, war was declared after the Indian fashion. Cresap was selected leader of the raiding party, though against his expressed wishes."

But other prominent witnesses interpret the Ohio scene of 1774 differently. We quoted the declarations of several such witnesses, when we were dealing with the events they describe, in our chronological narration of Captain Cresap's life. Benjamin Tomlinson and John Sappington participated in the Yellow Creek affair, and both stated that Cresap was not present, and had nothing to do with it. Dr. Wheeler lived near the scene, knew Michael well, and exonerated him of every charge made by his critics. George Rogers Clark was with Cresap's company all the while, knew every movement he made, and exonerates him fully of any irregularities in his relations with the Indians.

Lord Dunmore was certainly good authority, at least for the fact that it was not "Cresap's War." Brantz Mayer quotes the following letter, a copy of which he says was sent to him by the historian, George Bancroft:

LETTER FROM LORD DUNMORE TO GENERAL HALDIMAN

"Williamsburg, 24 December, 1774,

"Sir: I have received from Lord Dartmouth, an extract of a letter of which the inclosed is a copy.

"You have been very much imposed upon by the account given you which you thought fit to transmit to his Majesty's Minister. There is no other Colonel Cressop, than an old man of ninety years of age, who has not removed from his habitation for many years -- some from my own knowledge -- and for the rest from incontestable authority. There is, indeed, one Michael Cressop (not a Colonel but a trader), who, with others, is said to have killed those Indians (not on a scout but) returning from the back settlements where he had been on his private business, and, where he found the Indians ravaging the country, and murdering every white man they could lay their hands on, and therefore, very far from being the cause of a war as you would suggest, or, even of hostilities. It was the consequence of repeated hostilities committed by the Indians on the people of our Frontiers; and both these Cressops are not Virginians, or even inhabited Virginia, but belonging to Maryland. . . ."

Mr. Jefferson stated in his Notes that the officers in Dunmore's army blamed Cresap for causing the war. Perhaps some of the Eastern officers did, but this letter would make it clear that the Commander-in-Chief did not so think. General Clark, who was a Lieutenant, said, "the army knew it was wrong [Logan's charge] as respecting Cresap." General Minor, in his statement given by Mr. Jacob (p. 195), said: "I was frequently in Captain Cresap's company, and always when the subject was introduced, he would say that no man dared to charge him with making an unjust attack on the Indians; that he received a message from Major Connolly at Pittsburgh, that the Indians were in a hostile mood, and likely to strike any time." This letter was received before Cresap had attacked any Indians.

General George Rogers Clark's letter and the circumstances of its writing are worthy of further comment. Mr. Jefferson knew that General Clark had been an officer in Dunmore's army, and was present at the treaty with the Indians. He desired to contact him and get his story of the affair. He knew that Clark had settled in Kentucky, but did not know his exact address. Jefferson had a friend and close political compatriot in Lexington, Kentucky, in the person of Dr. Samuel Brown. Dr. Brown was a prominent citizen of Kentucky, for many years a distinguished professor of Transylvania University. Mr. Jefferson wrote to Dr. Brown, sent him a copy of Martin's attack, and asked him to locate General Clark and get his story of Cresap's activities on the Ohio frontier.

DR. BROWN'S LETTER TO GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

"Lexington, May 15, 1798.

"At the request of our mutual friend, Mr. Jefferson, I enclose you a letter of Mr. Luther Martin, on the subject of the murder of Logan's family. . . . I remember to have had some conversation with you respecting the affair when at your house. . . . I am pretty sure that as you related the story, any mistakes that have crept into the 'Notes on Virginia,' are not attributable to Mr. Jefferson but to Logan himself, or to those by whom his speech was originally published. I think you informed me that you were with Cresap

at the time Logan's family was murdered; - that Cresap was not the author of that massacre. . . . The Memoirs you have written of your own adventures probably contain a full statement of the circumstances which gave rise to the dispute. A transcript of those Memoirs, or a statement from you, would be highly satisfactory to Mr. Jefferson and all his friends, and I am sure would be decisive evidence in the mind of every man of candor and liberality. . . . "

General Clark replied to Dr. Brown, giving full details of the Ohio frontier scene of 1774. We quoted most of this famous letter when we were dealing with that period in the life of Captain Michael Cresap (p. 202), but the following excerpt is pertinent to our present purpose:

"I was the first and last of the active Officers who bore the weight of that war, and on perusing some old papers of that date I find some Memoirs, but independent of them I have a perfect recollection of every transaction relative to Logan's story. The conduct of Cresap I am perfectly acquainted with, he was not the author of that murder, but a family of the name of Greathouse.--But some transactions that happened under the conduct of Capt. Cresap a few days previous to the murder of Logan's family gave him sufficient ground to suppose it was Cresap who had done him the injury; But to enable you to fully understand the subject of your enquiry, I shall relate the incidents that gave rise to Logan's suspicions, and will enable Mr. Jefferson to do justice to himself and the Cresap family by being made fully acquainted with the facts."

In transmitting General Clark's statement to Mr. Jefferson, Dr. Brown, under date of September 4, 1798, wrote:

"I am happy in having it in my power to transmit to you an interesting letter from your friend General Clark, which indeed appears to me to render further investigation unnecessary. The only point for which you contend, viz: that Logan is really the author of the speech ascribed to him in your Notes on Virginia, is now established beyond the possibility of contradiction. . . . To such respectable authority I can suppose no one capable of objecting, except Mr. Luther Martin.

"Colonel Patterson, who lived in that country about that time, mentioned to me a circumstance which appears worthy of notice. There were then on that, as on almost every other frontier, two parties. By the one, Captain Cresap was considered as a wanton violator of treaties, as a man of cruel, inhuman disposition -- by the other, he was esteemed as an intrepid warrior, and a just avenger of savage barbarities. You probably became first acquainted with his character at Williamsburg, the seat of government; General Clark joined him in the war-path. This circumstance will, perhaps in some measure, account for the very different sentiments which two gentlemen so perfectly capable of appreciating Cresap's character, may have entertained respecting it."

The foregoing letters of Dr. Brown and General Clark are quoted from Brantz Mayer's "Logan and Cresap." Mr. Mayer says a transcript of the letter of Brown to Clark was furnished him by Mr. Lyman C. Draper, who possessed the original. It is included in the Draper manuscripts, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin. The letters of Clark to Brown and Brown to Jefferson, are in the Jefferson Papers, State Department, Washington. They are not quoted in full in this connection.

Though Mr. Jefferson published one or two declarations of responsible persons who fully exonerated Cresap in everything, it is a little puzzling that he did not publish the Clark statement, which is the clearest, and perhaps the fairest of any he received.

How did Mr. Jefferson react to this volume of testimony he received? Did he "do justice to the memory of Cresap?" He modified his original statement a little, though not much. After giving the outline of events on the Ohio frontier, as he had visioned it from the different accounts sent him, he gives his opinion in the following statement, published in his Notes, edition of 1800:

"I propose that in any future edition of the notes on Virginia, the passage relating to the subject shall stand in the following form:

"In the spring of the year 1774, a robbery was committed by some Indians on certain land adventurers on the river Ohio. The

whites in that quarter, according to their custom, undertook to punish this outrage in a summary way. Captain Michael Cresap, and a certain Daniel Great-house, leading on these parties, surprised, at different times, travelling and hunting parties of the Indians, having their women and children with them, and murdered many. Among these were unfortunately the family of Logan, a chief celebrated in peace and war, and long distinguished as the friend of the whites. This unworthy return provoked his vengeance. ”

If this statement does justice to Captain Michael Cresap then Mr. Jefferson fulfilled his promise, but many modern historians do not think it does. Captain Cresap is classed along with Greathouse as the leader of a party, who “surprised, at different times, traveling and hunting parties of the Indians, having their women and children with them, and murdered many.” Under the spell of a strong sympathy for the red man, Mr. Jefferson seems to have given no consideration to the testimony of those several responsible persons who were in better position to know the facts than some whose testimony he seemed so ready to follow.

In summing up the evidence given, Mr. Jefferson ignores the testimony that several whites were robbed and killed before the settlers became alarmed and fled to the forts; that the Commandant at Pittsburgh, Major Connolly, sent warnings to the settlers that the Indians were in a hostile mood; that Connolly sent a letter to Captain Cresap, asking him to direct the defenses against the Indians; that the whites at Yellow Creek had been warned by a friendly squaw that the Indians planned to murder them the next day; that Cresap was settling lands, and would be greatly injured by an Indian war, and that he was not of a blood-thirsty or vicious nature. All of these were historic facts in Mr. Jefferson's day; all this evidence he had before him though he used none of it to “do justice to the memory of Cresap,” though he lived near thirty years after he promised to do so.

It is fitting to conclude this chapter with a quotation from the Preface of Brantz Mayer's “Logan and Cresap:”

"I adopted this subject, not only because the history of Logan's speech, which has given celebrity to both these persons, was likely to secure the attention of an audience, but because, while it afforded an opportunity to vindicate the reputation of a patriotic Marylander, it enabled me also to express the danger of considering as always unquestionable what are called the facts of history, and to inculcate caution with which we should receive or record the condemnation of individuals."

CHAPTER IX

THE CRESAP SOCIETY

Before telling of the organization and activities of the Cresap Society, it will be fitting to note here the accomplishments of individuals and groups of Cresaps, in preserving the family history and lineage, before the organization proper. A clannish spirit has prevailed among the Cresaps since their progenitor, Colonel Thomas Cresap, built his cabin on the Maryland side of the confluence of the two branches of the Potomac about 1740. This spirit was superinduced by duplicate, and, in one instance, triplicate intermarriages with families of the contiguous settlements, then the outpost of civilization. In families growing up on an isolated frontier, in constant danger from the savage, and where close cooperation was quite necessary in the preservation of life, a clannish spirit naturally developed. Within the memory of those still living who were born about the middle of the last century, a knowledge of the relationship back to our immigrant ancestor, along each line, prevails to a remarkable extent.

The oldest of our prints, detailing knowledge of the early Cresaps, is Mr. Jacob's book (1826), which is included in this volume. Due honor to Mr. Jacob has already been given, and need not be repeated here (see pp. 121-123).

The next print of importance was, "Tah-Gah-Jute, or Logan and Cresap" (1851), by Hon. Brantz Mayer. See Introductory Note, pp. 123-125.

In the late 1870's, Lieutenant James Cephas Cresap, U. S. N. (see "Biographical Sketches"), developed a keen interest in his Cresap ancestry, and set about gathering data. He spent years in this work, travelling thousands of miles and writing hundreds of letters, to secure information. He made transcripts of the old records in the Maryland and Pennsylvania Archives, referring to his early ancestors. We have made good use of these transcripts in this volume.

But for the interest and activities of this worthy cousin, the compilation of this volume would have been much more of a task. But perhaps the best work he did for our clan was the compiling of our first lineage chart. In this he had the collaboration of another cousin, Mrs. S. W. Holladay, nee Georgiana Catherine Ord (sister of General Ord), of San Francisco. In 1894 they prepared what we call the "Wheel Chart," so called because made in the form of a wheel. It covered the first five generations. Naturally there were some omissions, the tribe having increased so fast, and become so widely scattered, the obtaining of all names and dates would be a difficult task. This chart was made by blue print process. The supply was soon exhausted, and in 1932 the Cresap Society reproduced an abundant supply of them by photo-offset process.

In 1907 Mr. A. King Wilson, a Cresap descendant, and attorney of Portland, Oregon, published the Cresap genealogy as given on the Wheel Chart, in pamphlet form, with a few additions to his own line. He was a descendant of Robert, son of Daniel, Sr. This pamphlet contained also the wills of Colonel Thomas Cresap, and of his son Daniel. It is long out of print.

In 1925 Mrs. Clara Ellen Towt, of Lancaster, Ohio, descendant of Thomas Cresap, Jr., assisted by others of the blood, revised the lineage chart, running the genealogy to the ninth generation. This chart represents long and tedious days of work. Hundreds of letters had to be written to all parts of the country to secure names and dates. The chart contains nearly two thousand names, and the original copy was hand lettered. It was produced by photo-offset process, and is now in abundant supply. It measures fourteen inches by eight feet, and is printed on substantial rag paper, suitable for rolling. Mrs. Towt and those who cooperated with her deserve high praise for this excellent piece of work.

In the year 1901 there appeared in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society Quarterly, a biographical sketch of Colonel Thomas Cresap, by Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson, of Dresden, Ohio. This article of about 8000 words

is the first life of the Colonel by one of his descendants. It was republished a few years later, with the imprint: "Compliments of Frank Tallmadge, Columbus, Ohio." This was a very good outline of the Colonel's stormy career, and Cresap descendants appreciated this addition to the family lore.

In 1914 appeared Mr. Wroth's "Story of Thomas Cresap, a Maryland Pioneer." It is quoted in full (nearly) in this volume. See Introductory note, page 30.

THE CRESAPS AT THE LOGAN ELM ORGANIZATION OF THE CRESAP SOCIETY

The Cresap Society was organized October 21, 1916. At the 1926 annual meeting of the Society, held at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Frank Tallmadge, one of the charter members, was called upon to give an account of its organization ten years before. We quote his remarks taken from the Minutes of the 1926 meeting:

"To go back to the beginning, as requested by our worthy president, would be to give you my recollection of a meeting in August, 1901, at my residence in this city. Those present were all descendants of Elnathan Scofield and Drusilla Reid, his wife, who was a Cresap. We were attending the Centennial of the Scofield survey, which included nearly all of the present city of Columbus. At this meeting there was Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson, who enthused us with the spirit of kinship. Organization was discussed but some thought it not practicable, so nothing was done. A few years later I learned an effort was to be made to preserve the Logan Elm, near Circleville, Ohio, under which tree, in 1774, there were four Cresaps present at the treaty between Lord Dunmore and the various Indian Chiefs. I anticipated that a memorial was to be erected to Logan; and his speech, in which he charged Captain Michael Cresap with the murder of his people, perpetuated in stone.

"The first thought in my mind was the exoneration of Captain Cresap. Cousin Anna Cresap Bibb, of Kansas City, offered to contribute toward a tablet to refute the Logan charge. Cousin Lou Stevenson, Friend Cox, of Wheeling, and others of the blood, came to our assistance, and on

October 21, 1916, we dedicated the Cresap Memorial of exoneration at Logan Elm Park. This, our first effort to establish memorials in bronze, bound us together with a feeling of kinship too strong to be broken.

"After the dedication we all met at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, and organized the Cresap Society. There were present the following descendants of Colonel Thomas Cresap: Friend Cresap Cox, Brent Cresap Cox, and J. Frank Cox, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Benjamin Ogle Cresap and Benjamin Ogle Cresap, Jr., of Wellsburg, W. Va.; B. Worth Ricketts, Willis H. Cresap and Earnest Winfred Cresap, of Coshocton, O.; Anna Sanford Cresap Bibb, of Kansas City, Mo.; Charles Hendrickson Lewis, of Harpster, O.; Mrs. Ellen Brasee Towt, of Lancaster, O.; Mrs. Ella Ogle Shoemaker, Massillon, O.; Mrs. Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson, and Mrs. Anna Thistle Cresap Dorsey, of Dresden, O.; Mrs. Blanche Cresap Longstreth, of Union Furnace, O.; Frank Tallmadge, Howard Cresap Lemert, Madge Hibbard Potter and Hibbard Bethlo Potter, of Columbus, O."

The following officers were elected at the first meeting:

Honorary president and official historian, Mrs. Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson; President, Friend Cresap Cox; Vice-president, Rev. Sanford P. Cresap, of Nebraska City, Neb.; Secretary, Mrs. Anna Sanford Cresap Bibb; Treasurer, Frank Tallmadge.

Advisory Board: B. Worth Ricketts, Chairman; Ellen Brasee Towt, Earnest Winfred Cresap, Richard K. Cresap, Wheeling, W. Va.; Charles H. Lewis; Logan Cresap, New York City.

The following Constitution and By-laws were adopted:

CONSTITUTION

The descendants of Colonel Thomas Cresap, a pioneer settler of Maryland, have associated themselves together as a Society.

1. The name of the society shall be, The Cresap Society.
2. The society is not organized for profit.
3. Active members shall be lineal descendants of Colonel Thomas Cresap who came to America about the year 1716 and later settled in Western Maryland.

4. This society is formed that we may gain a more complete history of the hardships and heroisms, the trials and triumphs of those pioneer settlers who won for themselves, their descendants, and future generations this broad and beautiful land; particularly the active and heroic part taken by Colonel Thomas Cresap and his family in colonial and revolutionary affairs.

5. That we may more completely vindicate the memory of one of his soldier sons, Captain Michael Cresap, who was unjustly charged, years after his death, in the famous "Logan speech," with the foul murder of Indian women.

6. With the further object of cultivating a family feeling and a more intimate friendship among his many descendants.

BY - LAWS

1. The members shall be known as active and honorary.

2. Active members shall pay a fee of one dollar annually [this was later raised to two dollars], and are the only ones entitled to vote in any of the meetings of the Society.

3. The officers shall be: President, Vice-President, Historian, Secretary, Treasurer [these two offices were later combined], and Board of Management. They shall serve for one year or until others are appointed or elected.

4. The Board, consisting of not less than three members, may fill any vacancies that may occur between meetings.

5. Future meetings -- both time and place -- may be decided by vote of the members at each meeting.

6. There shall be no debts contracted by this Society.

7. Amendments may be adopted by a majority vote at any meeting, except when there are six or more dissenting votes. Then such proposed amendment or amendments must be deferred for settlement till the next following meeting.

If the Compilers are rightly informed Mr. B. Worth Ricketts (1845-1923), late of Coshocton, Ohio, is to be honored for drafting the Constitution and By-laws of the Society. Before his death he was a very active member.

Before giving an account of the dedication of the Cresap Memorial at the Logan Elm it will be fitting to mention briefly the historic significance of this famous tree and its location. It is located in Pickaway County, near Circleville, Ohio. Under or near its spreading branches the Indian Logan's famous message was read to Lord Dunmore, in October, 1774. Said by some to be the oldest tree in the Mississippi valley, this historic Elm measures 21 feet, 6 inches in circumference, three feet from the ground, and has a spread of 142 feet.

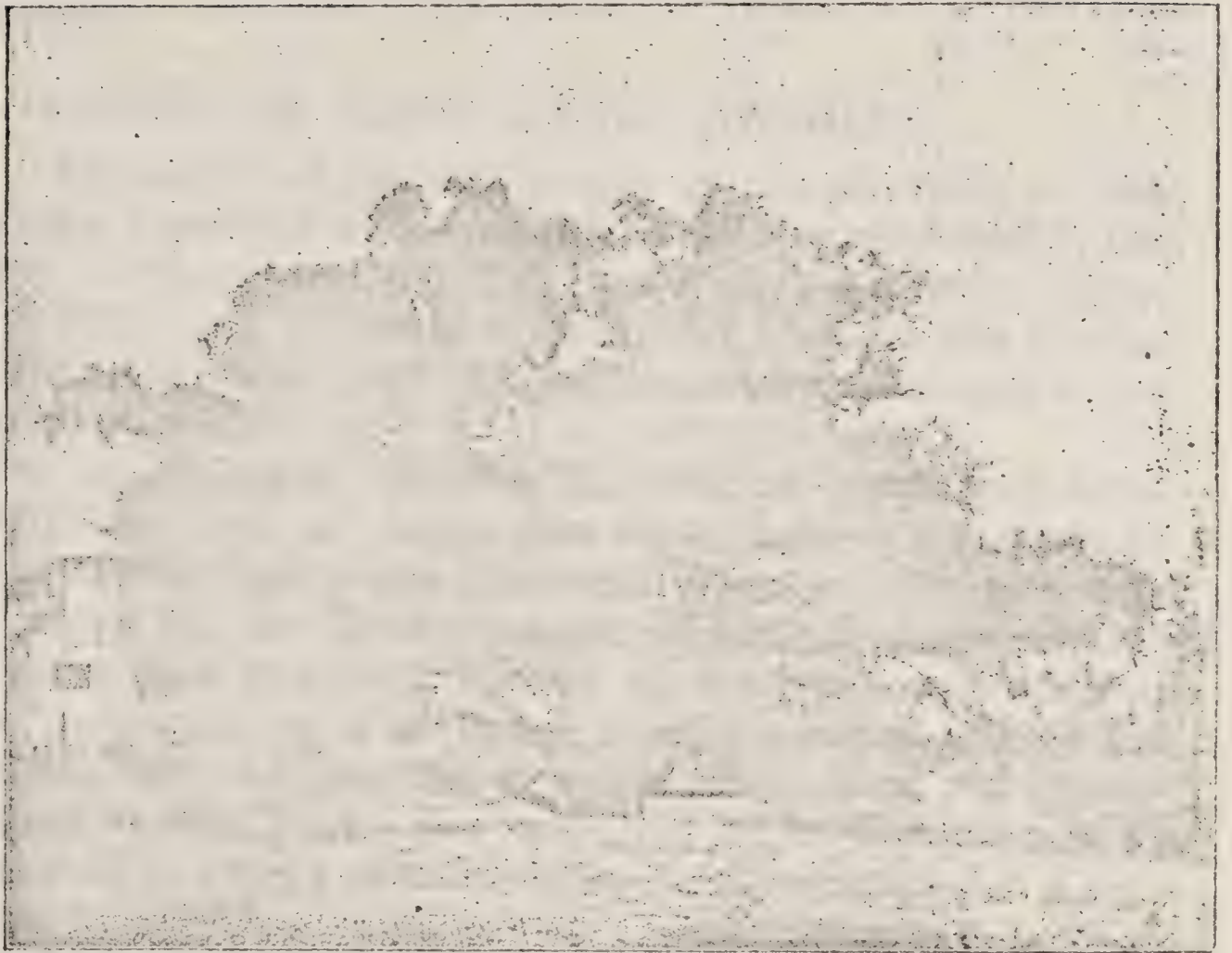
Mr. Frank Tallmadge became a life member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society in 1901. He was soon after appointed Chairman of the Logan Elm Committee, which office he held for twelve years. The Committee was charged with the responsibility of securing the plot of ground on which the historic tree stands, for the Society, with the purpose of making it into a state park, and preserving the old tree. The plot was purchased from the Boggs heirs, whose ancestors homesteaded the tract a century before. First aid surgery was soon administered to the old tree, which was said to have been in a dying condition. At various intervals since, the tree has been scientifically treated, and today is in a splendid state of preservation. Cresap descendants contributed to the Logan Elm Fund, used in repairing the tree. In September, 1932, Mr. J. A. Meckstroth, Editor of the Ohio State Journal, wrote Mr. Tallmadge as follows:

"I want now to express my personal appreciation for your invaluable help in making our Logan Elm Fund the splendid success it has proven to be. The memory of your interest in this notable and noble, unparalleled giant of the Pickaway Plains will live as long as the tree itself and longer. God bless the Cresaps."

The Park was formally dedicated in October, 1912, at which time Mr. Tallmadge gave an address, in which he sketched the history of the early Cresaps, and the part Captain Michael and his three nephews took in the historic events centering about the old tree. In the Logan Elm Park today, stands the Boggs Memorial, erected by the

THE LOGAN ELM

BOGGS MEMORIAL ON THE LEFT



See text, Page 256.

The Logan Elm, in Pickaway County, Ohio, under the spreading branches of which the famous message of Logan, the Mingo Chief, was read to Lord Dunmore, in 1774, is said to be the most historic tree now living in the United States; and is probably the oldest tree in the Mississippi Valley.

Boggs heirs in memory of their pioneer ancestor who first owned the land; the Gibson Memorial, erected by the Gibson descendants, in memory of their ancestor, General John Gibson, the interpreter of the Logan message; the Logan Memorial; and the Cresap Memorial, of which we come now to speak.

UNVEILING OF FIRST CRESAP MEMORIAL

An account of the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Cresap Memorial at Logan Elm Park was published in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society Quarterly, January, 1917, and reprinted in pamphlet form by the Cresap Society the same year. The introductory paragraph of the pamphlet reads:

"On Saturday, October 21, 1916, an interesting ceremony was held at Logan Elm Park, under the auspices of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. The program, arranged by Mr. Frank Tallmadge, comprised the erection of a flag staff and the unfurling of the stars and stripes; the dedication of a log cabin, a well preserved relic of the pioneer days, secured on a neighboring farm and transported to the Park; the unveiling of two bronze tablets attached to a large glacial boulder, firmly placed upon a concrete foundation." This was the Cresap Memorial.

The pamphlet contains appropriate remarks by Mr. Henry C. Taylor, dedicating the Log Cabin. From the cabin the participants proceeded to the Cresap monument, located almost under the lengthy branches of the Logan Elm. Mr. E. O. Randall, Secretary of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, presided. Rev. C. E. Beckes gave the invocation, after which Master Willis Cresap, aged eight, assisted by Master Benjamin Ogle Cresap, both lineal descendants of Captain Michael Cresap, removed the flag that covered the Cresap Tablets, while Willis recited these lines:

Hurrah for our Country! May she ever be free.
Hurrah for our Patriots! On land or on sea;
Who gave this liberty to you and to me.
We will hold their deeds and memory bright,
While the sun and the moon give us their light;
'To their principles we boys will be true,
And we will live and die for the Red, White and Blue.

After the unveiling, Hon. Henry J. Booth, the speaker of the day, gave an address appropriate to the occasion. He reviewed the pioneer history of the Pickaway Plains, and the life of Captain Michael Cresap, to whose memory one of the tablets was dedicated. After Mr. Booth's address, Mrs. Anna Cresap Bibb, donor of the tablet exonerating Captain Cresap, paid tribute to the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, and expressed thanks, on behalf of the Cresap descendants, for the Society's cooperation in the erection of the Cresap Memorial. With like purpose, words of appreciation, on behalf of the descendants of Captain Michael, were tendered the State Society by Hon. Charles H. Lewis, a descendant of the Captain.

In connection with this occasion Mr. Frank Tallmadge had offered a money prize to the school pupils of Circleville for the most meritorious essay on the historical plains of Pickaway Township. The prize was awarded to Miss Arista Arledge. Her essay, covering the historic period in which the early Cresaps lived, and dealing especially with the life of Captain Michael, is printed in full in the pamphlet.

Soon after the erection of the Cresap Memorial there appeared in an Ohio Newspaper an article, from which we quote:

"What strange things happen! On the 21st of October, 1916, the descendants of Col. Cresap dedicated a monument to the memory of the Cresaps. In the course of time the Logan Elm will be withered, and the leafless, branchless trunk will finally crumble to dust. There is no monument or 'In Memoriam' on the grounds to commemorate the memory of Logan, the Chief of the Mingoes, but on the most prominent site for a monument under the old Elm is a stone and tablet to the memory of 'The Cresaps.' Is it the Logan Elm? or is it the Cresap Elm? Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one?"

It is the Logan Elm, the Cresaps would not rename it if they could. We all mourn for poor, unhappy Logan. But it was proper that his mistake should be corrected, and that Captain Cresap, wrongly accused, should be exonerated. A suitable memorial to Logan was soon after erected.

TABLET INSCRIPTIONS - CRESAP MEMORIAL¹

AMONG THOSE PRESENT
ON THIS SPOT AT THE
DUNMORE TREATY, OCT. 1774
WERE THE FOLLOWING

Gen. Geo. R. Clark - Ky.	Gov. James Wood - - Va.
Capt. M. Cresap - - Md.	Capt. John Wilson - Ky.
Gen. John Gibson - Pa.	Lieut. Gabriel Cox - Ky.
Simon Kenton - - Va.	Capt. Johnson - - Pa.
Col. Benj. Wilson - Md.	Capt. Jas. Parsons - Va.
Lieut. J. Cresap - Md.	Capt. Wm. Harrod - Va.
Benj. Tomlinson - - Md.	Capt. Wm. Henshaw - Va.
Gen. Dan'l Morgan - Va.	Lieut. M. Cresap, Jr. . Md.
Simon Girty - - Pa.	Capt. David Scott - Pa.
Col. L. Barret	Capt. Williamson

IN MEMORIAM

Capt. MICHAEL CRESAP

A Colonial and Revolutionary Hero of Ohio, Virginia and Maryland, Whose Services Assisted in Gaining the "Dunmore Treaty," After the Battle of Point Pleasant, in Which He Fought in the Hampshire County, Virginia Regiment. Captain Michael Cresap was Present Here and a Signer of the "Dunmore Treaty," in October 1774.

Captain Michael Cresap's Companions in Arms, Ebenezer Zane, General George Rogers Clark, Colonel Benjamin Wilson, Benjamin Tomlinson and Others, corrected Logan's Mistake in Associating Captain Cresap With the Yellow Creek Affair.

Captain Michael Cresap took the First Company from the South to General Washington at Cambridge. He Died in the Service and was Buried with the "Honors of War," and His Tomb Stands in Trinity Church Yard, New York City.

¹ Three errors are recognized in the wording on these tablets: The name of Daniel Cresap, Jr., was omitted from the list of "those present." He was a Lieutenant in his Uncle Michael's company, making four Cresaps present on that occasion. Second, Michael Cresap, Sr., was not at the Battle of Point Pleasant, but was with Dunmore's army, which reached the plains a few days after the battle had been fought. Third, Michael Cresap, Jr., was a Captain not a Lieutenant.

THE CUMBERLAND MEMORIAL

In 1917 and 1918 the Cresap Society held its annual meeting at the Logan Elm. The spot seemed most sacred - a shrine, as it were - to them. The organization grew in enthusiasm and membership. Much data on the early Cresaps was collected by historian Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson and others. Old documents and family heirlooms came to light, and were displayed at the annual meetings. The "family feeling" was, as the constitution provided, cultivated. Cresap descendants, who had never seen each other before, were brought together. Historical and genealogical societies began to take notice of the Cresap Society.

It was only natural that the minds of these family enthusiasts should turn to the "Potowmack" - the home of their American progenitor.

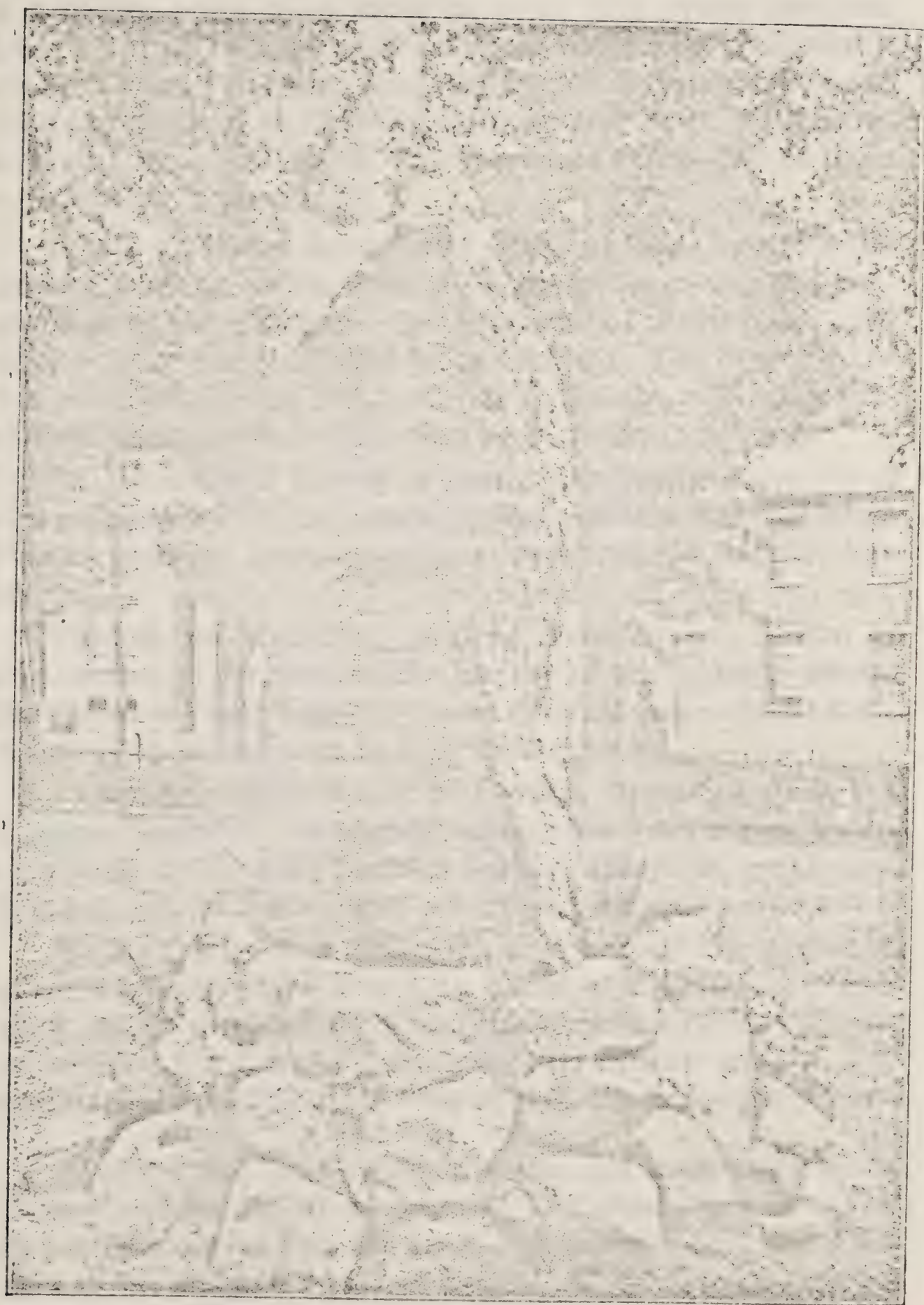
In the year 1919 the City of Cumberland, Maryland, and Cresap descendants there, invited the Society to meet in their City, and offered a location in one of their parks for a Memorial. This being the old "stomping ground" of the early Cresaps (it is near Oldtown), it was deemed appropriate to meet there, and to erect a Memorial to Colonel Thomas Cresap, his sons and grandsons, who were prominent first settlers of that region. During the months preceeding the meeting the officials of the Society arranged for the erection of the Memorial in Riverside Park, by the waters of Potomac. Search for a suitable native stone was rewarded by the finding of one on the old Daniel Cresap homestead, a few miles from Cumberland.

The stone, weighing six tons, lay flat, partly sunken in the earth, just high enough for a seat. It is very likely that Cresap young folks of an earlier day have sat upon it many times. Perhaps many a love romance has centered about this stone, as it was in a lovely, secluded spot, most suitable as a lovers hangout.

This stone was transported to the Cumberland park, and mounted on a substantial concrete base. Two bronze tablets, with suitable inscriptions were securely attached to it. Many smaller stones, taken from the old Cresap Fort



MEMORIAL TO COL. THOMAS CRESAP, HIS SONS AND GRAND-
SONS - CUMBERLAND, MD., POTOMAC IN THE BACKGROUND.



FACING POTOMAC RIVER
Small Stones at Base Taken from Colonel Cresap's Fort.

at Oldtown were piled about its base. It is within one hundred feet of stake No. 1 of the Cresap-Nemacolin trail, which Colonel Thomas Cresap and the Indian Nemacolin laid out from Cumberland to Pittsburgh in the year 1750. This memorial cost about \$1500.00, the various Cresap descendants contributing to the fund.

It was dedicated June 24th, 1919, at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society. A pamphlet giving the proceedings of the meeting, the program of dedication, and other matter was published by the Society. The Foreword of this pamphlet by the Hon. Charles H. Lewis, who was elected President of the Society that year, reads as follows:

"Unquestioned loyalty to country determines the life of every nation. War demands loyalty publicly demonstrated. Peace requires, just as surely, a steadfast, dependable citizenry.

"Based on steadfast loyalty, America has grown to greatness, and throughout the history of that growth appear the names of many families whose generations, in their turn, consecrated themselves to lofty Americanism.

"One such family is that of Cresap. In lasting stone and archives, suitable memorials have now been placed by descendants of Colonel Thomas Cresap, Maryland pathfinder, pioneer, patriot." Choice words indeed for such an occasion.

Under the trees in the park overlooking the Potomac, after selections from the City Band, members and friends were called to order by Chairman Friend Cresap Cox. He called upon the Reverend Ambrose H. Beavin of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, who offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose children we are, and whose people we be. Thou who in the days of old didst lead Thy chosen people through the wilderness to the Promised Land; look down, we beseech Thee, upon us who are gathered here in Thy Name and Presence. Accept our thanks for Thy goodness to our forefathers and to us. As Thou didst lead them in safety amidst the perils of the trackless waste and gave them their heart's desire, so guide and protect us amidst the perils and dangers of this life, and bring us at last to 'the Haven where we would be.'

Accept at our hands this monument which we dedicate no less to Thy honor and glory than to the memory of those whom we love and revere. Keep us ever beneath Thy sheltering wing. Let Thy love lead us all the days of our life, and bring us at last to Thyself, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

After which Mr. Edward Cresap, the eldest descendant present, with his grandchild in his arms, assisted the child in pulling the rope which released the flag as a covering, and exposed the memorial stone. All then stood while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Charles H. Lewis, in presenting the Memorial to the City, said: "On behalf of the Cresap Society, I have the honor to present to the City of Cumberland, this Cresap Memorial, and with it, the full appreciation of the Cresap family for the high courtesy here shown in public official acceptance of the Memorial by the Mayor, the Honorable Mr. Koon, mayor of the City of Cumberland."

Mayor Koon accepted for the city in perpetuity, congratulating the donors for the spirit which prompted the movement, welcomed the members to the city on this occasion, and extended an invitation to the Society to make Cumberland its permanent meeting place. He paid glowing tribute to Colonel Thomas Cresap, closing his remarks with a quotation from Historian Wroth: "He was a fighter, he fed the hungry -- he knew not the fear of man or beast or forest, he stood fast where he planted his feet, and he helped to make this nation English instead of French, and finally to make it American wholly and for all time."

The chairman then introduced the Honorable James Walter Thomas of Cumberland as orator of the day. Though not a Cresap descendant, Mr. Thomas was considered one of the best Cresap historians.

In his address on this occasion he reviewed the life of Colonel Thomas Cresap, paying high tribute to him and his sons as intrepid pioneers and leaders in settling that country. His address, one of the best brief accounts of the Colonel's life we have, was included in the brochure published by the Society at that time. It is omitted here because all of his material is incorporated in our chapter on the Colonel.



FIRST HOME OF COLONEL THOMAS CRESAP - OLD TOWN, MD.
FORT BUILT LATER WITHIN ONE HUNDRED FEET OF CABIN



After the unveiling exercises the members repaired to the yard of the Emmanuel church on the site of Fort Cumberland, where, after the taking of a group picture, all entered the church. Here the choir assisted in the services, rendering patriotic hymns, after which a memorial sermon was given by the Rector, Mr. Beavin, from the text, "What mean ye by these stones?"

Mr. Beavin's historical sermon, which was most appropriate, was also printed in the brochure. We cannot quote it in full, because space here is at a premium, but his closing remarks, which we quote here, are most pertinent:

"The Cresap family has had a long connection with this Church and Parish. Consulting the ancient records I find that on the second day of May, 1803, when the books were first opened for registration of membership in the newly formed congregation, the names of Thomas Cresap and Edward O. Cresap were inscribed. Here too in February, 1838, Elizabeth Cresap was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to James D. Parsons. Here too on November 14, 1845, Mary Cresap was laid to rest 'In the sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection to eternal life in our Lord Jesus Christ.' Here too in later days William Lynn Cresap, Maria Louise Cresap, and Ada Rawlings Cresap, children of Van Sprigg and Louisa Cresap, were baptized 'In the name of The Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost' and so were made 'Members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven.'

"And so I welcome you on your return to the city and the Church with which your family has been so long and so honorably connected. So too, I congratulate you upon the completion of your project to erect a memorial to men so worthy of such a remembrance. And I trust that this will be only a beginning of other similar movements in both church and city, each so rich in historic memories, but so poor in historic memorials. I pray the Heavenly Father that His richest blessing, both temporal and eternal may rest upon you, and bring you to the haven where you would be."

A list of Cresap descendants who served in the World War, as printed in the Cumberland brochure, follows:

WORLD WAR SERVICE MEN

Logan Cresap
 James McDowell Cresap
 Edward Rawlings Cresap
 Elbert Sawyer Towt
 Alvan Brasee Tallmadge
 Warren Cresap Cole
 Garland Wheeler Powell
 David William Sloan
 Alexander Maxwell Sloan
 Alexander Caldwell Good
 Louis Frederick Good
 Karl Robinson Ricketts
 Theodore Jeffries
 Frank Jeffries
 Walter F. Jeffries
 Otho Jeffries
 Charles Beatty Jeffries
 Wilbur Cresap
 Thomas Cresap McCoy
 Wilfred Cresap
 Earl Spencer
 Donald Strong

Beecher Cresap
 Robert Worth Ricketts
 Julian Fairfax Scott
 Ralph Edward Ord
 F. Egerton Powell
 Major Edward Ord
 Richard Gerstell, Jr.
 Robert Gerstell
 Arnold Sinclair
 James M. Wilson
 Robert E. Wilson
 Ralph S. Wilson
 Brent Lemert
 George Henderson
 French McCarty Emmons
 Arnold Frederick Gerstell
 William Randolph Baird
 Ralph Baird
 Robert Bibb Hopwood
 Charles Loyett Herring
 Lewis Mortimer Herring
 Charles E. Poston

This list is not complete. The secretary of the Cresap Society will appreciate information on other service men.

The Cumberland meeting was perhaps one of the most enthusiastic the Society has ever held. About 55 Cresap descendants were present from various parts of the country. The minutes of the business meeting, which was held in the evening, record that a Cresap Society medal had been prepared for the members to wear on this occasion, and as a souvenir. On the front of this medal, which measures one and one-half inches in diameter, is a likeness of Colonel Thomas Cresap's cabin at Oldtown, 1740. "The Cresap Society" is inscribed at the top. On the back is the inscription: "Memorial, Cumberland, Md., to Col. Thos. Cresap, his sons and grandsons; unveiled June 24, 1919."

The minutes record a special vote of thanks to the Cresap Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Cumberland, for assisting in the exercises. Hon. James Walter Thomas was elected to Honorary Membership in the Society. He died in 1926.

THE SKIPTON MEMORIAL

The officials and citizens of Skipton, England, the birth place of Thomas Cresap, learning of his prominence in America, welcomed some kind of a memorial to him to be placed in Skipton. In 1931, Mr. Alvan Tallmadge, of Columbus, Ohio, acting as a committee for the Cresap Society, wrote Mr. William Jennings, Chairman of the Urban Council, Skipton, advising him that a Memorial Tablet had been forwarded to the Council, and requesting that it be placed in one of their Public buildings. A description of the Tablet was included in Mr. Tallmadge's letter, from which we quote:

"The tablet, measuring 18 inches by 23 inches, is a replica of one on the Cresap Monument, Riverside Park, Cumberland, Maryland, erected in 1919 by our Society.

"The upper portion of the tablet shows Cresap's log house situated on the left bank of the Northern Branch of the Potomac River at its confluence with the South Branch of this river. The view shown is taken from an old engraving appearing in Scharfe's History of Maryland. The house is built of un-squared logs, has a roof of hand-split 'shakes' and a 'stick' chimney, from which smoke is arising. In the foreground a kettle is suspended over an open fire, indicating the hospitality expected of the master of the house by passing Indians, else they slaughter 'Brother Cresap's Hogs & Sometimes Cattle.' Cresap's name 'Big Spoon' originated in this way.

"In the background is represented the mighty primeval forest, extending for hundreds of miles in all directions. . . At the bottom of the tablet is the inscription: 'Colonel Cresap's House in 1740 at Oldtown.' Cresap renamed the place 'Skipton.' Unfortunately the latter name did not survive, the name of 'Oldtown' appearing on present day maps.

"Our Society requests that the Urban Council select a place for the tablet where it may be conveniently seen by those of your community who may be interested. If you accept this tablet you will join with our Society in honoring your townsman and our ancestor. But in so doing we are not merely honoring Cresap, however worthy of our esteem he may be; in our act there is a further meaning of greater

importance. This meaning does not point merely to the past, which is gone forever, but to the present and to the future. I refer to the racial and cultural unity of the English speaking people. The members of the Cresap Society are deeply conscious of it, and know that its existence is quite independent of national boundaries. Our mutual regard for Colonel Thomas Cresap, an English-American, serves to remind us of this unity and of our close and vital relationship to him and to each other in the things that really count."

Mr. J. P. Horne, Clerk of the Town Council of Skipton, acknowledged receipt of the Memorial Tablet. Quoting from Mr. Horne's letter to Mr. Tallmadge, dated, January 19, 1932: "I have the pleasure of informing you that my Council at their meeting this morning, accepted on behalf of the inhabitants of Skipton, the bronze tablet referred to heretofore, and also to say that it has been decided to place same in a prominent position in the entrance of our Town Hall, which is the principal building in the Town. My Council are very grateful indeed to your Society for the gift, and on their behalf, I am to extend to you their very best thanks."

American travelers abroad, not only those of Cresap blood but others, have reported seeing the Tablet in the Town Hall of Skipton, and have been impressed with its appropriateness.

SOME VISITORS FROM SKIPTON

The Reverend David Simpson, a native of Skipton, England, but now a Methodist Minister of Nebraska, became interested in our society, upon learning; through our cousin, the Reverend Sanford P. Cresap of Nebraska City, Nebraska, that our American progenitor was a native of his own home town in England. He informed our Society that he and Dr. Robert Williams, President of Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, also a native of Skipton, intended to visit their native Skipton, in the summer of 1929.

These two gentlemen volunteered to carry greetings from the Cresap Society to the officials and people of Skipton. They were accordingly made "ambassadors extraordinary"

of the Cresap Society to the town of Skipton. After their arrival a public meeting was held in Skipton at which Dr. Williams spoke on Colonel Thomas Cresap, American pioneer. Accounts of this meeting, including Dr. Williams' address, were published in the Skipton newspapers, as were also various Cresap prints, presented to the Skipton Library. Copies of these newspapers are preserved in the archives of the Cresap Society.

The following year (1930), Rev. Simpson and Dr. Williams were invited to attend the annual meeting of the Cresap Society in Columbus, Ohio, in June, and tell of their visit to Skipton. It proved most interesting to the American Cresaps to have these two natives of Skipton tell of their visit there. They brought back with them lantern slide views of Skipton, which they showed at this meeting and afterwards presented to the Cresap Society. Dr. Williams and Rev. Simpson were made Honorary Members of the Society.

A perusal of the minutes of the Cresap Society annual meetings, covering the years 1916 - 1933, reveals a wide awakesness on the part of the clansmen through the years. In addition to the valuable tangible work of constructing memorials, many lesser tasks were carried through to completion. Important features of these meetings were a number of valuable historical addresses by carefully selected speakers. Historians Mrs. Mary Louise Cresap Stevenson and Mrs. Ellen Brasee Towt presented Cresap history, as they gleaned it from old records and documents.

At the 1927 meeting Mr. Frank Tallmadge read a very interesting and informing historical paper on "Our Van Sweringen Line," which is reviewed in our "Biographical Sketches," this volume.

In 1928 Prof. C. E. Sherman, head of the Civil Engineering School, Ohio State University, read a paper on "The Effects of History on Maps." In 1929 Dr. Harlow Lindley of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society, gave an address on "The Romance of History," and J. Frank Cox, of Wheeling, read a paper on "The History of Wheeling." In 1930 our Society took out a Life Membership in the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society,

costing twenty-five dollars. These Life Memberships now cost one hundred dollars. Our Society receives all of their bulletins and other publications. In 1931 Dr. Lindley again addressed our Society, on "The Importance of Family Records." Dr. Lindley was made an Honorary Member at this meeting.

To publish all of these valuable addresses and other interesting features would require a volume. But all data bearing on the Cresap lineage is included in our narrative. A few excerpts from Dr. Lindley's address on "The Importance of Family Records" are of sufficient importance to merit a place in a volume of this nature:

"I have gone to various homes in the quest of historical information and have found intelligent people who took pride in giving me a long drawn out pedigree of a prize dog or hog, who could not tell me who their immediate ancestors were.

"It is important to keep the most exact records possible of all families, so that if for no other purpose, they can be used to authenticate any point, genealogical, social or legal.

"Of the making of many books there is no end, so it is said; but it is my plea that the preparation and publication of one's family history be not neglected. To preserve the family records of the past is not only to show appreciation of one's ancestors, but better still it is to render a good service to posterity."

The depression came on, and after eighteen annual meetings had been held, most of them at the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society's building, Columbus, it was thought best to discontinue them for a time. The last meeting was in 1933. It is hoped that these annual meetings can be resumed soon, as they tended to keep up the enthusiasm.

In 1935 Bernarr Cresap, age fifteen, descendant of Daniel, Sr., was appointed Secretary-Treasurer by the Advisory Board. Bernarr is the son of the Reverend Joseph Ord Cresap, Minister of Grace Episcopal Church, Canton, Mississippi (at the time of Bernarr's appointment, but transferred to the Church of the Mediator, McComb, Miss., 1936).

The annual meetings having been discontinued, it was felt that a letter or bulletin should be issued at regular intervals to in some measure take the place of the meetings. Accordingly, in October, 1935, the first monthly bulletin was issued. It has proved of great value in maintaining interest in our Society.

It was felt that the next major objective of the Society was the compilation and publication in book form of the valuable material accumulated by the Society. This project had been seriously discussed at the various annual meetings, but nothing definite had been done. The new secretary and his father, who had recently been appointed to the Advisory Board, began the work of compiling the material for publication in the fall of 1935. For an entire year they worked on it. This work included the revising of the lineage chart. In the early part of the winter of 1936 we began printing the book in our own print shop in our garage. This volume is the result.

CHAPTER X

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

[There is much valuable historical and biographical data at our disposal for the preparation of most of these lineage and biographical sketches; some of them are of sufficient importance, and the volume of material so large, as to require a volume of themselves if justice be done them. It is a matter of regret to the compilers that more space cannot be given them here, but we are compelled to limit our outlines to a few of the main essentials, in each case, with the object of showing the connection with the Cresap lineage.]

OUR VAN SWERINGEN LINE

At the 1927 meeting of the Cresap Society, Cousin Frank Tallmadge read an excellent paper of some two thousand words on "Our Van Sweringen Line." By consulting the Cresap genealogy you will note that Daniel Cresap married Ruth Swearingen in 1750; and that Thomas Cresap, Jr., (killed by an Indian, April 27, 1757) married Drusilla Swearingen in 1753. Our space allows for only a brief outline of this excellent paper.

"Garret van Sweringen was born in Beemsterdam, Holland, in 1636. He was a younger son of a family belonging to the nobility, and received a liberal education. When a young man he performed responsible duties in the maritime service of the Dutch West India Company; and in 1656, when that company fitted out the ship 'Prince Maurice,' with emigrants and supplies for the Dutch colony on the Delaware River in America, he was appointed its super-cargo. This vessel sailed from the port of Amsterdam on the twenty first of December, 1656, and was to have touched at New Amsterdam (now New York City); but on the night of the 8th of March, 1657, became stranded off Fire Island, near the southern coast of Long Island. The next day in freezing weather, the passengers and crew in a frail boat got to the

barren shore, where they remained several days without fire. On the third day they saw some Indians, one of whom was sent with word to Peter Stuyvesant, then Governor of New Amsterdam, who came with a sloop and carried them to that place. There they chartered another ship (the other one having gone to pieces), and on the 16th day of April they again set sail for their destination, which they reached five days later.

"This Garret van Sweringen settled there (now New Castle, Delaware), married Barbara de Barrette - French born - about 1659. He was the leading citizen - office holder, land holder, trader, etc. After New Netherlands was surrendered to the English in 1664, Garret moved his family to Maryland. In April, 1669, he, his wife and two children, on their petition to Lord Baltimore, were naturalized by act of the General Assembly held at St. Mary's. The importance of this act will be seen when it is stated that the ownership of land was restricted to British subjects. Garret became prominent in Maryland, acquiring considerable land, was an Innholder, and official. He was appointed Alderman of St. Mary's, and in 1674 built the city's stocks and whipping post. He was appointed Sheriff of his county in 1686. His wife died in 1670, and in 1676 he married Mary Smith of St. Mary's. He died in 1698, leaving children by both marriages.

"Thomas, son of Garret by his first wife, was born in 1665, at St. Mary's. He married Jayne Doyne, and they had four sons. One of them, Van - who became known as 'Maryland Van,' was born in 1692, and his wife was Elizabeth Walker. He became a prominent Maryland planter, and lived to be 109, having lived in three centuries. He was the father of Ruth and Drusilla Swearingen, who became the wives of Daniel Cresap and Thomas Cresap, Jr., respectively.

"Orris P. and Mantis J., famous railroad magnates, of Cleveland, were descendants of 'Maryland Van.' Mantis J. died in 1935, and Orris P. in 1936."

SOURCES OF VAN SWERINGEN DATA: N. Y. Colonial Documents; Maryland Archives; Family Register, Garret Van Sweringen and descendants, by H. H. Swearingen, second edition, Washington, 1924.

THE OGLE FAMILY

The Ogles came into the Cresap family about the year 1777, when William Ogle married Mary Cresap, daughter of Daniel Cresap, Sr., and his wife Ruth Swearingen Cresap.

The name Ogle seems to be of Scandinavian origin, and is found in the early annals of Denmark, then Jutland. Hengist of Oghgull Island, now called Aran, came to England in 471 to help the British king. He named the various places he resided Oghill and Oghul. After the Danish invasion there appeared the names Oglesby or Oglethorpe, meaning the "village or residence of Ogle."

In early English history the name appears as Egil. During the great battle fought in Northumberland by King Athelstan (925-940), Egil became a great hero, having led the king's forces to a great victory. He called his camp Ogleburgh. Ogle is the anglicized form of the name.

The motto of the Ogle family was: "Bear with patience," or "Bear and Forbear." In the old castle of New Castle, England, appear the names of the families who did their duty by the County and Country in those trying times. Among the names are Percy, Neville, Bertram, and Ogle. All were descendants of Ralph, Lord Ogle.

The many descendants in America trace their ancestry to Sir John Ogle of Northumberland, England. The old Church records reveal that John was baptised February 25, 1569, and that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas de Vries. He was knighted February 10, 1603, for his services in the Netherlands, under Sir Francis Vire. He was buried in Westminster Abbey; 1640.

Sir John was one of the chief promoters of the Virginia Company, organized in 1606. Charles II gave a large grant of land to the Duke of York. The Duke gave to Sir John, for military services, a large part of this grant, which was situated in what is now Delaware. Neither Sir John nor his son Thomas ever saw the land. Sir John's grandson, John Ogle, came to America in 1664 as a soldier in an English Company, and after the defeat of the Swedes, who had taken possession of the original Ogle grant, John came into possession of his grandfather's estate.

He married a widow, Elizabeth Wollaston. The place where they lived is still called Ogleton. Here John died in 1683, and was buried in the family burying ground.

William Ogle, son of Joseph Ogle and his wife Sarah Winters, was born in Frederick, Maryland, April 10, 1751. He served in the Dunmore war (1774) in a company of volunteers from the colonies of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, under Captain Michael Cresap. He was present at the signing of the Dunmore Treaty with Chief Cornstalk and the other Indian chiefs. William served with Daniel Cresap, Jr., (a brother of Mary Cresap whom he later married) in the Revolutionary war. For his services in that war he was given a grant of land in what is now Adams County, Ohio. He married Mary Cresap in 1777, and they had twelve children. They continued to live in Maryland, but their sons, Daniel, Thomas, and Enoch, settled on the Ohio land.

Later the parents moved to Ohio, where their three youngest children were born. An old record in Adams County states that William Ogle was one of the earliest settlers in the County, and that he lived and died on the land granted him for his services in the Revolution. He died at Sinking Spring, Ohio, in 1810, and was buried at the junction of Pike, Highland, and Adams Counties. The descendants of William and Mary are scattered throughout the land. Some of them are members of the Cresap Society.

Hannah, one of their daughters, married Michael Cresap, Jr., son of Captain Michael. They lived in West Virginia, near the Ohio River, on land taken up by his father. Descendants of this couple are among the most prominent members of the Cresap Society. J. Frank Cox, Wheeling, West Virginia, president of the Society; his wife, Mrs. Hannah Ogle (Cresap) Cox; Mrs. Cox's brother, Benjamin Ogle Cresap, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, member of the Advisory Board; and Friend Cresap Cox, of Wheeling, all descend from this union.

NOTE: We are indebted to Mrs. Ella Ogle Shoemaker, of Massillon, Ohio, for this sketch of the Ogles. Mrs. Shoemaker, a descendant of Wm. Ogle and his wife Mary Cresap Ogle, is a charter member of the Cresap Society, and is still an enthusiastic supporter. See "Genealogy" for her line.

THE ORDS IN AMERICA

[Although we give this family sketch the title, "The Ords in America," we begin by quoting certain old English records, as sent to us by Mrs. Lucy Ord Mason, of Atlanta, Georgia. Mrs. Mason, daughter of General Edward Otho Cresap Ord, Miss Ellen F. Ord, of Berkeley, California, and Mr. James Ord, of San Francisco, have sent us considerable material on the Ord family, for which they have our hearty thanks.]

Judge Pacificus Ord, son of James Ord, the English emigrant, while travelling in England, copied the following from the records of a Parish Church in London.

"James, adopted son of Mary and Ralph Ord, baptised April 9, 1786 - Church of St. Mary and St. Michael [Catholic], Commercial Road, East. Date of birth and death unknown." Ralph died shortly afterward, and the child, James, and his foster mother lived with her bachelor brother, whose name was also James. Helen Ord, mother of James and Mary, also lived with them. This James was a ship builder. Another old record copied by Judge Ord reads: "On May 19, 1779, James was discharged from the British Navy, at the age of 40. . . . On August 28, 1786, he signed an agreement with the Spanish ambassadors in London by order of the Spanish Prime Minister to serve the King of Spain for four years."

He took his mother, sister, and the adopted child with him to Spain. After completing his contract with the Spanish government, James brought the family to America. They sailed from Bilbao, Spain, in the year 1790, and landed at Norfolk, Virginia, where they resided for some time. After the death of his mother in 1791, and of his sister in the following year, James moved to Charles County, Maryland, where he built a sloop for one John Brent. Here the boy James was sent to school to Master Thomas A. Davis, afterwards Sheriff.

In 1799 James removed to the farm of Notley Young, who is referred to in some of the accounts as a clergyman, near Washington, D. C. Here the boy James was placed in the primary class, called the "Class of the Rudiments of Humanities," at Georgetown College, a Jesuit institution.

The original design seems to have been that the boy James should enter the Priesthood. Young James grew up in this institution, and in 1808 he took the first vows to join the Jesuit order. He remained a teacher in the College until 1811, when James the elder died and left him \$1000.00.

He gave up the idea of joining the Jesuits, and on June 10, 1811, was appointed Midshipman in the U. S. Navy. Not liking the sea, after his first voyage he resigned from the Navy, April 13, 1813, and on the 30th of that month was appointed First Lieutenant, 36th Infantry, U. S. Army. The following year, while serving as a recruiting officer in Cumberland, Maryland, he fell in love with Miss Rebecca Ruth Cresap, whom he married September 29, 1814. He resigned his commission in the army February 14, 1815.

From the History of Georgetown College, by John Gilmore, L. L. D., published by B. F. Collier, N. Y., 1901, is extracted the following: "The College was not without pupils from the best families of the old Catholic counties in Maryland, and had some on its rolls of whom she might feel proud. Joseph Merrick, afterwards an honored Judge in Maryland, entered in 1799, James Ord, son of George IV, and his lawful wife, Mrs. Fitzherbert, was enrolled among the students the next year."

Thus is raised the much mooted question, was James Ord, who was adopted into the Ord family as an infant, brought to America by his foster relatives, and who married Rebecca Ruth Cresap, the son of George IV? Historians and writers have discussed the various phases of the question, some claiming they have sufficient documentary evidence to substantiate the claim. Some of the Ord descendants believe they are justified in accepting the statement of Georgetown College as fact, while others do not believe there is sufficient evidence to give it any weight.

So far as the compilers have been able to assemble material on the subject, nothing in the way of bona fide proof of this assertion has yet been given. While the story, as given by the various writers who have exploited the subject, makes interesting reading, it is considered by many of the Ord descendants and some historical authorities, as purely

legendary. Were the evidence more conclusive, we would certainly record the full story here, but without such evidence we think it unnecessary to do so.

In 1877, Mr. Charles H. Browning of the Philadelphia Times, when collecting material for his book, "Pedigrees of Royal Descendants," came across a newspaper clipping referring to General Ord's having descended from George IV. He wrote the General, enclosing the clipping, and asked about the authenticity of the statement. He received the following reply:

"San Antonio, July 22, 1877.

"Mr. Charles H. Browning,

Dear Sir: Your note and accompanying slip duly received. They had in some shape met my eye before, and considered worth only a smile. My ancestors, as far as I can learn by studying the family tree, were good plain folks, without a taint of Royal blood; so please leave them out of your forthcoming work, and oblige one of their descendants.

"Edward O. C. Ord."

Had the General's father possessed evidence corroborating the assertion, as some writers say he did, the General would certainly have known of it. The father lived with the General the last few years of his life.

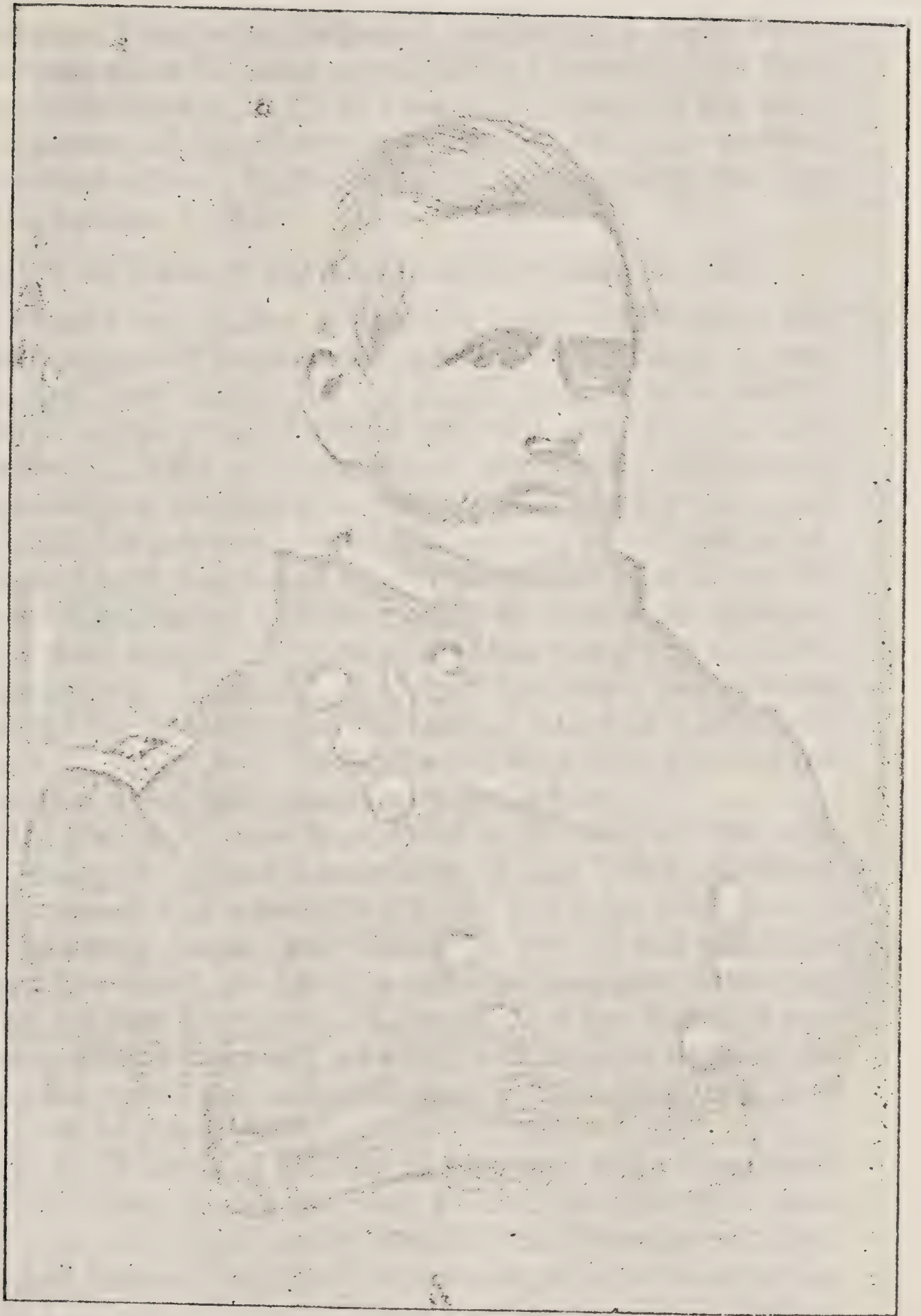
James Ord and his wife lived in Allegheny County, Maryland, where their three eldest children were born, till about the year 1819. His wife, Rebecca Cresap Ord, familiarly called "Miss Becky," was an accomplished musician with a lovely voice, and was a great lover of birds. She was an Episcopalian and in great demand to sing at all social and Church functions. When on visits she always took her pets - three cages full of native birds that she had tamed. On one of these visits the slave girl who had been given the task of cleaning these cages - "accidentally on purpose" - let the birds escape, then rushed in to the family, pretending all innocence, exclaiming: "Fo de Lo'd, Miss Becky, de birds done all flew'd away!" Miss Becky calmly got up, went out to the empty cages, followed by her cousins and the grinning negress. Looking up into the trees, Miss Becky lifted her voice and sang; and one by one the blue birds and finches

came down from their leafy shelter and hopped into their cages, much to the astonishment of all, and terror to the slave girl, who threw up her hands, screaming, "She done 'witched 'em." She ran to the fields, and could not be persuaded to return to house duty till after "Miss Becky" had gone. Miss Becky obtained her birds by taking the nests when filled with younglings and placing them in the cages with food nearby. The mother birds would come down and feed them, at which time Miss Becky would sing a song. The birds soon learned that "song time" was "feed time," hence came into the cages when they heard the song.

The Ords became the parents of eleven sons and two daughters (for names and dates, see "Genealogy"). The father, being a classical scholar, found Roman names for his sons. The mother, being more practical, handed down the good old family names, and each called the offspring by its own particular chosen name.

The Ords lived in Washington till about the year 1837. Part of this time James Ord was employed in the "Subsistence Department" of the army. From 1837 to 1847, he was Indian Agent at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Shortly after this the family went to California, where several of the older children had already settled. Rebecca Cresap Ord died in Santa Cruz in 1860. James Ord later made his home with his son General E. O. C. Ord in Omaha, Nebraska. He died there in 1873.

The four oldest children of James and Rebecca died in infancy. All of the living children distinguished themselves in some way -- Pacificus, practicing law, later becoming United States Attorney and Federal Judge; Dr. James Lyeurgus, attending the sick and becoming very popular among the Spanish families (afterward marrying one of the ladies of the famous De La Guerra family of Santa Barbara); John Stephen, Robert Brent, and Placidus becoming rancheros in the style of the country, the latter entering the army and serving with distinction on the staff of his brother, General E. O. C. Ord, during the Civil War, later becoming a Colonel in the regular army; William Marcellus doing everything, including being a member of the California



Major General Edward Otho Cresap Ord
1818-1883

Assembly; Georgiana Catherine, becoming a belle in San Francisco, after finishing school at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C. She married Samuel W. Holladay, an attorney, of San Francisco. It was she who assisted Lieutenant James Cephas Cresap in compiling the first family lineage, in 1894.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD OTHO CRESAP ORD

Though all of the children of James and Rebecca Ord arose to places of prominence, Edward Otho Cresap is perhaps the best known to the public, because of his distinguished military record during the Civil war. He was born October 18, 1818, at Cumberland, Maryland. In his early youth he was considered a mathematical prodigy. He could solve difficult problems, mentally, without pencil and paper. So pronounced was his ability in this respect that it won for him an appointment to West Point, by President Jackson. In the final examination test of his class there was a difficult mathematical problem. He had forgotten the formula required for its solution as deduced by a famous mathematician, but, filling two sides of a blackboard he deduced the formula himself, and successfully applied it.

He graduated from West Point in the class of 1839, and was assigned second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. His Company was ordered to Florida, and went into action in the Seminole Indian war (1839-42). During this war Lieutenant Ord saved the life of a wounded Sergeant, left on an island in the Everglades. Learning that the Sergeant was missing after a skirmish, he went back alone to search for him. He found the wounded man, and held the Indians at bay until help arrived.

E. O. C. Ord and William T. Sherman were roommates at West Point, though Sherman finished one year later than Ord. At the close of the Seminole war Sherman and Ord, who had become very good companions, applied for a transfer to California. They left New York on the S. S. Lexington, via Cape Horn, arriving in California in 1846, two years before the gold strike. Being an excellent mathematician Lieutenant Ord was appointed to make the first survey of San Pedro harbor and the city of Los Angeles. He later was employed on the famous Emory survey of the Northwest.

After the gold strike in 1848, many soldiers deserted to join the gold diggers. Help of all kinds was scarce. Sherman and Ord were obliged to pay \$300.00 per month for a servant, or go without. As their pay was only \$70.00 a month, it is reasonable to suppose they did their own work. In fact it is known that for a period Sherman cooked and Ord cleaned the dishes; but Ord "was deposed as scullion because he would only wipe the tin plates with a tuft of grass, according to the custom of the country," says Sherman, "whereas Warner insisted on having them washed after each meal with hot water. Warner was, in consequence, promoted to scullion, and Ord became the hostler."

During the war with Mexico Lieutenant Ord performed garrison duty at Monterey, California (1847-1849), and in 1850 was promoted to Captain. During the next few years he was engaged in frontier duty, and saw much active service against the Indians. In 1859 he was ordered to the East and took part in the capture of John Brown at Harpers Ferry. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers. On December 20, 1861, he defeated General J. E. B. Stuart at the battle of Dranesville (Virginia).

He was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers, May 2, 1862, sent to the scene of the western campaigns, and placed in command of the left wing of Grant's army. On September 19, of that year he attacked the Confederate forces at Iuka, Mississippi, and was victorious. His Division moved on southward, uniting with Grants main army, and participating in the siege of Vicksburg.

July 21, 1864, he was appointed Commander of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and took part in the Richmond campaign. He was wounded at the capture of Fort Harrison, September 29, and was on sick leave till December. For his gallantry on that occasion he was brevetted Major General in the regular army, March 13, 1865. He was then given command of the Department of Virginia. The surrender of General Lee was brought about by the fact that General Ord, by an all night march of his troops, was able to throw his division in front of the Confederate lines in time to prevent the defeat of Sheridan's cavalry. Lee saw the long line of reenforcements, and knew it was useless to go on fighting.

General Ord was present at the signing of the terms of surrender at Appomattox Court House, in the McLain residence. Mr. McLain consented to General Ord's having the marble top table on which Lee and Grant signed the terms of surrender. This table remained in the Ord family for many years.

The close of the Civil War found General Ord in command of the Army of the James with headquarters at Richmond. Immediately after the assassination of President Lincoln he received the following telegram from Washington: "Arrest all Confederate Officers in Richmond. Signed - Grant." After serious consideration, Ord replied: "I will stake my life that these gentlemen have kept their paroles. I cannot obey the order." Grant replied: "I approve your action." It was a serious thing for Ord to refuse to carry out the order of his superior in so grave a matter. It could easily have meant court-martial and the death penalty. In reality he did stake his life on the integrity of the Southern gentleman. It is a tradition in the Ord family that it was General Ord who suggested to General Grant at the surrender that the Confederates be allowed to retain their arms and horses.

During the Reconstruction period after the war Ord was appointed military governor of the Fifth Military District, comprising the states of Mississippi and Arkansas, with headquarters at Vicksburg. Through his firm but kindly administration, he endeared himself to the Southern people in many ways. His telegram to General Grant, protesting the subjugation of the Southern people to colored magistrates, made him very popular. His position was upheld by Grant.

The General married Mary Mercer Thompson October 14, 1854, in San Francisco. She was the daughter of Judge Thomas Thompson, formerly of Virginia. They had twelve children (see Genealogy). General Ord was retired in 1880, after he had been named as a possible candidate for the presidency on the Democratic ticket. He was later sent to Mexico in the interest of the railroads and the Standard Oil Company. On a return trip he was stricken with yellow fever, as were many others aboard the ship. He left the vessel at Havana, Cuba, and died shortly after going ashore, July 22, 1883. He was buried there, but later the body was removed to Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Rebecca Cresap Ord died in 1860, at Santa Cruz, California, and was buried there in a little Mission Churchyard. James Ord died thirteen years later in Omaha, Nebraska, from which place his body was subsequently removed to Arlington National Cemetery, under the supervision of his grandsons.

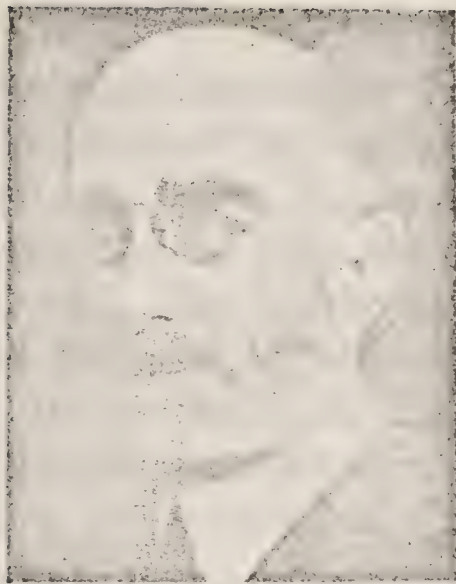
Mrs. Ord's remains were never disturbed until the Fall of 1931, when her descendants were notified of the breaking up of the mission and removal of graves, many of which contained Jesuit priests of French and Spanish birth, who had no families to claim them. Through the kind benefaction of Burke Holladay, Esq., of Pasadena, California, a grandson, her body was sent across the country to be reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery with that of her husband, soldier sons and grandsons.

Three of General Ord's sons served actively in the Spanish-American war: E. O. C. Ord, Capt. 25th Infantry; Jules Garesche, First Lieutenant, 6th Infantry; James Thompson, First Lieutenant 9th Volunteer Infantry. Also, the General's brother, Dr. James Lycurgus Ord, Acting Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; and James Cresap Ord a nephew, Captain 25th Infantry.

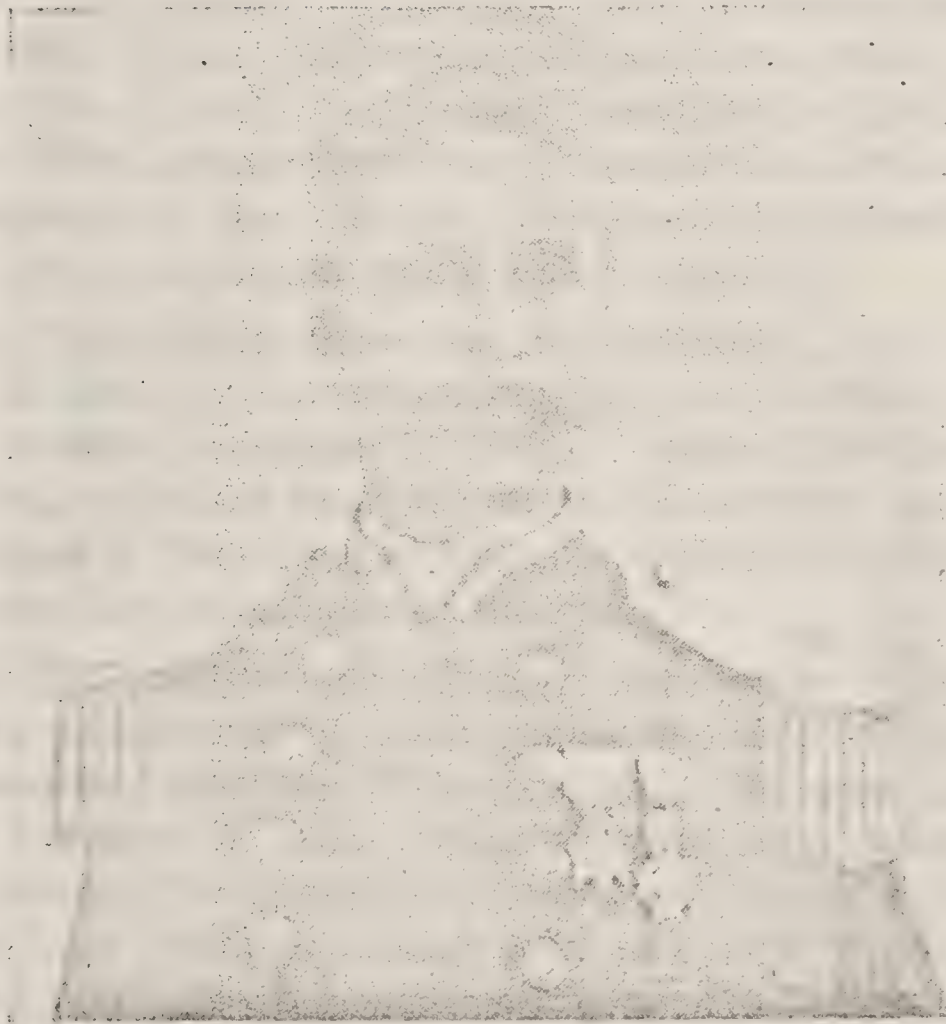
Lieutenant Jules Garesche was killed immediately after the battle of San Juan Hill. It is said he was in the act of administering first aid to a wounded Spanish soldier, who thought Ord intended to kill him. Rallying his strength, the soldier lifted his gun and shot Lieutenant Ord. The Spaniard was then killed by Ord's men.

A number of the Ord descendants served in the World War, but the Compilers are without complete data on this.

Much more interesting history of this aggressive family could be given -- enough to fill a good sized volume. Present day descendants are numerous. Many of them live in California, where their forbears settled. Others are scattered throughout the country. They hold prominent places in business, the professions, politics, and, as might be expected, the family is well represented in the United States Army.



FRANK TALLMADGE
(See pp. 283 and 439)



LT. JAMES CEPHAS CRESAP
(See pp. 292 and 327)

OUR TALLMADGE COUSINS

According to Tallmadge genealogy furnished by one of our Tallmadge cousins, Robert Tallmadge came to America from Suffolk, England, in 1630. He, with others, founded New Haven, Connecticut, and he once owned a farm in what is now the heart of that city. The family name was originally "Tallmutch," and was changed to Tallmadge by the American branch at an early date. The early Tallmadges served in Colonial wars and the Revolution, one of them - Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge - being on the staff of General Washinton.

Of this line of hardy pioneers and soldiers came Theodore W. Tallmadge, who in 1849 married Ellen Eliza Brasee, descendant of Thomas Cresap, Jr., and his wife, Drusilla Swearingen Cresap. They had six children (see "Genealogy" for full lineage). One of their children was our late kinsman, Frank Tallmadge, of Columbus, Ohio. At an early date this branch of the family settled in Ohio, where Theodore, after graduating from Princeton in 1846, entered the profession of law. Frank was born in Lancaster, in 1854 the family soon after moving to Columbus.

Frank Tallmadge grew up in Columbus. He was an alumnus of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, class of 1875. He there became a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, which membership continued until his death. He entered the insurance business in Columbus in 1889, in which he continued, with success, the remainder of his life.

Frank Tallmadge was a famous horseman. He assisted in founding various riding clubs, and at the time of his death was an honorary member of these clubs. He was also an honorary member of many other organizations, being very much beloved in his community and state. In 1879 he married Miss May Hedges. They had two sons, Trafford B., manager of a successful insurance business in Columbus, and Harold H., who died in 1908. Mrs. Tallmadge died in 1917.

Mr. Frank Tallmadge did more perhaps than any other one person for the promotion of our Cresap organization. We need not reiterate here what we have already said of his activities in this respect. His "Foreword" to this volume, and

the many things he did, as given in our chapter, "The Cresap Society," are proof of his intense interest. He gave of himself without stint that the work should not languish.

A few months before his death he read most of the manuscript of this volume, offering valuable suggestions and fatherly advice.

A few weeks before his death we had sent to him page proofs of the first two hundred pages (all we had typed at the time), with which he seemed delighted. He was intensely interested in its publication, but his health was failing rapidly, and upon receipt of the page proofs, he wrote us that he never expected to live to see that much of it. It is a matter of regret to us that we could not finish it before his death.

His last letter to us was dated May 3, 1937, -- a lengthy letter in his usual clear hand, though he mentioned his illness. He remarked at length on the indifference of many of our people towards our Society, concluding with -- and these were his last words to us: "Humanity's traits are past dissolving -- Let us be honest to ourselves -- Frank."

Another of the children of Theodore and Ellen was Theodore, Jr., whose wife was Leah Gapen. Their two children are Alvan Brasee and Eleanor Cresap. Alvan, a successful Structural Engineer of Columbus, Ohio, was for several years an efficient secretary of the Cresap Society. During his administration the photostats of the lineage charts, original letter of Colonel Thomas Cresap when besieged by Indians in 1763, and other old documents were made available to the Society members. Alvan also directed the work of placing the Cresap Memorial in the Town Hall of Skipton, England. These are only a few of the accomplishments of this capable official of our Society.

Miss Eleanor Tallmadge did an excellent piece of work in preparing a card file of Cresap descendants. The work neatly typed on cards and filed by generations has been followed in preparing the genealogy for this volume. The work of these two Tallmadge cousins has lessened the burdens of the Compilers considerably. They are still members of the Cresap Society, Alvan being a Vice-President.

GENERAL JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON

General Gibson, though not a Cresap descendant, is given recognition here because of the historic interest of his life in relation to Captain Michael Cresap on the Ohio frontier. He was born at Lancaster, Pa., May 23, 1740. He received a classical education, especially a good knowledge of French and Spanish, from his mother, who was a highly cultured woman of French descent. This knowledge of the languages served him well when it became necessary for him to master the Indian dialects of the west.

In 1758 he joined General Forbes' expedition, and was present at the capture of Fort Duquesne from the French. After the peace he settled at Pittsburgh as an Indian trader. At the outbreak of Pontiac's war in 1763, he and several other men were captured by the Indians, and condemned to be burned at the stake. His companions were put to death, but he was saved by being adopted by an old squaw. He remained a captive for one year when he was released as a result of the Bouquet treaty (1764). He continued as Indian trader, living in Pittsburgh, till 1774, when hostilities again broke out between the Indians and whites. He joined Lord Dunmore's army and accompanied him into the Indian country as guide and interpreter. He was present at the treaty council between Dunmore and the Indians, in October of that year. When the Indian Chief, Logan, refused to attend the Council, Gibson was dispatched to urge him to attend. He refused, but uttered the famous message, which Gibson translated into choice English and delivered to Dunmore. In the message, Logan accused Michael Cresap of murdering his people. Gibson said -- in his affidavit published by Jefferson -- that he told Logan Cresap was not present when his people were killed, but the message was read as dictated.

During the Revolution, which followed closely the Dunmore war, Gibson served chiefly on the western frontier. With his knowledge of the Indian language and customs, and of the western country, he was eminently qualified for the campaigns in that section.

After the Revolution he held several important governmental posts. In 1790 he was a member of the Convention

which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He later became a Major General of Militia in Pennsylvania, and subsequently a Judge in the Courts of Allegheny County of that state. In 1801 he was appointed by Jefferson as Secretary of the territory of Indiana. When that territory became a state in 1811, he was acting Governor until 1813. He died in 1822 at Braddock's Field. Pa. A Memorial has been erected to his memory at the site of the Dunmore Treaty, in which he played such a conspicuous part.¹

LOGAN, THE MINGO CHIEF

Sufficient historic interest attaches to Logan, the Mingo Chief, in his relations with Michael Cresap, to justify a brief account of his life here. His name, along with Michael Cresap's, was made famous by the message bearing his name, in which he accused Cresap of murdering his people. Little did he know -- little did Cresap know -- the prominence that would attach to their names, as a result of that brief message, uttered by the savage in his jungle haunt. Its sentiment and thought form the very essence of the age long, ill-feeling between the red man and the white.

The aggression, and some times the greed, of the white man, and the savagery of the red, clashed; and blood was drawn over a long period of years. The pitiful wail of the defeated and crushed, and the condemnation and accusation of the aggressor are pathetically expressed in the Logan message, representing the universal pathos caused by the clash of interests in humanity, with its direful consequences.

Some authorities declare Logan's father, Shikellamy, was a Frenchman who lived in Detroit. The father was taken prisoner by the Onedega Indians when young, and becoming accustomed to their ways, chose ever after to live the

¹AUTHORITIES FOR ABOVE COMPILATION: Washington Irving Correspondence, p. 349; Sketch of Gen. John Gibson, written and read by Rev. M. D. Lichliter before the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Feb. 13, 1890; Letter signed by Thos. Jefferson, Feb. 12, 1798; Letter signed by Gen. W. Robinson of Pittsburgh, May, 1867; Memoirs of Judge John Bannister Gibson, by Thomas P. Roberts; Address by John Hayes, Esq., of Carlisle, Penn., before the Carlisle Bar Association Nov. 24, 1911, on occasion of presentation of bust of Judge John Gibson by his grandson -- Thomas P. Roberts.

life of an Indian. He married an Indian woman and became a chief.

Historians give the Draper manuscripts as authority on the Logan history. Beginning in 1838 Mr. Lyman C. Draper spent fifty years in historical research work. He traveled extensively in the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, interviewed hundreds of people and wrote many letters in gathering his data. He visited Michael Cresap, Jr. (son of Captain Michael), near Wheeling, in 1845. The Cresap Society has three original letters, from Mr. Draper to Michael, Jr., asking for details of certain early incidents. These letters are the property of Mr. Friend Cox, of Wheeling, grandson of Michael, Jr. The Draper manuscripts, now in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis., contain data on Logan, as given in this sketch.

When Count Zinzendorf, the Moravian missionary, arrived at the Indian village of Shamokin (Pa.) in 1742, Shikellamy, the father of Logan, greeted him cordially, and bade him welcome. He is said to have become a convert to Christianity, and to have been buried by the Moravians when he died in 1749. John Logan, whose Indian name was Tahgahjute, was named for John Logan, secretary to William Penn, and later (1736-38) president of the Pennsylvania Council. He was a friend of the Indians, and won the esteem of Shikellamy.

Logan the Indian was born in Oneida County, New York, about the year 1725. He grew up, a splendid specimen of Indian manhood; tall, straight, and handsome. Most of his life he seems to have been a friend of the white people. According to the Pennsylvania Archives, he became a chief on the death of his father. He was restless, and traveled from tribe to tribe. First a Shamokin chief, later he became one of the ten Sachems of the Cayugas, and was with the Mingos on the Ohio, in the Spring of 1774. He migrated to the Ohio country about the year 1770.

Logan loved the white man's "fire water," though he often chided the whites for introducing it to the Indians. He came in contact with the Moravian missionaries in the Ohio country, and seems to have professed conversion to Christ-

ianity under their teachings. By spells he was a "good Injun" indeed, but he often said he had two souls, one good and the other evil. Sometimes one was in control and sometimes the other. Any human creature with such a dual nature is to be pitied. After the killing of his people at Yellow Creek in 1774, the "evil soul" seems to have controlled most of the time until his death. He killed and scalped freely during the summer of 1774, and in the Revolution immediately following, aligned himself with the Indians who were enlisted with the British against the Americans. He had it in for the Virginians especially, as he blamed them for the depredations of 1774. His last exploit was accompanying Captain Bird (British) of Detroit on an expedition to the Kentucky settlements in 1780, Brantz Mayer, referring to Logan in connection with this expedition, says: "Appearing again to have cast aside his humanity, and to have engaged in the savage employment of scalping, or at least of taking prisoners . . . Our Indian hero must have been well nigh fifty-five years of age, and it may be supposed that so ruthless and fitful a life of natural impetuosity and artificial stimulus, was drawing to its close. But his checkered career of crime, passion and occasional humanity, with all its finer features obliterated by the habitual use of intoxicating drink, was doomed to end tragically."

Shortly after returning to Detroit (1780), Logan attended an Indian Council there, and became wildly drunk, in which state he struck his wife with a tomahawk. He supposed he had killed her, and fled from the settlement to escape the Indian penalty of a life for a life. He was overtaken between Detroit and Sandusky, Ohio, by a band of Indians, among whom was Todhahohs (meaning, "The Searcher"), a cousin or nephew of Logan. Bewildered, and still infuriated with liquor, the Mingo exclaimed that the whole party should fall beneath his weapon. Fearing for the party, Todhahohs leveled his gun at him and killed him. Thus ended the unhappy life of Tahgahjute, whose name means, "Short Dress."

NOTE: For authority on the statement that Logan's father was a Frenchman, see Brantz Mayer's "Tah-Gah-Jute, or Logan and Cresap," p 44.



HON. LUTHER MARTIN OF MARYLAND
(See page 289)

HONORABLE LUTHER MARTIN OF MARYLAND

[Copied by Hannah O. Cox from clipping pasted to back of old picture of Luther Martin, owned by Friend Cox, Wheeling, W. Va.]

Born near New Brunswick, New Jersey, Feb. 9, 1748.

1760 -- Entered Princeton College in his 13th year.

1766 -- Graduated with highest honors in a class of thirty-five, in the nineteenth year of his age. Removed the same year to Queen Anne's County, Md., where he taught school for three years while studying law. The fourth year he devoted exclusively to his legal studies.

1770 -- Commenced the practice of law in Somerset and Worcester Counties.

1778 -- Appointed Attorney General of the state, which office he held for nearly thirty years. The same year he removed to Baltimore town.

1783 -- Married Maria, daughter of Capt. Michael Cresap and grand-daughter of Col. Thomas Cresap of Alleghany County, Md.

1787 -- Appointed one of the Delegates to represent the State of Maryland in the Philadelphia Convention.

1805 -- Defended Judge Samuel Chase of the U. S. Court, when impeached by the House of Representatives. The trial lasted three weeks, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

1807 -- Defended Aaron Burr when tried for treason before the U. S. Court at Richmond, Va. [Burr was acquitted.]

1813 -- Appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and County of Baltimore.

1818 -- Again appointed Attorney General of the State.

1820 -- Was stricken with paralysis.

1826 -- Died in the City of New York, July 10, in the 79th year of his age.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BENCH AND BAR OF BALTIMORE, On motion of Hon. John Purviance, Resolved: That we hear with great sensibility of the death of our venerable brother, the former Attorney General of Maryland, and the Patriarch of the Profession, Luther Martin, and that as a testimony of just regard for his memory, and the great respect for his exalted talents and profound learning, we will wear mourning for the space of thirty days.

JOURNAL OF NICHOLAS CRESSWELL -- 1774-1777

In 1774 there came to the American Colonies from England one Nicholas Cresswell (no relation to Cresap). He was a young man of prominent English parentage of Derbyshire. He had a wanderlust and a desire for adventure, and kept a Journal of his journey through the Colonies. The manuscript of the Journal was published by his descendants in England in 1924, nearly one hundred and fifty years after his adventures. A copy of the book was sent to the Cresap Society by J. P. Horne, Clerk of the Town Council, of Skipton, England.

There are several references to Captain Michael Cresap, whom Cresswell met on his journey into the Ohio Country in 1775. The entry in the Journal for April 17, 1775 - date of his arrival at Fort Pitt - reads: "After breakfast waited on Major John Connolly Commandant of Fort Pitt, to whom I had a letter of introduction. Find him a haughty, imperious man." Cresswell planned a journey into the Indian country across the Ohio. He bargained with several men to accompany him as companions; they secured several canoes some supplies, and on April 28, embarked on the Ohio. They reached the mouth of the Kentucky river, May 21, and began to ascend it. On the 24 the entry reads: "About noon Captain Michael Cresop met us, informed us it is about 100 miles to Harwood's Landing, the place our company intends to take up land. No danger of the Indians. Capt'n. Clark [George Rogers] left us and went with Captain Cresop. Clark always behaved well while he stayed with us."

On June 4, Cresswell and his company reached Harwood's Landing; he was ill, and some of his company were dissatisfied and quarrelsome; they were almost out of provisions. Some of the company left him here, and he and the others determined to retrace their steps to civilization. They killed game for food, and now and then ran into a trader or frontiersman who gave them a little flour and liquor.

"June 14 -- Fell [drifted] down the river to Grin's Lick. Some of Captain Cresop's men had camped here for four days, killing meat, but intended to set out for Fort Pitt tomorrow. Our company intend to go with them and trust to Providence for provision. . . . Proceeded down the river

with nine of Captain Cresop's people. Our company is increased to 14 persons and almost as many different nations, two Englishmen, two Irishmen, one Welshman, two Dutchmen, two Virginians, two Marylanders, one Swede, one African Negro, and a Mulatto. With this motley, rascally, and ragged crew, I have to travel six hundred miles. I expect we shall have a great deal of quarrelling, but as we are in three canoes it will be a means to keep them quiet. Got to the mouth of the river about noon. Proceeded up the Ohio, where we killed a buffalo and camped.

"Friday, June 16. Very heavy rain last night, which made our lodging uncomfortable. Got under way this morning early, with wet clothes and hungry bellies. Obligated to pole up the river. This is done with poles about 12 feet long, the men stand in the vessel, set the pole against the bottom of the river, and push themselves along. It is a laborous exercise. Fortunately for me, none of our company can steer with a pole. I am obliged to sit and steer with a paddle. Killed another buffalo on the banks of the river. Our company quarrelled and the Irishman left us and went to Cresop's people, but returned to us at the Bone Lick where we camped.

"Sunday, July 2. Captain Cresop's company had a mind to keep Sunday, but quarrelled about it and William Conner left them and came to us. They are all on wages and have some provisions left. We ate the last mouthful we had this morning, except a little stinking jerked meat full of maggots. About noon found a buffalo fish about six pound weight that an Eagle had just killed and brought ashore. Made a hearty meal of it. In the afternoon Boassier went to our Beef Barrel, but found it so bad, in a passion sent it overboard. Now we have not a morsel to eat. Slept on a rock without fire.

"July 9. Got to Fort Fincastle in the evening; about 8 men from the neighborhood all drunk, and our company soon got in the same condition. A man had got Whiskey to sell. Capt. Cresop's people joined them and in a short time a general engagement begun. I got up into a loft and went to sleep."

From here Mr. Cresswell proceeded by land to Redstone, where he said he found "one Thos. Brown Listing the best riflemen that can be got to go to Boston under Capt. Cresop for the humane purpose of killing English Officers. Confusion to the Scoundrels. [He was pro-British.] They suspect me being a spy."

Cresswell traveled about in the Colonies for several months. Passing through Oldtown, October 14, 1775, he wrote: "This is a pretty little town, first settled by Cressop an Englishman from Skipton in Craven." He finally got aboard a British ship, and returned to England in 1777.

LIEUTENANT JAMES CEPHAS CRESAP

We made prominent mention of Lieutenant James Cephas Cresap, on page 251, where he was credited with the leading part in the preparation of the first Cresap lineage chart, and collecting valuable data on the early Cresaps. This brief sketch deals chiefly with his naval career.

His parents were Daniel John Cresap and his second wife, Elizabeth Shelton Campbell Cresap. Daniel John was the son of Lieutenant Joseph Cresap, an officer in the Revolutionary War. James Cephas was born November 29, 1849, at Ripley, Ohio, where he grew up. He entered the United States Naval Academy June 22, 1867, graduating from that institution in 1871. He began his career as Naval officer, on the U. S. S. WACHUSETT, in that year.

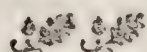
During the next few years he served on various ships and in various waters. He was instructor at the Naval Academy from September, 1883, to June, 1885. In 1883 he married Miss Ann Goodrich Leavitt, daughter of Dr. John McDowell Leavitt, President of St. John's College, Annapolis.

One of his numerous interesting voyages was a three year cruise on the U. S. S. MOHICAN, in the South Pacific, in 1885. On this cruise the ship visited many of the Islands of the South Pacific. Easter Island was explored, and the strange carved images brought back on the MOHICAN may be seen in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Cresap took a lively interest in historical and genealogical matters. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was one of the organizers of the Sons of the American Revolution, being its first Secretary-General. He died August 6, 1901, and was survived by his wife and three children, Logan, James McDowell, and Anna Bithia.

CHAPTER XI

GENEALOGY of *The* CRESAP FAMILY



Nothing seems at first sight less interesting or less instructive than a genealogical table -- a mere register of names and dates. But each of these names is a memorial of an individual human life, that had its joys and sorrows, its cares and burdens, its affections and hopes. The date of birth, marriage, and death of an individual is of great significance to some circle of loving human hearts.

NOTE: b - born; m - married; d - died; s. p. - no issue.

FIRST GENERATION

1. COL. THOMAS CRESAP, b 1694, Skipton, Yorkshire, England -- immigrated to America, 1710 -- m 1st April 30, 1727, Hannah Johnson, dau. of Daniel and Frances -- m 2nd 1774, Mrs. Milburn (s. p.) -- d Jan., 1790, Oldtown, Md. See Chapter III.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Daniel Cresap, b Feb. 29, 1728 - d July, 1798.
3. Thomas Cresap, Jr., b Feb. 28, 1733 - d April 27, 1757.
4. Elizabeth Cresap, b Jan. 19, 1737 - d ----.
5. Sarah Cresap, b Aug. 21, 1740 - d ----.
6. Michael Cresap, b June 29, 1742 - d Oct. 18, 1775.

NOTE: The birth records of Colonel Thomas Cresap's children are in the Parish Register of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Frederick, Maryland, a transcript of which was sent to us by the Rector, the Rev. Douglass Hooff. No marriage or death dates were given.

THIRD GENERATION

2. DANIEL CRESAP, b Feb. 29, 1728, near Havre de Grace, Md. - m 1st c. 1749, wife unknown, and had one son, Michael - m 2nd 1750, Ruth Swearingen, dau. of Maryland Van Swearingen; had ten children - d July, 1798, at his home near Rawlings, Md. He was a wealthy land owner and lived in stone house at Rawlings (yet standing) at foot of Dan's Mt., which was named for him. He fought in French and Indian War in his father's company, and was a member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolution.

7. Michael Cresap, b 1750 - d Sept. 30, 1788.

8. Thomas Cresap, b 1751 - d 1752 (s. p.).

9. Daniel Cresap, Jr., b 1753 - d Dec. 11, 1794.

10. Joseph Cresap, b 1755 - d 1827.

11. Elizabeth Sprigg Cresap, b ---- - d ----.

12. Van Swearingen Cresap, b 1760 - d 1820.

13. Mary Cresap, b 1760 - d ----.

14. Robert Cresap, b Sept. 21, 1767 - d Sept. 4, 1827.

15. James Daniel Cresap, b Oct. 4, 1770 - d April 23, 1836.

16. Thomas Cresap, b 1772 - d 1845.

17. Sarah Ruth Cresap, b 1777 - d 1865.

3. THOMAS CRESAP, JR., b Feb. 28, 1733, "Pleasant Garden," near Wrightsville, Penn. - m 1753, Drusilla Swearingen, dau. of Maryland Van Swearingen. It is believed that he served as Captain during the French and Indian War. He was killed in battle with the Indians on Savage Mountain in Maryland, April 27, 1757.

18. Charity Cresap, b 1754 - d 1832.

4. ELIZABETH CRESAP, b Jan. 19, 1737, "Pleasant Garden," near Wrightsville, Penn. - m 1st Nathan Parker (s. p.) - m 2nd Isaac Collier of Penn. The Collier family moved to Shelby Co., Ken., where Isaac and Elizabeth died sometime before 1826. See Supplement to Genealogy for record of their descendants.

5. SARAH CRESAP, b Aug. 21, 1740, Oldtown, Md. - m 1st Col. Enoch Inness (s. p.) - m 2nd John Foster (s. p.). She died before 1826.

6. MICHAEL CRESAP, b June 29, 1742, Oldtown, Md. - m Mary Whitehead, Aug. 4, 1764, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia - d Oct. 18, 1775, New York City; buried Trinity Churchyard. Mary died Jan. 27, 1821, at Oldtown. See Chapter V.

19. Maria Cresap, b ---- - d ----.
20. Elizabeth Cresap, b 1768 - d Oct., 1826.
21. Sarah Cresap, b 1770 - d ----.
22. James Michael Cresap, b 1773 - d ----.
23. Michael Cresap, Jr., b Oct. 7, 1775 - d 1860.

FOURTH GENERATION

7. MICHAEL CRESAP, b 1750 - m Feb. 4, 1773, Elizabeth Whitehead (sister of Mary, wife of his uncle, Capt. Michael) - d Sept. 30, 1788; buried at Oldtown, Md. He was Captain of a company in Dunmore's War, and was present at the Logan Elm Treaty. He served as an officer during the Revolution, and was at Ft. Pitt at one time during the war. He resided in Hampshire Co, Va., and was Colonel of Militia, Census taker (1782), and Sheriff (1786-87) of that county.

24. Thomas Michael Cresap, b May 13, 1776 - d May 12, 1824.
25. Abigail Cresap, b Oct. 19, 1778 - d Mar. 4, 1843 - m April 30, 1799, James Daniel Cresap (No. 15), her half uncle - record same as.

9. DANIEL CRESAP, JR., b 1753 - m Dec. 13, 1778, Elizabeth Swearingen, his first cousin, dau. of Samuel Swearingen - d Dec. 11, 1794. He was Lieutenant in his Uncle Michael's company in Dunmore's War, and likewise Lieutenant in his uncle's company which marched to Boston in 1775. Taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Long Island in 1776, he remained a captive for two years. After enduring many hardships he escaped. He was afterwards Colonel of the Militia of Allegheny Co., Md., and commanded a regiment in Gen. Lee's army against the Whiskey Boys in 1794. He died from hardships endured on this campaign.

26. Ann Farrell Cresap, b 1781 - d 1782 (s. p.).
27. Edward Otho Cresap, b Nov. 24, 1782 - d Jan. 2, 1817.
28. Elizabeth Cresap, b 1789 - d ----.
29. Julianna Cresap, b Feb. 16, 1791 - d Feb. 15, 1851.
30. John Mercer Cresap, b 1792 - m Mrs. Phoebe Cresap Bruce (No. 33) s. p., his first cousin, dau. of Joseph Cresap - d 1823. He served in the U. S. Navy during the War of 1812 on the ESSEX.
31. Rebecca Ruth Cresap, b Oct. 22, 1794 - d April 10, 1860.

10. JOSEPH CRESAP, b 1755 - m 1st Deborah Whitehead (s. p) - m 2nd 1793, Sarah Whitehead, sister of Deborah; they had five children - m 3rd 1813, Sidney Sanford; they had six children - m 4th Margaret Bruce (s. p.) - d 1827, Cumberland, Md. He was Lieutenant in his uncle Michael's company in Dunmore's war, and also Lieutenant in his uncle's company of Riflemen which marched to Boston in 1775. He was taken prisoner at Ft. Washington in 1776. He was a farmer and a Methodist Minister, and was elected to the Maryland state Senate as a Federalist, from Allegheny county.

Second Marriage

- 32. Deborah Sanford Cresap, b --- - d ---.
- 33. Phoebe Cresap, b--- - d---.
- 34. Ruth Cresap, b--- - d---.
- 35. Sarah Cresap, b 1788 - d 1827.
- 36. James Cephas Cresap, b 1794 - d 1828.

Third Marriage

- 37. Daniel John Cresap, b 1814 - d 1892.
- 38. Penelope Cresap, b 1815 - d 1833 - not married.
- 39. William Sanford Cresap, b 1816 - d 1881.
- 40. Thomas Alexander Cresap, b 1818 - d 1862.
- 41. Joseph Thornton Cresap, b 1822 - d 1887.
- 42. Isabel Jane Cresap, b 1821 - d---.

11. ELIZABETH SPRIGG CRESAP, b--- - m Thomas Collins-d---.

- 43. Charity Collins, b 1776 - d---.
- 44. Thomas Collins, b 1779 - d---.

12. VAN SWEARINGEN CRESAP, b 1760 - m Miss Mountz - d 1820.

- 45. Van Swearingen Cresap, no record.
- 46. Otho Cresap, b 1793 - d---.
- 47. Nancy Cresap, m Mr. Kleinpeter. No other record.
- 48. Mary Ellen Cresap, b 1800 - d 1881.

13. MARY CRESAP, b 1760 - m 1777, William Ogle. See "Biographical Sketches."

- 49. Daniel Ogle, b 1779 - d---.
- 50. Thomas Ogle, b 1781 - no record.
- 51. Enoch Ogle, b 1783 - d---.



LIEUTENANT JOSEPH CRESAP
(1755-1827. See page 296)

52. Hannah Ogle, b 1785 - d 1862 - m 1803, Michael Cresap, Jr. (No. 23, record same as).
53. Joseph Ogle, b 1789 - d----.
54. Benjamin Ogle, b 1790 - d 1826.
55. Rebecca Ogle, b 1793 - d 1853.
56. Van Swearingen Ogle, b 1796 in Md. - d---- at Randolph, on the Mississippi River -- no record.
57. William Ogle, b 1799 - d 1851.
58. Julianna Ogle, b 1802 - d----.
59. Mary Ogle, b 1804 - d----.
60. James Cresap Ogle, b 1807 - d 1866.

14. ROBERT CRESAP, b Sept. 21, 1767 - m 1795, Susannah Swearingen, his first cousin, dau. of Charles Swearingen, a Lt.-Col. in the Revolutionary War - d Sept. 4, 1827.

61. Ruth Cresap, b 1797 - d 1854.
62. Harriet Cresap, b 1798 - d 1882.
63. Charles Swearingen Cresap, b 1799 - d 1869.
64. John Van Swearingen Cresap, b 1800 - d 1857.
65. Hannah Cresap, b 1803 - died in infancy.
66. Drusilla Cresap, b 1804 - died in infancy.
67. Gustavus Cresap, b 1806 - d 1884.
68. Eusebius Cresap, b 1807 - d 1878.
69. Lenox Martin Cresap, b 1809 - d 1833.
70. Susannah Swearingen Cresap, b 1811 - d 1893.
71. James William Cresap, b 1814 - d 1847.
72. Daniel Cresap, b ---- - d ----.

15. JAMES DANIEL CRESAP, b Oct. 4, 1770 - m April 30, 1799, Abigail Cresap (No. 25), his half niece - d April 23, 1836. He was a Representative in the Maryland State Legislature. Both are buried at the old Mill Site, near Rawlings. Md.

73. Elizabeth Cresap, b 1800 - m Basil Tomlinson (s. p.) - d 1874.
74. Joseph Cresap, b 1801 - d 1868.
75. Daniel Cresap, b 1803 - d 1858.
76. Mary Cresap, b 1806 - d 1843.
77. James Bond Cresap, b 1808 - d 1885.
78. Ruth Cresap, b 1812 - d 1887.
79. Sarah Cresap, b 1816 - d 1888.

80. Hannah Cresap, b 1820 - d 1910.
 81. Lavinnia Cresap, b ---- - d ---- - m Mr. Noble - no record.
16. THOMAS CRESAP, b 1772 - m Mary Briscoe, granddaughter of John Hanson, president of the Continental Congress - d 1845. He was Judge of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny Co., Md., for over forty years, the longest known judicial term in the history of Maryland.
82. Matilda Ann Cresap, b 1797 - d ----.
 83. Maria Cresap, b ---- - d ---- - m William Reid (No. 111, record same as).
 84. Ellen Cresap, b ---- - d ----.
 85. Nancy Cresap, b ---- - d 1835.
 86. Emily Cresap, b---- - d 1872 - not married.
 87. Daniel Hanson Cresap, b 1804 - d 1865.
 88. Michael Sprigg Cresap, b 1807 - d 1883.
 89. Elizabeth Cresap, b---- - d----.
 90. Nelson Cresap, no record (s. p.).
 91. William Briscoe Cresap, b---- - d 1866.
 92. Thomas Cresap, b---- - d 1855 - no record.
 93. Patrick Cresap, no record except that he was known to have been living in Morgan Co., Ill., in 1853. (s. p.)
17. SARAH RUTH CRESAP, b 1777 - m 1794, Aquilla Arrell Browne (1770-1851), attorney, Philadelphia, Pa. - d 1865.
94. Mary Arrell Browne, b 1796 - died young.
 95. John Aquilla Browne, b 1797 - d 1820 (s. p.).
 96. Charles Cresap Browne, b 1799 - d 1822 - no record.
 97. Melissa Letty Browne, b 1802 - no record.
 98. William Cresap Browne, b 1803 - died young.
 99. Anna Smith Browne, b 1805 - d----.
 100. William Cresap Browne, b 1806 - d---- - m twice and had issue - no record. He was an attorney in Philadelphia.
 101. Sarah Ruth Browne, b 1808 - d 1878.
 102. Priscilla Coats Browne, b 1810 - d 1828 (s. p.).
 103. Susannah Cresap Browne, b 1811 - no record.
 104. Louisc Browne, b 1813 - no record.
 105. James Cresap Browne, b 1814 - no record.
 106. Mary Arrell Browne, b 1817 - d----.

18. CHARITY CRESAP, b 1754 - m 1st 1775, Thomas Brent; had two children - m 2nd 1785, John Reid, a Captain during the Revolutionary War; had five children - d 1832.

First Marriage

- 107. Thomas Brent, b 1776 - d----
- 108. Elizabeth Brent, b 1777 - d 1853.

Second Marriage

- 109. Drusilla Reid, b 1786 - d 1841.
- 110. Hannah Reid, b---- - m James Michael Cresap (No. 22) - d---- (s. p.).
- 111. William Reid, b 1788 - d 1842.
- 112. Sophie Reid, b---- - d----
- 113. Fannie Reid, b---- - d 1836 (s. p.).

19. MARIA CRESAP, b----, Oldtown, Md. - m 1783, Luther Martin - d----. See "Biographical Sketches."

- 114. Maria Martin, b---- - m Mr. Keene (s. p.) - d 1821.
- 115. Eleanora Martin, b---- - d----

20. ELIZABETH CRESAP, b 1768, Oldtown, Md. - m Lenox Martin, brother of Luther - d Oct., 1826, at Oldtown. They resided in Allegheny Co., Md., where Lenox Martin was a prominent lawyer. He was Justice of the Peace in 1826 and was several times Judge of the Orphan's Court.

- 116. Ellen Martin, b---- - d 1870.
- 117. Mary Martin, b 1793 - d 1860.
- 118. Henrietta Martin, b---- - d ----.
- 119. Benjamin Martin, no record.
- 120. James Martin, no record.
- 121. Hannah S. Martin, b ---- - d ---- - m 1833, Eusebius Cresap (No. 68, record same as).
- 122. John Martin, no record.
- 123. Thomas Cresap Martin, no record.
- 124. Deborah Whitehead Martin, died young.

21. SARAH CRESAP, b 1770, Oldtown, Md. - m March 24, 1790, Osborn Sprigg, a Captain in the Revolutionary War - d----

- 125. Michael Cresap Sprigg, b 1791 - d 1845.
- 126. Joseph Sprigg, b 1793 - d 1864.
- 127. Osborn Sprigg, Jr., b 1795 - no record.
- 128. James Cresap Sprigg, b 1798 - d 1852 - not married.

22. JAMES MICHAEL CRESAP, b 1773, Oldtown, Md. - m 1st Hannah Reid (No. 110) s. p. - m 2nd Sally Gazzoway, and had one son, James Cooper - m 3rd Polly Shellhorn; had one son, Alexander Hamilton - m 4th Mrs. Mary Van Bibber, widow of Abraham Van Bibber of Baltimore; had one son, Luther Martin - d before 1826.

129. James Cooper Cresap, b 1800 - d 1894.

130. Alexander Hamilton Cresap, b 1805 - d 1892.

131. Luther Martin Cresap, b 1815 - m 1849, Frances Ann Ryan (s. p.) - d 1896.

23. MICHAEL CRESAP, JR., b Oct. 7, 1775, Oldtown, Md., eleven days before the death of his father - m 1803, Hannah Ogle (No. 52) - d 1860, Cresap Bottom, Marshall Co., W. Va. In 1802 he left Md. for the Ohio Valley to reclaim the land taken up by his father in 1773-74. He reclaimed several tracts, settling on one known as "Cresap Bottom."

132. Mary Whitehead Cresap, b---- - d----.

133. Eleanora Keene Cresap, b 1807 - d 1882.

134. David Cresap, died young.

135. William Cresap, died young.

136. Quincy Cresap, b 1813 - d 1834 - not married.

137. Benjamin Ogle Cresap, b 1815 - d 1850.

138. Rebecca Cresap, died young.

139. Richard Keene Cresap, b 1821 - d 1863.

140. Jane Cresap, b 1824 - d 1905.

FIFTH GENERATION

24. THOMAS MICHAEL CRESAP, b 1776, Hampshire Co., Va. - m Mary Taylor - d 1824.

141. Elizabeth Cresap, b 1801 - d 1885.

142. Louisa Elizabeth Cresap, b 1804 - d 1873.

143. Thomas Brent Cresap, b 1810 - d 1878.

144. Sarah S. Cresap, b 1812 - d ----.

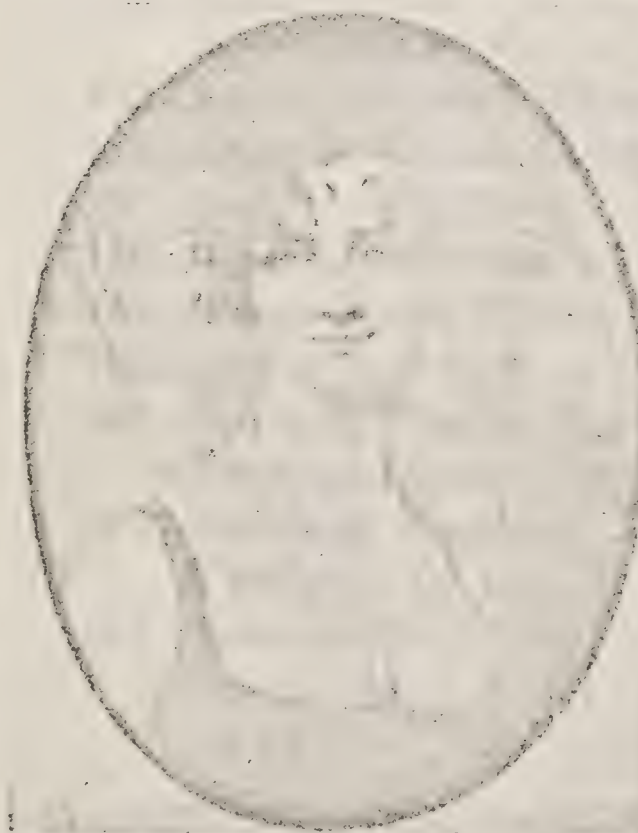
27. EDWARD OTHO CRESAP, b Nov. 24, 1782, Cresap-town, Md. - m Sept. 28, 1807, Sarah Storey Briscoe, granddaughter of John Hanson, President of the Continental Congress - d Jan. 2, 1817, in Caldwell Co., Ky. He went to Ky. at an early date, and died soon after.



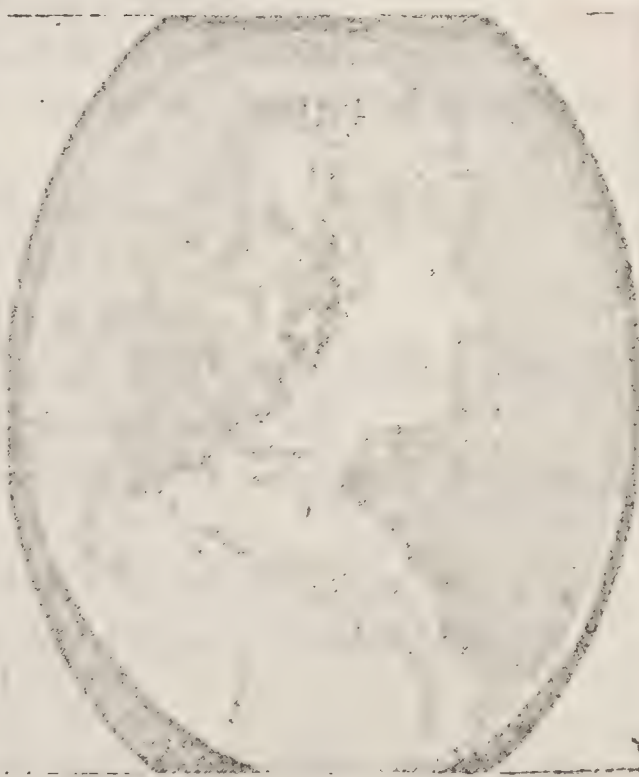
REBECCA RUTH CRESAP ORD
(See pp. 277 and 301)



GEORGIANA ORD HOLLADAY
(See pp. 252 and 326)



Daughter of Lenox Martin, it is not known which one. Legend has it that, because of her beauty, she was called "The Rose of Sharon."



MARIA MARTIN
(See p. 299)

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

145. Mary Annapola Jorden Cresap, b 1808 - d 1851.
 146. Roger Nelson Cresap, b 1809 - d-----.
 147. Caroline Hanson Cresap, b 1811 - d 1904.
 148. John Mercer Cresap, b 1813 - d 1849.
 149. Hanson Briscoe Cresap, b 1815 - d 1903.
 150. Elizabeth Van Swearingen Cresap, b 1817 - no record.
28. ELIZABETH CRESAP, b 1789 - m 1806, Daniel Stull Swearingen, son of Charles Swearingen, a Lt.-Col. in the Revolutionary War - d-----.
151. Elizabeth Swearingen, no record.
29. JULIANNA CRESAP, b Feb. 16, 1791 - m June 7, 1808, Thomas Thistle (1774-1854), who was several times Judge of the Orphan's Court, Allegheny Co., Md. - d Feb. 15, 1851.
152. Loxley Hoffman Thistle, b 1809 - d 1871.
 153. Kanady Ferl Thistle, b 1811 - died in infancy.
 154. Minerva Elizabeth Thistle, b 1813 - d 1901 - m 1837, Thomas Brent Cresap (No. 142, record same as).
 155. Emily Cresap Thistle, b 1815 - d 1906 - m 1841, James Bond Cresap (No. 77, record same as).
 156. Lavinia Murdock Thistle, b 1817 - d 1895.
 157. Romulus Thistle, b 1818 - m 1840, Mary Ann Singleton (s. p.) - d 1851.
 158. Mary Jane Thistle, b 1821 - d -----.
 159. Harriet Byron Thistle, b 1823 - d -----.
 160. Julia Anna Thistle, b 1824 - d 1864.
 161. Lucretia Thistle, b 1827 - d 1852 - m 1847, Joseph Thornton Cresap (No. 41, record same as).
 162. Archibald Braddock Thistle, b 1830 - m 1851, Margaret Tomlinson (s. p.) - d -----.
 163. Rebecca Ord Thistle, b 1832 - m 1st 1856, George Thistle, her cousin (s. p.) - m 2nd Edgar C. Benedum (s. p.) - d 1921.
31. REBECCA RUTH CRESAP, b Oct. 22, 1794, near Cumberland, Md. - m Sept. 29, 1814, James Ord - d April 10, 1860. See "Biographical Sketches," p. 275.
164. Daniel Ord, b 1815 - died in infancy.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED.

- 165. Pacificus Ord, b 1816 - d 1900.
- 166. Edward Otho Cresap Ord I, b 1818 - d 1883.
- 167. Raphaël Ord, b 1820 - died in infancy.
- 168. Placidus Ord, b 1821 - d 1876.
- 169. James Lycurgus Ord, b 1822 - d 1898.
- 170. Septimus Ord, b 1825 - died in infancy.
- 171. Robert Brent Ord, b 1827 - d 1889.
- 172. William Marcellus Ord, b 1829 - d 1882.
- 173. Mary Elizabeth Ord, b 1830 - died in infancy.
- 174. John Stephen Ord, b 1832 - d 1911.
- 175. Georgianna Catherine Ord, b 1832 - d 1921.

32. DEBORAH SANFORD CRESAP, b ---- - m Dr, James Scott - d ----.

- 176. Mary C. Scott, b ---- - d ----.
- 177. Sarah Scott, b 1807 - d 1889.
- 178. Deborah Scott, b ---- m 1844, Philip Wingert (s.p.) d ---.

33. PHOEBE CRESAP, b ---- - m 1st William Bruce - m 2nd John Mercer Cresap (No. 30) s. p., her first cousin - d ----.

- 179. Daniel Cresap Bruce, b 1809 - d 1880.
- 180. Andrew G. Bruce, b 1811 - d 1832 (s. p.).

34. RUTH CRESAP, b ---- - m Patrick McCarty - d age 74, Saline Co., Mo. After the death of Patrick McCarty in Va.; his family moved to Mo. in 1829.

- 181. Edward Cresap McCarty, b ---- - m 1833, Mary Elizabeth Brown - d ----. He was several times elected to the Legislature of Missouri, and at the time of his death was living near Clinton, Mo. He was survived by eleven children - no record.
- 182. Joseph McCarty, b ---- - m Sarah ---- - no further record.
- 183. Michael McCarty, no record except that he was known to have lived in Westport, Mo.
- 184. Isaac McCarty, b ---- - d 1850, Santa Fe, N. M. - no record.
- 185. Eleanora McCarty, no record.
- 186. Ruth McCarty, no record.

[Three other children; names unknown.]

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

35. SARAH CRESAP, b ---- - m 1812, Edward McCarty, Jr.,
- d 1827.

187. Rebecca McCarty, b 1816 - d 1904 - m 1835, Daniel
Cresap (No. 75, record same as).

188. Sarah McCarty, b 1819 - d 1890 - m 1st William Parsons
- no record - m 2nd, 1852 Robert Cresap Wilson (son of
Harriet Cresap Wilson, No. 62), record same as.

189. James McCarty, b 1814 - d 1890.

190. Joseph McCarty, b 1822 - d ----.

36. JAMES CEPHAS CRESAP, b 1794 - m 1822, Myrtilla
Sanford (d 1823) - d 1828.

191. William T. S. Cresap, b 1823 - died in infancy.

37. DANIEL JOHN CRESAP, b 1814 - m 1st 1839, Sarah
Larabe Baseman (d 1845); had three children - m 2nd 1845, Eliza-
beth Shelton Campbell, of Maysville, Ky.; had eight children - d
1892, Logan, Ohio.

First Marriage

192. Virginia Cresap, b 1840 - d 1924.

193. Anna Sanford Cresap, b 1842 - d 1928.

194. Isabelle Jane Cresap, b 1845 - died in infancy.

Second Marriage

195. Penelope Cresap, b 1846 - d 1880 - no record.

196. Belle Garland Cresap, b 1848 - d 1936.

197. James Cephas Cresap, b 1849 - d 1901.

198. Mary E. Cresap, b 1854 - died in infancy.

199. Kate S. Cresap, b 1856 - died young.

200. May D. Cresap, b 1859 - died young.

201. Robert E. Lee Cresap, b 1861 - m 1896, Phoebe I. Bur-
row (s. p.) - d 1911.

202. Edna Ord Cresap, b 1869 - d 1902.

39. WILLIAM SANFORD CRESAP, b 1816 - m 1st 1837,
Mary Balsey; had one child - m 2nd 1839, Mary Boyd; had four
children - m 3rd 1868, Ann M. White; had four children - d 1881.
He was Captain, U. S. Army, Civil War.

First Marriage

203. ----- Cresap, died in infancy.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

Second Marriage

- 204. Joseph Bond Cresap, b 1839 - no record.
- 205. Mary J. Cresap, b 1840 - d 1919 - not married.
- 206. Naiad Sarah Cresap, b 1843 - d ---- - m 1877, Joseph P. Garland, her first cousin (No. 223, record same as).
- 207. William Edwin Cresap, b 1849 - d ----.

Third Marriage

- 208. Sanford Preston Cresap, b 1869 - m 1894, Martha Payne (s. p.). Retired Methodist Clergyman, Neb. City, Neb.
- 209. Cora Burton Cresap, b 1870 - d 1919 - not married.
- 210. Ida Maria Cresap, b 1872.
- 211. Belle Elizabeth Cresap, b 1875 - died young.

40. THOMAS ALEXANDER CRESAP, b 1818 - m 1847, Zoe Bailey, of Huntsville, Texas - d 1862.

- 212. Belle Garland Cresap, b 1848 - d 1885.
- 213. Catherine Cresap, b 1850 - died in infancy.
- 214. Samuel H. Cresap b 1851 - d ----.
- 215. Ludie Cresap, b 1853 - died young.
- 216. Jessie Cresap, b 1855 - died in infancy.
- 217. Mary Cresap, b 1857 - d 1888 - no record.
- 218. Helen Cresap, b 1858 - died in infancy.
- 219. Penelope Anne Cresap, b 1860 - d ----.
- 220. Thomas Jameson Cresap, b 1863 - d ----.

41. JOSEPH THORNTON CRESAP, b 1822 - m 1847, Lucretia Thistle (No. 161) - d 1887, Uhrichsville, O.

- 221. John Pointz Cresap, b 1848 - died in infancy.
- 222. Jozette Lucretia Cresap, b 1850 - d 1934.

42. ISABEL JANE CRESAP, b 1821 - m Benjamin Garland - d ----.

- 223. Joseph P. Garland, b 1839 - d 1896.
- 224. Addison S. Garland, b 1846 - no record.
- 225. Benjamin S. Garland, b 1847 - d ----.
- 226. Somerfield A. Garland, b 1850 - died in infancy.
- 227. Ritta Belle Garland, b 1854 - d 1870 - no record.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

43. CHARITY COLLINS, b 1776 - m Abraham Johnson - d--.
 228. Emily Ruth Johnson, m Luther M. Dawson - no record.
 229. Edwin Johnson, no record.
 230. Elizabeth Johnson, b---- - d ----.
 231. Lavinia M. Johnson, no record.
 232. Mary Johnson, died young.
 233. Alexander Johnson, no record.
 234. Mary Anna Johnson, b 1790 - d----.
44. THOMAS COLLINS, b 1779 - m Elizabeth Tomlinson - d----. He was Colonel of Militia, Hampshire Co., Va.
 235. Thomas Collins, no record.
 236. Mary Ann Collins, b---- - d----.
 237. Lavinia Martha Collins, b 1819 - d 1880.
 238. Elizabeth Collins, b---- - d----.
 239. Samuel Tomlinson Collins, b 1825 - d 1838 (s.p.).
46. OTHO CRESAP, b 1793, in Md. - m 1st Mary Ravenscraft, in Va.; had four children - m 2nd Catherine Madden, in Va. - no record - d ----.
 240. Catherine Cresap, b 1814 - no record.
 241. Amanita Cresap, b 1818 - no record.
 242. Mary Ellen Cresap, b 1823 - d 1897.
 243. Van Orin Cresap, b 1824 - d 1906.
48. MARY ELLEN CRESAP, b 1800, in Va. - m 1818, James Ravenscraft (d 1881, in Va.) - d 1881, in Ill. Her funeral was preached by the Rev. O. M. Van Swearingen.
 244. Matilda Ravenscraft, b 1819 - d 1838 (s. p.).
 245. Eliza Ravenscraft, b 1821 - d 1907 - no record.
 246. Julia Ravenscraft, b 1823 - no record.
 247. Ruth Ravenscraft, b 1825 - d 1911 - m 1849, Van Orin Cresap, her first cousin (No. 243, record same as).
 248. Washington Ravenscraft, b 1827 - d 1901 - no record.
 249. Annetta Ravenscraft, b 1829 - no record.
 250. Hannah Ravenscraft, b 1831 - d 1902 - no record.
 251. Rebecca Ravenscraft, b 1833 - no record.
 252. Susan Ravenscraft, b 1835 - m Basil Miller - no record.
 253. Benton Ravenscraft, b 1837 - d 1916 - no record.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 254. James Ravenscraft, b 1839 - no record (twin).
- 255. LaFayette Ravenscraft, b 1839 - no record (twin).
- 256. Van Ravenscraft, b 1843 - no record.

49. DANIEL OGLE, b 1779, in Md. - m Jennie Pemberton - d ----. He settled in Adams Co., O., about 1802. The Edgertons and Pembertons of Adams Co. descend from him.

257. ----- Ogle (dau.), lived and died in Keithsburg, Ill.

258. Resin Ogle, died in California (s. p.).

50. THOMAS OGLE, b 1781, in Md. He went to Ohio with Daniel, but later moved to Fountain Co., Ind., near Newtown, at Ogle's Grove, where he died.

51. ENOCH OGLE, b 1783, in Md. - m Catherine McCarty - d Richland Co., Ohio.

259. Theodore Ogle, no record.

260. Marshall Ogle, no record.

261. Alfred McCarty Ogle, b ---- - d ----.

53. JOSEPH OGLE, b 1787, in Md. - m 1810, Rachel Pepple - d Ross County, Ohio.

262. Benjamin Ogle, b 1811 - no record.

263. Dennis Ogle, b 1813 - d ----.

264. Phoebe Ogle, b 1816 - no record.

265. William Ogle, b 1818 - no record.

266. Elizabeth Ogle, b 1820 - no record.

267. Enoch Ogle, b 1823 - no record.

268. John Ogle, b 1825 - no record.

269. David Ogle, b 1827 - no record.

270. Mary Lucinda Ogle, b 1829 - no record.

271. Emily Ogle, b 1831 - no record.

272. Caroline Ogle, b 1834 - no record.

273. Nancy Ellen Ogle, b 1836 - d 1891.

54. BENJAMIN OGLE, b 1790, in Md. - m Elizabeth Fletcher, Belmont Co., O. - d 1826. He went to Ohio with his sister Hannah in 1803.

274. Rebecca Ogle, b---- - d----.

275. Benjamin Franklin Ogle, b 1821 - d 1895.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

55. REBECCA OGLE, b 1793, in Md. - m Stephen Clark - d 1853, Adams Co., O.

276. Benjamin Daniel Clark, b 1815 - d 1900.

[Eleven other children; names unknown.]

57. WILLIAM OGLE, b 1799, in Md. - m Katherine Zinck, dau. of Philip Zinck - d 1851. They lived in Missouri.

277. Van Ogle, b 1825 - d 1918.

278. Mary Ogle, b 1828 - d 1848 (s. p.).

279. Josephus Ogle, b 1830 - d 1923 - no record.

280. Deborah Ogle, b 1833 - died in infancy.

281. Eleanor Ogle, b 1836 - m Mr. Busch, of Waterville, Wash. - d 1921 - no record.

282. William Ogle, Jr., b 1838 - died in infancy.

283. Samuel Dennis Ogle, b 1842 - died in infancy.

284. Katherine Jane Ogle, b 1844 - m Mr. Ogden - d 1911, Waterville, Wash - no record.

58. JULIANNA OGLE, b 1802, Adams Co., O. - m Mr. Crawford - d Ogle's Grove, Ind., where she lived.

285. Sarah Crawford, b 1821 - m Mr. Grimes - d 1836. She had one child; name unknown.

286. David Crawford, b 1823 - no record.

287. Isaac Crawford, b 1826 - no record.

288. Rebecca Crawford, b 1830 - lived at Ogle's Grove - no record.

59. MARY OGLE, b 1804, Adams Co., O. - m Joseph Zumwalt - d ----. They lived at Anderson Station, Calif.

289. Mary Zumwalt, m Mr. Erb - lived at Joliet, Ill. - no record.

290. Emily Zumwalt, m Mr. West - lived at Dixon, Calif. - no record.

291. Jacob Zumwalt, had six daughters; names unknown. Lived at Fall River Mills, Calif., and served as Supervisor of Shasta County.

292. James Zumwalt, had three sons and one daughter; names unknown. Lived at Willows, California.

293. Daniel Zumwalt, had three sons and four daughters; names unknown. Lived at Anderson, California.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

294. Joseph Zumwalt, had eight children; names unknown.
Lived at Williams, California.

60. JAMES CRESAP OGLE, b 1807, Adams Co., O. - m 1832, Elizabeth Smith, in Adams Co. - d 1866, Keithsburg, Ill. They subsequently lived in Fountain Co., Ind., and Keithsburg, Ill.

295. Ruth J. Ogle, b 1832 - d 1878.

296. Jasper Ogle, b 1834 - d 1912.

297. Sarah Ogle, b 1836 - d 1860.

298. Julian Ogle, b 1838 - died in infancy.

299. Thomas Newton Ogle, b 1839 - d 1905.

300. James W. Ogle, b 1841, in Indiana - d 1863, while serving in the Civil War.

301. Van Cresap Ogle, b 1843, in Ind. - d 1862, while serving in the Civil War.

302. John Ogle, b 1845, in Ind. - d 1864, while serving in the Civil War.

303. William B. Ogle, b 1847 - d 1926.

304. Franklin Lewis Ogle, b 1849 - d 1919.

305. Joseph Daniel Ogle, b 1851 - d 1903.

306. Alexander Campbell Ogle, b 1853 - d 1928.

307. Mary Elizabeth Ogle, b 1855 - d 1900.

308. Emma Rebecca Ogle, b 1857 - d 1923.

'60a. ROBERT OGLE, b 1790, in Md. - m Mary Pea (1795-1861) - d 1851.

309. Elizabeth Ogle, no record (s. p.).

310. Mahuldah Ogle, b 1815 - d 1901.

311. John Ogle, b 1817 - m 'Lucinda Taylor - d 1885. Had eight children; no record.

312. Anna Gohene Ogle, b 1821 - d 1912.

313. Samuel Ogle, no record.

314. David Ogle, no record.

315. Rebecca Ogle, b 1827 - d 1915.

316. Mary Parsons Ogle, b 1827 - d 1897.

¹Due to an oversight the name of Robert Ogle was omitted from the list of the children of Wm. and Mary Ogle, page 296.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

61. RUTH CRESAP, b 1797 - m 1827, Edward McCarty, Jr. (1784-1849) - d 1854.

317. Susan McCarty, b 1828 - d 1843 (s. p.).

318. Aquilla Browne McCarty, b 1831 - d 1891.

319. John McCarty, b 1832 - d 1863 (s. p.). Killed at the siege of Vicksburg in the Civil War.

62. HARRIET CRESAP, b 1798 - m 1824, Michael Wilson (d 1856) - d 1882, at Rawlings, Maryland.

320. Robert Cresap Wilson, b 1825 - d 1879.

321. Thomas Riley Wilson, b 1827 - d 1909.

322. Susannah Stull Wilson, b 1829 - d 1840 (s. p.).

323. Joseph Blake Wilson, b 1832 - d---- (s. p.).

324. George Whitfield Wilson, b 1834 - d 1905.

325. Elizabeth Ruth Wilson, b 1836 - d 1848 (s. p.).

326. James William Wilson, b 1839 - d 1921.

327. Michael Van Wilson, b 1841 - d 1882.

63. CHARLES SWEARINGEN CRESAP, b 1799 - 1st 1853, Mary Putnam; had one daughter - m 2nd 1855, Barbara Wier; had four children - d 1869.

First Marriage

328. Victoria Cresap, b 1853 - died in infancy.

Second Marriage

329. Anna Van Meter Cresap, b 1862.

330. Charles Cresap, b 1863 - d 1887 - not married.

331. John J. Cresap, b 1865 - d 1886 - not married.

332. Elizabeth Cresap, b 1869 - d 1878 (s. p.).

64. JOHN VAN SWEARINGEN CRESAP, b 1800 - m Mary E. Bayosett of New Orleans, La. - d 1857. He left Md. in 1822, and went to New Orleans to live.

333. James Van Cresap, b 1850 - died in infancy.

334. Mary Emma Cresap, b 1851 - m 1872 Alfred E. James - no record.

335. Joseph Samuel Cresap, b 1854 - 1926.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

67. GUSTAVUS CRESAP, b 1806 - m 1830, Ruhannah Pindall (1808- 1900) - d 1884. Attorney at Kingwood, W. Va.
336. Susan L. Cresap, b 1833 - m 1853, Robert Cowan; had four children - no record.
337. Hannah H. Cresap, b 1834 - died in infancy.
338. Charles James Pindall Cresap, b 1836 - m 1870, Mrs. Agnes Crawford (d 1900); no record of children - d 1886. He was an attorney, and signed the document of Secession of Virginia in 1861.
339. Maria E. Cresap, b 1839 - m 1880, Israel Shaeffuer - no record.
340. Robert S. Cresap, b 1841 - d 1862 - not married.
341. Josephine H. Cresap, b 1844 - d 1856 (s. p.).
342. Margaret B. Cresap, b 1845 - d 1862 (s. p.).
343. Rachael R. Cresap, b 1850 - d 1916 - no record.
344. Gustavus J. Cresap, b 1850 - d 1922 - not married. He was an attorney in Kingwood, W. Wa.
68. EUSEBIUS CRESAP, b 1807 - m 1833, Hannah S. Martin (No. 121) - d 1878. They lived in Seymour, Ill.
345. Eilizabeth A. Cresap, b---- - m 1876, John I. Davenport - no record.
346. Robert V. Cresap, b 1836 - d 1911.
347. Benjamin Franklin Cresap, b 1838 - d ----.
348. Harriet Ruth Cresap, b 1840 - d ----.
349. Edwin Cresap, b 1841 - d ----.
350. Virginia Cresap, b 1846 - d ----.
69. LENOX MARTIN CRESAP, b 1809 - m 1833, Caroline Swearingen - d 1833.
351. Elizabeth M. Cresap, b 1834 - m Isaac Miller (s. p.).
70. SUSANNAH SWEARINGEN CRESAP, b 1811 - m 1834, Nathaniel Harmison - d 1893. She was living in Washington, Iowa, in 1882.
352. Byron S. Harmison, b 1839 - no record.
353. Andrew L. Harmison, b 1843 - m 1883, Ella Kierney - no record.
354. Laura V. Harmison, b 1845 - d 1856 (s. p.).

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

71. JAMES WILLIAM CRESAP, b 1814 - m 1840, Martha Burdeau, in New Orleans, La. - d 1847.

355. John Cresap, b 1844 - m Helen Dumont - d 1911 (s. p.).

356. Robert J. Cresap, b 1844 - d 1923.

72. DANIEL CRESAP, b ---- m - wife unknown - d ----.

357. Daniel Cresap, b ---- - had five children; names unknown.
Lived at Richhill, Mo.

358. Benjamin F. Cresap, b 1830 - d 1913.

359. ----- Cresap, b ---- - m B. F. Thomas. Lived at Mahomet, Ill. - no record.

74. JOSEPH CRESAP, b 1801, in Md. - m 1837, Louisa Hill Price (1821-1905), daughter of William Price of Westernport, Md. - d 1868, near Danville, Ia. About 1850 he left Md., and settled in Des Moines County, Ia.

360. Lavinia Cresap, b 1838 - d 1917.

361. William Price Cresap, b 1839 - d 1914.

362. James Cresap, b 1841 - d 1929.

363. Sarah Cresap, b 1843 - d 1888.

364. Abigail Cresap, b 1844 - m 1883, Willard Russell Price (1859-1934), her first cousin - d 1925 (s. p.). They lived at Columbus, Neb. Abigail's brother Homer died early, and she reared two of his children: Robert Denton Cresap, and Nina Cresap.

365. Price Cresap, b 1847 - d 1925.

366. Sprigg Cresap, b 1848 - d 1929.

367. Homer Cresap, b 1851 - d 1895.

368. Joseph Cresap, b 1853 - d 1922.

369. Van Cresap, b 1856 - d 1927.

370. Edward Cresap, b 1858 - m 1904, Emma Tonkinson - d 1936 (s. p.). He was a farmer in Des Moines Co., Ia.

371. Ord Cresap, b 1861 - died in infancy.

75. DANIEL CRESAP, b 1803 - m 1835, Rebecca McCarty (No. 187) - d 1858; buried at old Mill Site, near Rawlings, Md.

372. James Daniel Cresap, b ---- - d 1868.

373. Edward Cresap, b 1838 - d 1922.

374. Van Sprigg Cresap, b 1842 - d 1881.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 375. Stanley Cresap, b 1844 - m 1877, Mrs. Sarah Browne Lynn Shriver (daughter of Mrs. Anna Browne Lynn, No. 99) - d 1914 (s. p.).
- 376. Sarah Browne Cresap, b 1849 - d 1917.
- 377. John Mercer Cresap, b 1851 - d 1931 - not married.

- 76. MARY CRESAP, b 1806, in Md. - m 1831, John T. Singleton (1812-1880) - d 1843, in Hampshire Co., W. Va.
 - 378. Mary Elizabeth Singleton, b 1832 - d 1909.
 - 379. Ruth Cresap Singleton, b 1834 - d 1910.
 - 380. Susan Magruder Singleton, b 1836 - d 1915.
 - 381. Virginia Thistle Singleton, b 1839 - d 1924.
 - 382. John W. Singleton, b 1843 - d 1865, while serving in the 22nd Iowa Regiment, Civil War (s. p.).

- 77. JAMES BOND CRESAP, b 1808, in Md. - m 1841, Emily Cresap Thistle (No. 155), Mt. Nebo, Md. (the Thistle home) - d 1885, Urichsville, O. They moved to Ohio in 1848.
 - 383. Julia E. Cresap, b 1841 - died in infancy.
 - 384. Loxley Hoffman Thistle Cresap, b 1843 - died in infancy.
 - 385. Henry Clay Cresap, b 1844 - died in infancy.
 - 386. Mary Jane Cresap, b 1846 - died in infancy.
 - 387. James Thomas Cresap, b 1847 - d 1879.
 - 388. Julius Franklin Cresap, b 1849 - died in infancy.
 - 389. Florence E. Cresap, b 1851 - died in infancy.
 - 390. Ella Laura Cresap, b 1854 - d 1933.

- 78. RUTH CRESAP, b 1812, in Md. - m 1835, Lawrence O. Holt - d 1887.
 - 391. James Holt, b 1836 - m Mary Biers (s. p.) - d 1885.
 - 392. Elizabeth Holt, b 1838 - d 1891 - not married.
 - 393. Lawrence O. Holt, b 1840 - d 1921. He was Sheriff of Alleghany County, Md.
 - 394. Overton Holt, b 1845 - d 1877 - not married.
 - 395. Zella Holt, b 1847 - d 1937.

- 79. SARAH CRESAP, b 1816, in Md. - m Jonathan Harminson - d 1888. She lived at Oldtown, Md.
 - 396. Malcolm Harminson, b ---- - d 1862 - no record.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 397. Charles Harminson, b 1848 - d ----.
- 398. Alice Harminson, b 1849 - m Mr. Keller - no record.
- 399. Floyd Harminson, b ---- - m Miss Loubden - no record.
- 400. James Harminson, b ---- - m Miss Carpenter - no record.
- 401. John Harminson, b ---- - m Miss Lewis - no record.

80. HANNAH CRESAP, b 1820, in "Stone House," Rawlings, Md. - m 1844, Dr. Arnold Frederick Gerstell (1815-1896) - d 1910, Keyser, W. Va. Dr. Gerstell was a native of Königsutter, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. He died on his farm near Keyser, W. Va.

- 402. Albert Gerstell, b 1846 - died in infancy.
- 403. Edith Gerstell, b 1848 - died in infancy.
- 404. Mary Louise Gerstell, b 1849 - died in infancy.
- 405. Robert Gerstell, b 1850 - d 1930.
- 406. Richard Gerstell, b 1851 - d 1933.
- 407. Eugene H. Gerstell, b 1855 - d ----.
- 408. Josephine Gerstell, b 1857.
- 409. Arnold Frederick Gerstell, b 1861 - d 1914.
- 410. Edward E. Gerstell, b 1865 - d 1885 - not married.

82. MATILDA ANN CRESAP, b 1797 - m 1st James Marvin Offutt; had eight children - m 2nd Dr. Hugh Holmes Waite; had two children - d ----.

First Marriage

- 411. Henry St. George Offutt, b 1821 - d 1894.
- 412. John H. Offutt, no record.
- 413. Thomas Offutt, no record.
- 414. John E. Offutt, no record.
- 415. Louise Offutt, no record.
- 416. Susanna Offutt, no record.
- 417. James Marvin Offutt, no record.
- 418. George H. Offutt, no record.

Second Marriage

- 419. Ann Waite, no record.
- 420. Obed Waite, no record.

84. ELLEN CRESAP, b ---- - m Alexander Carlisle - d ----.

- 421. Alexander D. Carlisle, no record.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 422. John Carlisle, no record.
- 423. Cornelia Carlisle, no record.
- 424. Nancy Carlisle, no record.
- 425. Daniel Carlisle, no record.
- 426. Henry Carlisle, no record.

85. NANCY CRESAP, b ---- - m Dr. John Temple - d 1835.
Lived at Hellena, Phillips Co., Arkansas Territory.

- 427. Louisa Ione Temple, no record.
- 428. John Thomas Temple, no record.
- 429. Solomon Jacob Temple, no record.
- 430. Elizabeth Temple, no record.

87. DANIEL HANSON CRESAP, b 1804, in Md. - m 1st 1828, Rachael Hendrickson; had eight children - m 2nd Valeria Keith, of Iowa; had three children - d 1865.

First Marriage

- 431. Margaret S. Cresap, b 1830 - d 1920.
- 432. Mary N. Cresap, b 1831 - d 1907.
- 433. Rebecca Cresap, b 1833 - d 1877.
- 434. Jonathan O. Cresap, b 1835 - d ----.
- 435. Richard T. Cresap, b 1837 - d ----.
- 436. Oliver P. Cresap, b 1840 - d ----.
- 437. Rachael Cresap, b 1842 (twin).
- 438. John H. Cresap, b 1842 - d ---- (twin).

Second Marriage

- 439. Robert Cresap, no record.
- 440. Daniel Cresap, no record.
- 441. Louise Cresap, no record.

88. MICHAEL SPRIGG CRESAP, b 1806, in Md. - m 1830, Sarah A. Hoblitzell - d 1882. Shortly after his marriage he located in Somerset Co., Pa., and kept a hotel on the National Turnpike. In 1865 he removed to Bonaparte, Ia.

- 442. George M. Cresap, b 1834 - d 1912.
- 443. Mary Cresap, b 1840 - d ----.
- 444. Laura Cresap, b 1842 - d ----.
- 445. Maria Cresap, b 1843 - d ----.
- 446. William T. Cresap, living in Montana, 1882 - no record.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

447. Sarah Cresap, b 1848 - d ----.
 448. Ross O. Cresap, b 1854 - d ----.
 449. Emma E. Cresap, b 1856 - died young.
 450. Robert N. Cresap, b 1857 - m 1895, Annie Walters (s. p.)
 451. Ella L. Cresap, b 1858 - died in infancy.
 452. Daniel Cresap, b 1860 - m 1884, Jennie Marshall - no record of children - d ----.
 453. Margaret Cresap, b 1860 - d ----.
 454. Louise Cresap, b 1865 - no record.
89. ELIZABETH CRESAP, b ----, in Md. - m 1st 1838, James Parsons; had one son - m 2nd Mr. Halliday - no record - d ----.
455. James Parsons, no record.
91. WILLIAM BRISCOE CRESAP, b ----, in Md. - m 1840, Katherine Klipstein (1800-85) - d 1866. Lived in Piedmont, W. Va.
456. Cornelia Virginia Cresap, b 1844 - d 1918.
99. ANNA SMITH BROWNE, b 1805 - m William Lynn- d --.
457. James Cresap Lynn, b ---- - m Marian Bruce - no record.
458. Browne Lynn, no record.
459. David Lynn, no record.
460. Sarah Browne Lynn, b ---- - m 1st Charles Shriver - no record - m 2nd 1877, Stanley Cresap (No. 375) s. p. - d--.
101. SARAH RUTH BROWNE, b 1808 - m 1828, John Butcher Brown - d 1878.
461. Mary Ruth Brown, b 1832 - m Hector Watson; had four children - no record.
462. Louisa Anna Brown, b 1834 - died young.
463. Joseph Field Brown, b 1836 - d ----.
464. Sarah Cresap Brown, b 1838 - died in infancy.
465. Emily Brown, no record.
466. William Lynn Brown, b 1842 - d ----.
467. Henry Clay Brown, b 1844 - d ----.
468. Edward Brown, b 1846 - d 1865 (s. p.). He was a Private in Battalion C., 1st Penn. Light Artillery, Civil War.
469. Jacob Brown, b 1848 - d ----.
470. Emma Brown, b 1851 - m Jess Darrah - d at Langhorne, Pa. Had eleven children; names unknown.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

471. James Cresap Brown, b 1854 - d ----.

472. Aquilla John Brown, b 1859, near Bristol, Pa. - m wife unknown - d Philadelphia. Had two sons; names unknown.

106. MARY ARRELL BROWNE, b 1817 - m 1st 1842, Alford Darley, brother of Felix Octavius Carr Darley, famous American painter; had two children - m 2nd Bayse Newcomb (s. p.), a lawyer, who adopted his two step children.

473. Nellie Darley, b ---- - d 1900.

474. James Darley, no record.

107. THOMAS B. BRENT, b 1776 - m Hannah Lewis - d ---. Was living in Washington Co., Md., in 1826.

475. Thomas Brent, no record.

476. George Brent, no record.

477. Matilda Brent, no record.

108. ELIZABETH BRENT, b 1777 - m 1st 1800, John Graham; had two daughters - m 2nd Thomas Huber - no record of children - d 1853.

478. Louisa Lamar Graham, b 1801 - d 1846.

479. Mary Ann Charity Graham, b 1802 - d 1884.

109. DRUSILLA REID, b 1786 - m 1806, Elnathan Scofield (1783-1841) - d 1841. In 1801 Elnathan Scofield surveyed and laid out the city of Columbus, O.

480. Mary Jane Scofield, b 1808 - d 1885.

481. Eliza Scofield, b 1811 - d 1890.

111. WILLIAM REID, b 1788 - m 1st Catherine Blackwell; had one daughter - m 2nd Maria Cresap (No. 83); had five children - d 1842. He was a Representative in the Maryland Legislature.

First Marriage

482. Louisa E. Reid, b 1819 - d 1906.

Second Marriage

483. Mary J. Reid, b ---- - d 1891.

484. Charity E. Reid, b ---- - d 1906 - not married.

485. Helen Bruce Reid, b ---- - m Mr. Mouran - no record.

486. Thomas Reid, b ---- - d 1904 - no record.

487. John Reid, died young.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

112. SOPHIE REID, b ---- - m 1808, Elijah Merwin - d ----.

488. Sophie Merwin, b ---- - m Thomas McKeig (s. p.).

115. ELEANORA MARTIN, b ---- - m 1801, Richard Keene, U. S. N. - d ----.

489. Luther Martin Keene, b 1802 - d 1825 - no record. In 1821 he was living in France with his father.

116. ELLEN CRESAP MARTIN, b 1794, Oldtown, Md. - m John Deffenbaugh, in Md. - d 1870, Adams Co., Ind. They moved to Indiana in 1837. Ellen Deffenbaugh was a talented poet and wrote several beautiful poems in memory of departed loved ones, and of scenes she once knew in Maryland before her removal to Indiana.

490. Theodore Deffenbaugh, b 1826 - d ----.

491. Elizabeth Cresap Deffenbaugh, b 1828 - d 1909.

492. John Lenox Deffenbaugh, b 1830 - d 1914.

493. Mary Deffenbaugh, b 1830, in Md. - d 1870, Adams Co., Indiana - not married.

494. Arabella Wilmot Deffenbaugh, b 1833 - d 1928.

117. MARY MARTIN, b 1793, in Md. - m 1812, Thomas Bowman Hendrickson (1782-1875) - d 1860.

495. Mariah Hendrickson, b ---- - d ----.

496. John Wesley Hendrickson, b 1814 - d 1884.

497. Henrietta Hendrickson, no record.

498. Sophie Hendrickson, b 1824 - d 1904 - not married.

499. Elizabeth Hendrickson, b 1828 - m Ezra Van Buren - no record.

500. James Lenox Hendrickson, died young.

501. Michael Cresap Hendrickson, b ---- - d ----.

502. Russell Biglow Hendrickson, b 1833 - d 1884.

118. HENRIETTA MARTIN, b ---- - m Socrates Hartle - d ----.

503. America Vespuccius Hartle, b ---- - m - Hastings - no record.

504. Mary Hartle, b ---- - m Joseph Sanford - no record.

505. Susan Hartle, had three children - no record.

506. Matilda Hartle, b ---- - m Henry Heckathorn - no record.

507. Addison Hartle, no record.

508. Milo Hartle, no record.

509. Sarah Hartle, not married.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

125. MICHAEL CRESAP SPRIGG, b 1791, in Md. - m 1815, Mary Lamar, dau. of William Lamar, of Cumberland, Md., a Colonel in the Revolutionary War - d 1845. He served several terms in the National Congress and in the Maryland Legislature.

- 510. William Osborn Sprigg, b 1816 - d 1891.
- 511. Joseph Richard Sprigg, b 1817 - died in infancy.
- 512. James Michael Sprigg, b 1819 - died in infancy.
- 513. Margaret Ann Sprigg, b 1821 - died in infancy.
- 514. Louisa Ann Sprigg, b 1825 - d 1899.
- 515. James Cresap Sprigg, b 1827 - d 1903.
- 516. Sarah Elizabeth Sprigg, b 1827 - d 190-.
- 517. John Tyler Floyd Sprigg, b 1832 - died young (twin).
- 518. Mary Lamar Sprigg, b 1832 - died in infancy (twin).
- 519. Maria Rebecca Sprigg, b 1835 - died in infancy.

126. JOSEPH SPRIGG, b 1793, in Md. - m Jane McMahon - d 1864.

- 520. Richard M. Sprigg, b ---- - d ----.
- 521. James Sprigg, no record.
- 522. Horace Sprigg, no record.
- 523. Randolph Sprigg, b ---- - d ----.
- 524. John Sprigg, b ---- - d ----.
- 525. Van Lear Sprigg, no record.
- 526. Joseph Sprigg, b ---- d ----.
- 527. Mary Sprigg, b ---- - d ----.

129. JAMES COOPER CRESAP, b 1800, Oldtown, Md. - m Martha Reid, of Md. - d 1894. They moved to New Castle, Coshocton Co., O.

- 528. Charles William Cresap, b 1833 - d 1922.
- 529. Amanda Cresap, b ---- - d ----.
- 530. Virginia Cresap, no record.

130. ALEXANDER HAMILTON CRESAP, b 1805, Oldtown, Md. - m 1st Nancy Hess (1800-1854); had six children - m 2nd Eliza Rust; had two children - d 1892, Humboldt, Tenn. He moved to Huntsville, Ala., and later to Humboldt, Tenn.

First Marriage

- 531. James W. Cresap, b ---- - d ----.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 532. Virgil A. Cresap, b 1835 - d 1907.
- 533. Louise J. Cresap, b ---- - d ----.
- 534. Alexander Hamilton Cresap, not married. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.
- 535. Joseph A. Davis Cresap, b 1839 - d 1897.
- 536. Nelson Adair Cresap, b 1841 - d 1935.

Second Marriage

- 537. Edgar Cresap, no record.
- 538. Nannie Cresap, died in infancy.

132. MARY WHITEHEAD CRESAP, b ---- - m 1st James Smith; had two children - m 2nd Washington Woods - no record.

- 539. James Smith, no record (s. p.).
- 540. Cora Smith, b ---- - m J. J. Yarnell (s. p.).

133. ELEANORA KEENE CRESAP, b 1807, Marshall Co., W. Va. - m 1st Daniel Ward Edgerly - m 2nd 1856, Asa Rhodes (d 1896) s. p. - d 1882, Bosqueville, Tex. Daniel Ward Edgerly was born in New Durham, N. H., 1795, and died in California, 1850. He was a descendant of Justice Thomas Edgerly of New Hampshire.

- 541. Cecelia Edgerly, b 1828 - d 1912.
- 542. Quincy Edgerly, died young.

137. BENJAMIN OGLE CRESAP, b 1815, Marshall Co., W. Va. - m 1841, Rachael Wells (1818-1889) - d 1850.

- 543. Ophelia Cresap, b 1842 - m 1887, Mortimer Pollock - d 1923 (s. p.).
- 544. Quincy Cresap, b 1844 - d 1930.
- 545. James Michael Cresap, b 1845 - d 1927.
- 546. Mary Cresap, died young.
- 547. Cecelia Cresap, b 1849 - m 1880, George W. Yost - d 1925 (s. p.).

139. RICHARD KEENE CRESAP, b 1821, Marshall Co., W. Va. - m 1847, Emily Cecil - d 1863.

- 548. Eugene Hildreth Cresap, b 1847 - d 1926.
- 549. William Dunn Cox Cresap, b 1850 - d 1880 - not married.
- 550. Sarah Sprigg Cresap, b 1852 - d 1929 - not married.
- 551. Eleanor Cresap, b 1854 - d 1924.
- 552. Frances Cresap, b 1859.

FIFTH GENERATION CONTINUED

140. JANE CRESAP, b 1824, Marshall Co., W. Va. - m 1845, Robert Woods Cox (1820-1879) - d 1905.

553. Eliza Jane Cox, b 1846 - d 1869.

554. Mary Ellen Cox, b 1846 - died in infancy.

555. James Michael Cox, b 1848 - d 1882.

556. Michael Cresap Cox, b 1850 - died in infancy.

557. Friend Cresap Cox, b 1852.

SIXTH GENERATION

141. ELIZABETH CRESAP, b 1801 - m Mr. Grimes - d 1885. Lived in Belmont Co., O., on a farm near Flushing.

558. Thomas Grimes, had issue - no record.

559. Mathew Grimes, b 1840. Lived in Flushing - no record.

142. LOUISA ELIZABETH CRESAP, b 1804 - m James Henry McCoy (1792- 1883) - d 1873.

560. Mary Elizabeth McCoy, b 1825 - d 1893 - not married.

561. Louisa T. McCoy, b 1827 - d 1902 - not married.

562. Thomas Henry McCoy, b 1831 - d 1907.

563. James McCoy, b 1833 - d 1901.

564. Sarah Catherine McCoy, b 1836 - d 1897 - not married.

143. THOMAS BRENT CRESAP, b 1810, Hampshire Co., Va. - m 1837, Minerva Elizabeth Thistle (No. 154) - d 1878, Dresden, Ohio.

565. Thomas Thistle Cresap, b 1837 - died young.

566. Juliana Thistle Cresap, b 1839 - died in infancy.

567. Mary Louise Cresap, b 1841, Dresden, O. - m 1867, Rev. Thomas M. Stevenson (s. p.) - d 1925, Dresden, O. She was Historian and Genealogist of the Cresap family, and a charter member of the Cresap Society. Rev. Stevenson, a Presbyterian Clergyman, was Captain of a company in the Union Army during the Civil War, and later Chaplain of the 78th Regiment.

568. Julia Elizabeth Cresap, b 1843 - d 1903.

569. Emma Jane Cresap, b 1845 - died young.

570. Amelia Bruce Cresap, b 1846, Dresden, O. - m 1889, William Senior (s. p.) - d 1891.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 571. Howard Brent Cresap, b 1847 - died in infancy.
- 572. George Howard Cresap, b 1849 - d 1871 - not married.
- 573. Annah Thistle Cresap, b 1852 - d 1922.
- 574. Thomas Brent Cresap, b 1854 - died in infancy.
- 575. Blanche Ord Cresap, b 1856, Dresden, O. - m 1881, Robert Bay Longstreth (b 1852) s. p. - d 1936, Willow Brook Farm, Union Furnace, O. She was a charter member of the Cresap Society, and the only woman to be its President.

144. SARAH SPRIGG CRESAP, b 1812 - m 1828, Samuel Brooke - d ----.

576. Alfred Brooke, had three children - no record.

145. MARY ANNAPOLA JORDEN CRESAP, b 1808, in Md. - m 1st 1827, Thomas Dobbins; had two children - m 2nd Mr. Braswell; had two children - d 1851.

First Marriage

- 577. James Dobbins, no record.
- 578. Eliza Dobbins, no record.

Second Marriage

- 579. Ida Braswell, b ---- - d ----.
- 580. Charles Braswell, no record.

146. ROGER NELSON CRESAP, b 1809, in Md. - m 1st 1830, Angeline Thompson (d 1835) - m 2nd 1836, Mary S. Keith (s. p.) - d ----. He was a doctor, and studied medicine with his kinsman, Dr. John Templeton, in Hampshire Co., Va. He graduated from Knoxville (Tenn.) Medical College in 1830. He founded Bonaparte, Iowa, in 1837.

581. John Templeton Briscoe Cresap, b 1831 - d 1907.

147. CAROLINE HANSON CRESAP, b 1811, in Md. - m 1831, John H. Mims (1806-1850), son of Gov. Lyna Mims of Va. - d 1904, Clinton, Ky. John Mims was a wealthy land owner near Eddyville, Ky. His sister, Rebecca Mims Cobb, was grandmother of Irvin S. Cobb, famous humorist.

- 582. Georgia J. Mims, b 1832 - d ----.
- 583. Eudorah H. Mims, b 1834 - d ----.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 584. Hanson R. Mims, b 1836 - d 1859 - not married.
 - 585. Victoria F. Mims, b 1838 - d 1895.
 - 586. Sarah Briscoe Mims, b 1841 - died young.
 - 587. Mary Annapola Mims, b 1844 - d 1921.
 - 588. Effie C. Mims, b 1846 - died young.
 - 589. Rebecca John Mims, b 1848, in Ky. - m 1869, Jacob P. Imboden (s. p.) - d 1872, Richmond, Va.
148. JOHN MERCER CRESAP, b 1813 - m 1839, Sarah Elizabeth Moore (1822-1902), of Ky. - d 1849, New Orleans, La.
- 590. John Maria Cresap, b 1842 - died in infancy.
 - 591. ----- Cresap, b 1842 - died in infancy.
 - 592. Robert Otho Cresap, b 1843.
 - 593. Sarah Cresap, b 1845 - d 1936.
 - 594. Hanson Mercer Cresap, b 1848 - d 1930.
149. HANSON BRISCOE CRESAP, b 1815, in Ky. - m 1838, Mary Marshall - d 1903. Lived in New Orleans, La.
- 595. Medora Cresap, b 1840 - d 1862 - not married.
 - 596. Corinne Cresap, b 1842 - died young.
 - 597. Charles Marshall Cresap, b 1845 - d 1909.
 - 598. Mary Cresap, b 1850 - d 1929.
 - 599. Corinne Cresap, b 1861.
 - 600. Medora Cresap, b 1865 - m 1st Adelbert C. Dawes (s. p.) - m 2nd Allayne Jones (s. p.) - m 3rd Jerald Julian (s. p.) - d 1936.
152. LOXLEY HOFFMAN THISTLE, b 1809, Cumberland, Md. - m 1836, Elizabeth Leonard, in Natchez, Miss. - d 1871; buried on Clifton Plantation, Tensas Parish, La. He owned many large plantations and hundreds of slaves in the vicinity of Natchez before the Civil War, but was a staunch Union man. He also owned a beautiful Colonial mansion in Natchez, called "Belmont," built in 1840.
- 601. Mary Catherine Thistle, b 1837 - died in infancy.
 - 602. Thomas Leonard Thistle, b 1839 - d 1880.
 - 603. Elizabeth Jane Thistle, b 1841 - d ----.
 - 604. Emily Cresap Thistle, b 1844 - d 1876.
 - 605. John Bayard Thistle, b 1845 - died in infancy.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 606. Eliza Jones Thistle, b 1847 - d 1866 - not married.
- 607. Laura Louisa Thistle, b 1849 - d 1874.
- 608. Alice Olivia Thistle, b 1851 - d 1875 - not married.
- 609. William Ord Thistle, b 1854 - d ----.
- 610. George Loxley Thistle, b 1856 - died in infancy.
- 611. Joseph Thistle, b 1858 - died in infancy.

156. LAVINIA MURDOCK THISTLE, b 1817 - m 1842, Henry Bruce - d 1895, San Diego, Calif.

- 612. Maynadier Bruce, b ---- - d ----.
- 613. Julianna Bruce, b ---- - m J. Byron Smith - no record.
- 614. Lavinia Murdock Bruce, b ---- - d 1886 - m 1875, Robert J. Cresap (No. 356, record same as).
- 615. Thomas H. Bruce, b ---- - d ----.
- 616. Grace M. Bruce, b --- - m Martin M. German (s. p.) - d -.

158. MARY JANE THISTLE, b 1821 - m 1st 1837, Daniel Dawson; had two daughters - m 2nd John Singleton; had one son - no record - d ----.

- 617. Georgianna Dawson, no record.
- 618. Julianna Dawson, no record.

159. HARRIET BYRON THISTLE, b 1823 - m 1st 1841, Washington Lee Adams, of Vicksburg, Miss., son of John Thistle Adams; had six children - names of five unknown - m 2nd George Crouch; had a son and a daughter; names unknown - d ----.

- 619. Thomas Thistle Adams, no record.

160. JULIA ANNA THISTLE, b 1824 - m 1841, Robert F. Ricketts, at "Mt. Nebo," Allegheny Co., Md. - d 1864.

- 620. Romulus Leander Ricketts, b 1842 - d 1861 - not married.
- 621. Nancy Emily Ricketts, b 1844 - d 1871.
- 622. Thomas Hugh Ricketts, b 1845 - d ----.
- 623. Benjamin Worth Ricketts, b 1847 - d 1923.

165. PACIFICUS ORD, b 1816, Cumberland, Md. - m 1st 1848, Maria Louisa Pogue; had four children - m 2nd 1862, Helen Rebecca Masterson (s. p.) - m 3rd Mrs. Annie Green (s. p.) - d 1900. He was an attorney, and became Federal Judge and Attorney-General of California. See p. 275.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 624. Maria Louisa Ord, b 1850 - died in infancy.
- 625. Mary Elizabeth Ord, b 1851 - d ----.
- 626. Joseph Pacificus Ord, b 1852 - d 1913.
- 627. George Lee Ord, b 1854 - died in infancy.
- 166. EDWARD OTHO CRESAP ORD I, b 1818, Cumberland, Md. - m 1854, Mary Mercer Thompson - d 1883, Havana, Cuba. He was Major General, U. S. A. See p. 279 for life Sketch.
- 628. Mary Ruth Ord, b 1855 - died in infancy.
- 629. Roberta Augusta Ord, b 1856 - d 1883.
- 630. Lillie Jacquelin Ord, b 1857 - died young.
- 631. Edward Otho Cresap Ord II, b 1858 - d 1923.
- 632. Lucy Maud Ord, b 1860.
- 633. James Thompson Ord, b 1861 - d 1905.
- 634. Mary Mercer Ord, b 1865 - d 1899.
- 635. Jules Garesche Ord, b 1866 - d 1898 - not married. He was 1st Lieut., Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., and was killed at Battle of San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War. See p. 282.
- 636. Ruth Ord, b 1868 - d 1888 - not married.
- 637. Grant Ord, b 1869 - died in infancy.
- 638. Robert Raphael Ord, b 1870 - died in infancy.
- 639. Alba Blanca Ord, b 1871 - died in infancy.
- 640. Philip H. Peabody Ord, b 1874 - died in infancy.
- 168. PLACIDUS ORD, b 1821, Georgetown, D. C. - m 1846, Julianna Clark Andre, in Detroit, Mich. - d 1876, San Antonio, Tex.; buried National Cemetery, San Antonio. They first lived in Mich., but later went to Calif. He became a Colonel in the U. S. Army. See p. 278.
- 641. Clemelia Cashmere Ord, b 1847 - died in infancy.
- 642. James Cresap Ord, b 1848 - d 1912.
- 643. Clarissa Rebecca Ord, b 1850 - d 1918.
- 644. Mary Caroline Ord, b 1852 - d 1926 - not married.
- 645. Georgianna Josephine Ord, b 1855 - d 1892.
- 646. Louisa Clotilde Ord, b 1856 - died in infancy.
- 647. Placidus Peter Ord, b 1857 - died 1886 - not married.
- 648. Julia Ord, b 1859.
- 649. Albertina Bourdas Ord, b 1861 - died in infancy.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

169. JAMES LYCURGUS ORD, b 1822, Georgetown, D. C. - m 1st 1856, Augusta Noreaga de la Guerra; had one daughter - m 2nd Mrs. Louisa E. Lowrie (s. p.) - d 1898. He went to Calif. in 1847, and lived at Santa Barbara. He married a member of the famous de la Guerra family of noble Spanish blood. As physician he served as Acting Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., during the Spanish-American War. See p. 275.
650. Rebecca Ruth Ord, b 1859, Santa Barbara, Calif. - m Maj. John Henry Hobert Peshine (s. p.) - d 1935, at Santa Barbara. She lived in the old de la Guerra home, in Santa Barbara. Maj. Peshine served as an officer of Volunteers under Gen. E. O. C. Ord, and later entered the regular army. He was, for a time, an attache in the U. S. Embassy in Madrid.
171. ROBERT BRENT ORD, b 1827 - m 1859, Elizabeth Good (1844-1915) - d 1889. He was a ranchman and lived in Santa Barbara, Calif. He became a Colonel in the Civil War. See p. 275.
651. James Albert Ord, b 1860 - m 1917, Martha Hosmer (s. p.). He is a forest ranger; lives at Santa Barbara, Calif.
652. Robin Capo de Villa Ord, b 1861 - not married.
653. Emmet George Guelph Ord, b 1865.
654. Georgianna Ord, b 1869 - d 1916.
655. Althea Ord, b 1872.
656. Edward Daniel Cresap Ord, b 1875 - died young.
657. Mable Ruth Ord, b 1878 - m 1913, Henry Wharton Shoemaker (s. p.). Mr. Shoemaker, a prominent citizen of Penn., was U. S. Minister to Bulgaria (1930). They live in McElhatton, Clinton Co., Penn.
658. Walter Roy Ord, b 1880 - not married.
172. WILLIAM. MARCELLUS ORD, b 1829 - m Mrs. Caroline Williams - d 1882. He was a ranchman in Calif., and became a member of the Calif. State Assembly. See p. 275.
659. Victoria Ord, no record.
174. JOHN STEPHEN ORD, b 1832 - m 1864, Mary Caroline C. Maxwell (d 1892) - d 1911. Was a ranchman in Calif. See p. 275.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 660. George William Marcellus Ord, b 1865 - d 1917 - not married.
- 661. John Frank Ord, b 1866 - d 1880 - not married.
- 662. Mary Catherine Ord, b 1869 - d 1902.
- 663. James Lycurgus Ord, b 1870 - m 1893, Emma Christine Lind (s. p.) - d 1929.
- 664. Roberta Frances Ord, b 1874.

- 175. GEORGIANNA CATHERINE ORD, b 1834 - m 1858, Samuel W. Holladay, attorney in San Francisco, Calif. - d 1921, San Francisco. She assisted Lt. James C. Cresap in compiling the first family lineage chart in 1894. See p. 275.
- 665. Louise Ord Holladay, b 1859.
- 666. Edmund Burke Holladay, b 1862.
- 667. Ruth Ord Holladay, b ---- - m Reginald Brooke (s. p.), late of the King's Life Guards, London, Eng. Mrs. Brooke lives in London, and is a member of the Cresap Society.

- 176. MARY C. SCOTT, b ---- - m 1824, George Swearingen.
- 668. Mary Swearingen, b 1825 ? - died young.

- 177. SARAH SCOTT, b 1807 - m 1827, Charles Swearingen, M. D. - d 1889.
- 669. Deborah A. Swearingen, b 1828 - no record.
- 670. Charles Swearingen, b 1829 - died in infancy.
- 671. James Swearingen, b 1831 - d 1852 - no record.
- 672. Catherine V. Swearingen, b 1832 - died in infancy.

- 179. DANIEL CRESAP BRUCE, b 1809 - m 1st 1830, Mary Porter (s. p.) - m 2nd 1839, Ann Frost - d 1880.
- 673. Helen Bruce, b 1840 - m 1880, Lysander Trook (s. p.) - d-.
- 674. Kate Bruce, b 1842 - d ---- - not married.
- 675. Webster Bruce, b 1856 - d 192-.

- 189. JAMES McCARTY, b 1814 - m 1845, Margaret McCullough - d 1890.
- 676. William McCarty, b 1850? - no record.

- 190. JOSEPH McCARTY, b 1822 - m 1846, Ann McCauley.
- 677. Richard McCarty, b ---- - d in Texas - no record.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

192. VIRGINIA CRESAP, b 1840, in Md. - m 1860, Mortimer B. Lovett - d 1924, Birmingham, Ala. They moved to Alabama in 1866, where Mr. Lovett taught school.

678. Ada M. Lovett, b 1861 - d ----.

679. Charles A. Lovett, b 1863 - d ----. Lived at Birmingham, Alabama - no record.

680. Minerva Lovett, b 1868 - d ----.

681. James C. Lovett, b 1872,

682. Nellie Lovett, b 1875 - m 1887, husband unknown - d 1887 - no record.

683. Frederick M. Lovett, b 1876 - died young.

684. Daniel J. Lovett, b 1878.

193. ANNA SANFORD CRESAP, b 1842 - m 1st 1868, Jeremiah Weis - m 2nd 1882, Robert S. Bibb (s. p.) - d 1928; buried at Beatrice, Neb. She was a charter member of the Cresap Society.

685. Minerva Weis, b 1871.

196. BELLE GARLAND CRESAP, b 1848 - m 1873, Webster W. Poston - d 1936. Lived at Nelsonville, O.

686. Webster C. Poston, b 1874 - m 1916, Olive B. Shuey-s. p.

687. Charles E. Poston, b 1876 - not married. Served in France in the World War.

688. Mable Poston, b 1878 - m Clarence C. Slater (s. p.), Nelsonville, O. Mr. Slater (deceased) was president of the Columbus (Ohio) Railway, Power & Light Co.

197. JAMES CEPHAS CRESAP, b 1849, Ripley, O. - m 1883, Ann Goodrich Leavitt - d 1901. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1871 and became a Lieut.-Com. in the U. S. Navy. He compiled the first family lineage chart in 1894. See p. 292 for life sketch.

689. Logan Cresap, b 1884.

690. James McDowell Cresap, b 1889 - m 1916, Clairborne Foster Comegys (s. p.), descendant of Revolutionary heroine, Lydia Boggs - d 1918. He was a Lieut. in the U. S. Navy and served in the World War.

691. Anna Bithia Cresap, b 1892 - d 1921.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

202. EDNA ORD CRESAP, b 1869, Logan, O. - m 1891, John Bruce Dollison - d 1902.

692. Edna Cresap Dollison, b 1901 - m 1932, C. Olin Young. Lives at Groveport, O.

207. WILLIAM EDWIN CRESAP, b 1849 - m Lina Thomason (b 1864) - d ----. Lived at Waco, Texas.

693. Naiad Cresap, b 1883.

210. IDA MARIA CRESAP, b 1872 - m 1st 1898, Jesse C. Wise - m 2nd 1929, David H. Wise (s. p.). Mrs. Wise lives at Maplewood, Mo., and is a member of the Cresap Society.

694. Sanford Cresap Wise, b 1900.

695. George Francis Wise, b 1903 - m 1936, Corneille Downer.

212. BELLE GARLAND CRESAP, b 1848 - m 1865, John Tomlinson - d 1885.

696. William Tomlinson, b 1867 - no record.

697. Kate Tomlinson, b 1869 - no record.

698. Lillie Tomlinson, b 1873 - no record.

699. Daisy Tomlinson, b 1876 - no record.

700. Penelope Tomlinson, b 1878 - no record.

701. John Tomlinson, b 1882 - no record.

702. Robert Tomlinson, b 1883 - no record.

214. SAMUEL H. CRESAP, b 1851 - m 1874, Ada Johnson,

703. Joseph Cresap, b 1876 - no record.

704. Alfred Cresap, b 1879 - died in infancy.

705. William Cresap, b 1881 - no record.

706. Zoe Cresap, b 1883 - no record.

707. Pearl Cresap, b 1886 - no record.

708. Mary I. Cresap, b 1888 - no record.

709. Effie B. Cresap, b 1891 - no record.

710. Cephas J. Cresap, b 1894 - died in infancy.

219. PENELOPE ANN CRESAP, b 1860 - m John Taylor,

711. Joseph Taylor, b 1879 - no record.

712. Ida Taylor, b 1881 - no record.

713. Mattie Taylor, b 1885 - no record.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 714. Buck Taylor, b 1889 - no record.
- 715. Dalton Taylor, b 1891 - no record.
- 220. THOMAS JAMESON CRESAP, b 1863 - m 1885, Clara Gray - d ----. Living in 1910 on Lewis River, Clark Co., Wash.
- 716. Zoe V. Cresap, b 1888 - no record.
- 717. Jessie Cresap, b 1890 - no record.
- 718. Clara Cresap, b 1891- no record.
- 719. Minnie Cresap, b 1892 - no record.
- 720. ---- Cresap (dau.), b 1894 - no record.
- 222. JOZETTE LUCRETIA CRESAP, b 1850 - m 1873, Tobias R. Woodborne (d 1936) - d 1934. Lived in New Philadelphia, O. Mr. Woodborne was a Union soldier in the Civil War.
- 721. Beulah Thistle Woodborne, b 1874.
- 722. Beryl Ord Woodborne, b 1877.
- 223. JOSEPH P. GARLAND, b 1839 - m 1877, Naiad Sarah Cresap (No. 206) - d 1896.
- 723. Joseph P. Garland, b 1878 - no record.
- 724. Geraldine Garland, b 1879 - no record.
- 725. Percy Garland, b ----. Lived in Waco, Tex. - no record.
- 225. BENJAMIN S. GARLAND, b 1847 - m 1873, S. E. Cobalt - d ----. Had two daughters; names unknown.
- 230. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, b ---- - m Henry Myers Hutson
- 726. Emily R. Hutson, no record.
- 727. Marion E. Hutson, no record.
- 728. Mary Hutson, m Alexander Shaw - no record.
- 729. Elizabeth A. Hutson, b --- - d ---.
- 730. Edwin J. Hutson, b --- - d ---.
- 731. Lynn Hutson, b --- - d ---.
- 732. Fanny Hutson, b --- - d ---.
- 733. Samuel P. S. Hutson, b --- - d ---.
- 734. Henry A. Hutson, b --- - d ---.
- 234. MARY ANNA JOHNSON, b 1790 - m 1811, Capt. Dominique Rosanna, an officer under Napoleon and a refugee from San Domingo. They lived in Baltimore, Md.
- 735. Cyrillus Rosanna, b --- - d ---.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

236. MARY ANN COLLINS, b --- - m Mr. Neal.

736. Mary Neal, m Mr. List - no record.

737. Benjamin Neal, b --- - d ---.

738. "Pet" Neal, m Anthony Brooman - no record.

739. Elizabeth Neal, b --- - d ---.

237. LAVINIA MARTHA COLLINS, b 1819 - m 1839, Alexander King, Judge of Orphan's Ct., Allegheny Co., Md. - d 1880.

740. Mary Tomlinson King, m 1863, James William Wilson (No. 326, record same as).

741. Sarah Jane King, b --- - d ---.

742. Lavinia Martha King, no record.

743. Alexander King, b 1845 - d ---.

744. Ellen Lynn King, b --- - d ---.

745. Clarence M. King, b --- - d ---.

746. Abraham Baker King, b --- - d 1895.

747. James Carr King, b --- - d ---.

748. Harry E. King, no record.

749. Elizabeth Collins King, no record.

750. Louise O. King, no record.

751. Emily King, b --- - m Joseph Frost - no record.

238. ELIZABETH COLLINS, b --- - m Harden Neal.

752. James Neal, no record.

753. Rebecca Neal, no record.

754. Lavinia Neal, no record.

755. Eva Neal, no record.

756. Virginia Neal, no record.

757. Olive Neal, no record.

758. Joseph Neal, no record.

242. MARY ELLEN CRESAP, b 1823 - m 1845, William Jeffries, in Coshocton, O. - d 1897.

759. Amaneta Cresap Jeffries, b 1847 - d ---.

760. Van Orin Jeffries, b 1849 - d ---.

761. John D. Jeffries, b 1852 - d ---.

762. Washington L. Jeffries, b 1856 - d ---.

763. Andrew L. Jeffries, b 1859 - d ---.

764. William J. Jeffries, b 1864 - d ---.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

243. VAN ORIN CRESAP, b 1824, Coshocton, O. - m 1849, Ruth Ravenscraft (No. 247) - d 1906, in Illinois. He served thirteen months in the War with Mexico. They moved to Illinois where he laid out the town of "Van Orin."

765. Washington Cresap, b 1850 - died in infancy.

766. Mary Alice Cresap, b 1852 - died young.

767. Eliza Frances Cresap, b 1854 - d ----.

768. James Benton Cresap, b 1856 - died in infancy.

769. Charles Avery Cresap, b 1858 - died in infancy.

770. Van Orin Cresap, b 1862 - died in infancy.

261. ALFRED McCARTY OGLE, b --- - m Beitha L. Yeoman.

771. Louise Ogle, of Wash. C. H. O. - no record.

772. Florence Ogle, of Wash. C. H. O. She was a nurse at Greenville (O.) Hospital, where she died - no record.

263. DENNIS OGLE, b 1813 - m wife unknown - d ---.

773. Joseph Ogle, b --- - d ---.

273. NANCY ELLEN OGLE, b 1836 - m 1856, Isaac Free - d 1891.

774. Charles Ogle Free, b 1858 - d 1935.

775. Juliann Free, b 1860 - m 1882, Warren Ogle (son of Joseph Ogle, No. 773), record same as.

776. Joseph Free, b 1861 - d 1915.

777. Ella Free, b 1863 - d 1907 (s. p.).

778. Lizzie E. Free, b 1865 (s. p.).

779. Martha Free, b --- - m D. G. Jones - no record.

780. George Free, b 1869.

781. John Free, b 1871 - d 1916.

782. Caroline Free, b ---- - d ----.

783. Alfred Free, b 1875.

274. REBECCA OGLE, b ---- - m Mr. Starkey' - d ----.

784. Mary Starkey, b ---- - d ----.

785. Elizabeth Starkey, b --- - m 1st Mr. Piatt - m 2nd Mr. Younger - d ---. Had several children living in Wheeling W. Va. - no record.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

275. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN OGLE, b 1821 - m 1845, Julia Anne McIlvaine (1819-1895) - d 1895. Lived at Bellaire, O. He was a pilot and captain on the Miss. and Ohio Rivers, and served in the gun boat service during the Civil War. He took the first boat through the Confederate batteries when the blockade at Vicksburg was lifted.

786. Cordelia Anne Ogle, b 1846 - d 1909.

787. Alexander Campbell Ogle, b 1848 - d 1924.

788. Mary Almedia Ogle, b 1853 - d 1923.

789. Ella Vutura Ogle, b 1857.

790. Theodore Ogle, b 1861 - not married. Lives Bellaire, O.

276. BENJAMIN DANIEL CLARK, b 1815 - m 1st Hannah Carrigan; had ten children - m 2nd Irena -----; had four children - d 1900.

First Marriage

791. Mary Clark, no record.

792. Edith Clark, no record.

793. Edward Clark, b ---- - d ----.

794. Martha Ann Clark, no record.

795. Susannah Clark, no record.

796. Adam Clark, no record.

797. Jane Clark, no record.

798. Joseph Clark, no record.

799. Mahlon Clark, no record.

800. Sarah Ellen Clark, no record.

Second Marriage

801. Drusilla Clark, no record.

802. Daniel Clark, no record.

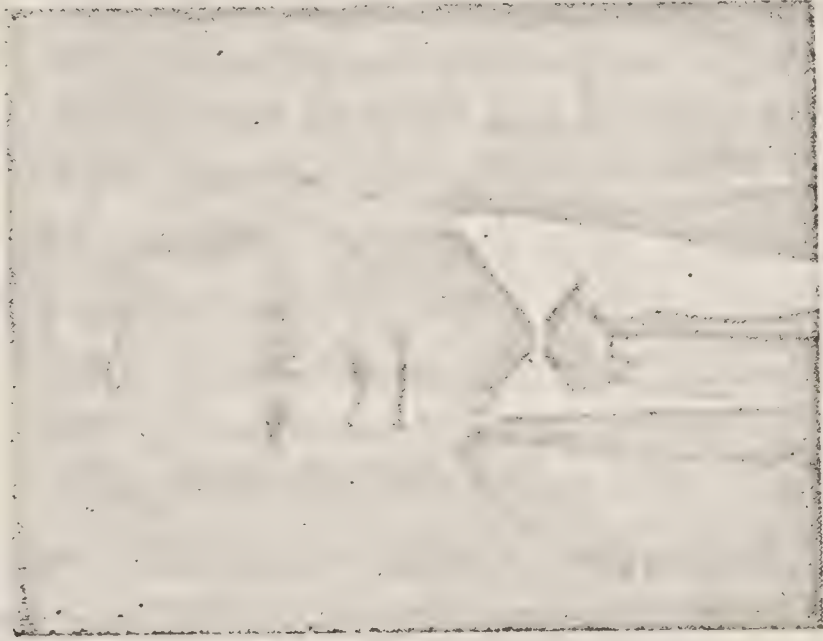
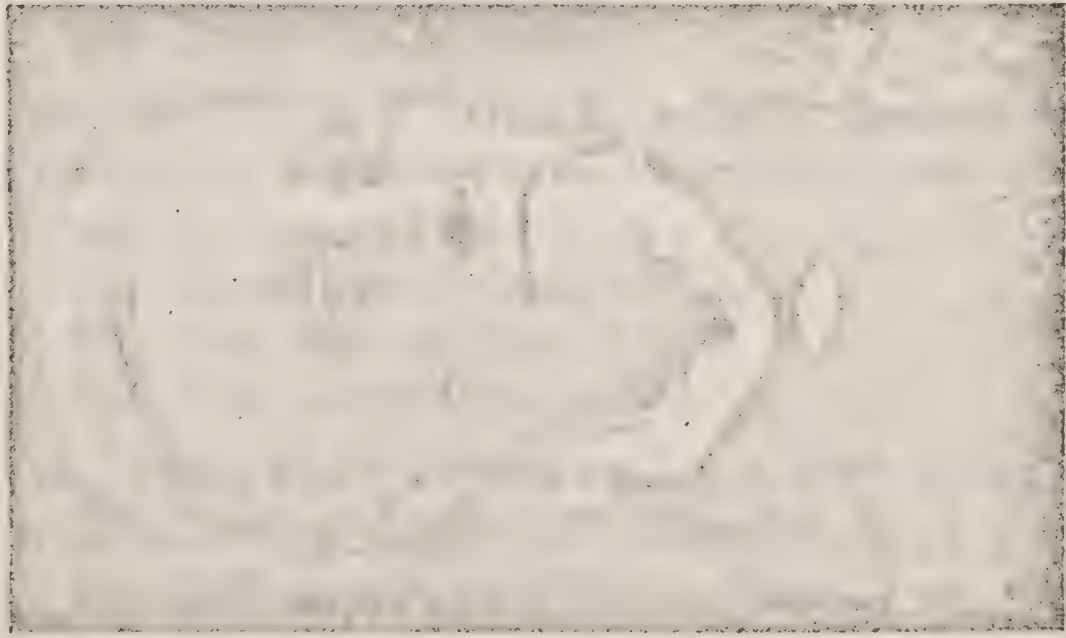
803. Stephen Clark, no record.

804. Minerva Clark, no record.

277. VAN OGLE, b 1825 - m 1st Mary -----; had one son who died in infancy - m 2nd 1883, Mrs. Anna Edmunds (s. p.) - d 1918, in Wash. State. He settled in Oregon.

295. RUTH J. OGLE, b 1832, Adams Co., O. - m 1850, Frederick Primley (b 1823) - d 1878.

805. Sarah Elizabeth Primley, b 1851 - d -----.



Above: Benjamin Franklin Ogle.
Left: Julia Anne McIlvaine Ogle.
Right: Ella Ogle Shoemaker (daughter).
(See pp. 332 and 375)

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 806. Eliza Evalene Primley, b 1854 - d ----.
- 807. Albert Alonzo Primley, b 1856 - m ----- (s. p.).
- 808. Laura Catherine Primley, b 1859 - d ----.
- 809. Levi Primley, b 1866.
- 810. James Cresap Primley, b 1868 - d ----.
- 811. George Edgar Primley, b 1873.
- 812. Thomas Primley, died in infancy.

- 296. JASPER OGLE, b 1834, Adams Co., O. - m 1st 1855, Angeline Allison - m 2nd 1886, Lydia Speer (s. p.) - d 1912, Keithsburg, Ill.
- 813. Lena Leota Ogle, b 1855 - d ---.
- 814. James Edward Ogle, b 1858 - d ---.
- 815. Van Ogle, b 1861 - d ---.
- 816. Mary Elizabeth Ogle, b 1864 - d ---.
- 817. Alice Ogle, b 1867 - d ---.
- 818. Emma Eveline Ogle, b 1871 - d 1899 - not married.
- 819. Clarence Edgar Ogle, b 1875 - 1901 - not married.

- 297. SARAH OGLE, b 1836, in Indiana - m 1853, Jesse Lee Wickett, in Newtown, Ind. - d 1860. Moved to Ill. in 1854.
- 820. Alwilda Wickett, b 1854 - d ----.
- 821. Cora Sophia Wickett, b 1856 - d ----.
- 822. Willis Lee Wickett, b 1859 - died in infancy.

- 299. THOMAS NEWTON OGLE, b 1839, Fountain Co., Ind. - m 1876, wife unknown - d 1905.
- 823. Roy Ogle, no record.
- 824. Glenn Ogle, no record.

- 303. WILLIAM B. OGLE, b 1847, Fountain Co., Ind. - m 1868, Susan Jackson - d 1926, Waterville, Wash.
- 825. Ira Ogle, b 1871.
- 826. Edward Homer Ogle, b 1873.
- 827. Clara Elizabeth Ogle, b 1879.
- 828. Nola Celesta Ogle, b 1892.

- 304. FRANKLIN LEWIS OGLE, b 1849, Fountain Co., Ind. - m 1879, Isa Dora Hall - d 1919, Macomb, Ill.
- 829. Eddie Ogle, b 1880 - died in infancy.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

830. Lena Frances Ogle, b 1882.
831. Orin O. Ogle, b 1891, Mercer Co., Ill. - no record.
832. Louetta Elizabeth Ogle, b 1893, Keithsburg, Ill. - d 1923 - no record.
833. Marie Fern Ogle, b 1896, Keithsburg, Ill. - m 1922, Arthur Bedison Winter, in Riverside, Calif. - no record.
305. JOSEPH DANIEL OGLE, b 1851, in Ind. - m 1875, Kate Clara Elrick (b 1856), Keithsburg, Ill. - d 1903, Muncie, Ind.
834. Van Louis Ogle, b 1876.
835. Lela Faye Ogle, b 1878 - m 1930, Carl Albert Johann Grouleff (s. p.). She lives in Muncie, Ind., and is a member of the Cresap Society.
836. Ora Lillian Ogle, died in infancy.
837. Guy Melville Ogle, b 1890.
838. Velma Catherine Ogle, b 1893.
306. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL OGLE, b 1853, Fountain Co., Ind. - m 1876, Emma Meldon Knisley - d 1928, Keithsburg, Ill.
839. Lulu Maud Ogle, b 1877, Mercer Co., Ill. - m 1904, F. Albert Farm (s. p.). Lives in Keithsburg, Ill.
840. Hod Ogle, b 1882 - m 1906, Estel Nina Willard (s. p.), in California.
307. MARY ELIZABETH OGLE, b 1855, in Illinois - m 1870, Seth Everett Gates - d 1900.
841. Zoie E. Gates, b 1871.
842. C. Estella Gates, b 1874.
843. Cordelia Gates, b 1876 - m 1891, James O. Waterhouse (s. p.), in Oakville, Iowa.
844. Bessie L. Gates, b 1880.
308. EMMA REBECCA OGLE, b 1857, in Illinois - m 1878, Louis Edwin Richardson (d 1901) - d 1923.
845. Orville C. Richardson, b 1879.
846. Frank Wilbur Richardson, b 1880.
847. Allen G. Thurman Richardson, b 1883.
848. Willis Lee Richardson, b 1885.
849. James Ogle Richardson, b 1888.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 850. John Van Richardson, b 1890 - died in infancy.
- 851. Ellen Elizabeth Richardson, b 1891 - no record.
- 852. Mildred G. Richardson, b 1894.
- 853. Louis Edwin Richardson, b 1897 - died in infancy.
- 854. Ruth Maybelle Richardson, b 1899 - no record.

- 310. MAHULDAH OGLE, b 1815 - m 1st Ambrose Gilliland -
m 2nd Jacob Showman (s. p.) - d 1901.
- 855. Mary Emeline Gilliland, b 1838 - d 1904.

- 312. ANNA GOHENE OGLE, b 1821 - m 1844, Samuel
Howell - d 1912.
- 856. Helen Marietta Howell, b 1846 - d 1929.
- 857. Charles Howell, died in infancy.
- 858. Alice Caroline Howell, b 1852 - not married.
- 859. Edwin Howell, b 1854 - d 1884 - not married.

- 315. REBECCA OGLE, b 1827 (twin) - m 1855, Jonathan
McPherson - d 1915.
- 860. John McPherson, b 1856 - d 1927.
- 861. Grant McPherson, b 1863 - m 1st 1893, Celia Howard
(s. p.) - m 2nd 1904, Margaret Forsythe (s. p.) - d 1913.

- 316. MARY PARSONS OGLE, b 1827 (twin) - m 1860,
John Fetzer - d 1897.
- 862. Annie Fetzer, b ----.

- 318. AQUILLA BROWNE McCARTY, b 1831 - m 1853,
Mary Elizabeth Sheetz (1834-1917), at Keyser, W. Va. - d 1891.
- 863. Susan M. McCarty, b 1854 - no record.
- 864. John E. McCarty, b 1856 - no record.
- 865. Kate McCarty, b 1859 - died in infancy.
- 866. Mason M. McCarty, b 1859 - died in infancy.
- 867. Harriet R. McCarty, b 1861 - d ----.
- 868. Louise G. McCarty, b 1864 - no record.
- 869. Robert L. McCarty, b 1866 - d 1906 - no record.
- 870. George Sheetz McCarty, b 1868.
- 871. R. D. McCarty, b 1872 - no record.
- 872. French McCarty, b 1874 - no record.
- 873. Thomas M. McCarty, b 1877 - no record.
- 874. Vance McCarty, b 1879 - no record.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

320. ROBERT CRESAP WILSON, b 1825 - m 1852, Mrs. Sarah McCarty Parsons (No. 188) - d 1879.

875. Harriet Wilson, b 1853 - m Mr. Parsons - d 1880 - no record.

876. Josephine I. Wilson, b ---- - d 1880 - no record.

877. Alfred Wilson, b ---- - d 1880 - no record.

321. THOMAS RILEY WILSON, b 1827 - m 1866, Mary Amelia Tucker (1850-1925), in Blair, Neb. - d 1909.

878. Harriet Ruth Wilson, b 1867.

879. Michael Van Wilson, b 1869.

880. Minnie Rose Wilson, b 1871.

881. Louise Wilson, b 1873, Blair, Neb. - m 1896, Edward Pilcher (d 1929 - s. p.). Lives at Blair, Neb.

882. Samuel Lewis Wilson, b 1875.

883. James Robert Wilson, b 1877.

884. Edward Wells Wilson, b 1880.

885. Thomas Cleveland Wilson, b 1885.

324. GEORGE WHITFIELD WILSON, b 1834 - m 1861, Maggie E. Hoblitzell - d 1905.

886. William Wilson, b 1862 - m 1906, Maud Dearmont (s. p.) - d 1932.

326. JAMES WILLIAM WILSON, b 1839 - m 1863, Mary Tomlinson King (No. 740) - d 1921, Toledo, O. He lived at Rawlings, Md., and was Judge of the Orphan's Court, Alleghany Co.

887. Alexander King Wilson, b 1864 - d ----.

888. Robert Cresap Wilson, b 1866.

889. James William Wilson, b 1868 - d 1932.

327. MICHAEL VAN WILSON, b 1841 - m 1869, Miranda Taylor - d 1882.

890. Mary T. Wilson, b 1870 - m 1900, J. M. Miller (s. p.). Lives in Charles Town, W. Va.; member Cresap Society.

891. Carrie Beall Wilson, b 1872 - not married.

892. Robert William Wilson, b 1875 - died in infancy.

893. Van B. Wilson, b 1877 - m 1912, Mary Guy Ranson (s. p.).

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

329. ANNA VAN METER CRESAP, b 1862 - m 1883, Floyd Stotler. Lives in Cumberland, Md.; member of the Cresap Society.

894. Claude Brown Stotler, b 1884 - died in infancy.

895. Floyd Le Roy Stotler, b 1886.

896. Ruth Benedict Stotler, b 1895.

335. JOSEPH SAMUEL CRESAP, b 1854 - m 1876, Magdaline Gauch - d 1926. Lived in New Orleans, La.

897. Alice Mary Cresap, b 1877 - not married.

898. Caroline Cresap, b 1879 - m 1904, Edward Otho Cresap (son of Robert Otho Cresap, No. 592), record same as.

899. Joseph Cresap, died in infancy.

900. Lenora Jane Cresap, b 1881 - m 1920, Robert F. Spencer (s. p.).

901. John Adam Cresap, b 1884.

902. Joseph Edwin Cresap, b 1886 (twin).

903. Charles Schalley Cresap, b 1886 (twin) - not married.

904. Edwin Alexander Cresap, b 1888.

905. Frank Cresap, b 1890 - m Maud Dupuy (s. p.) - d ----.

906. Samuel Victor Cresap, b ----.

907. Mary Magdaline Cresap, b 1891.

908. Milton Paul Cresap, b ----.

909. Roy Arthur Cresap, b 1899.

346. ROBERT V. CRESAP, b 1836, in O. - m 1873, Phoebe Caroline Van Atta (1858-1937), in Clark Co., Wash. - d 1911, Vancouver, Wash. He moved to Ill. with his parents, and from there went to Ore., enlisted in Co. D., 1st Oregon Cavalry, 1861, and served three yrs. in the Civil War; settled in Clark Co., Wash., 1868.

910. Rosetta Virginia Cresap, b 1874.

911. Edward Eli Cresap, b 1876.

912. Ira Claud Cresap, b 1878 - m 1900, Viola Gassaway (s.p.). Served in Spanish-American War; was Sheriff of Clark Co., Wash., two terms; Chief of Police, Vancouver, Wash., for eight years.

913. Bertha Rebecca Cresap, b 1880 - d 1931.

914. Mary Maud Cresap, b 1882.

915. Mable Elizabeth Cresap, b 1885.

916. Sarah Harriet Ruth Cresap, b 1889.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

347. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRESAP, b 1838 - m 1869, Elizabeth S. Lister.

- 917. Delmar B. Cresap, b 1874.
- 918. Idessa B. Cresap, b 1876.
- 919. Flora Loma Cresap, b 1878 - m Will R. Farmer - no rec.
- 920. Earnest Winfred Cresap, b 1880.
- 921. Hannah J. Cresap, b 1881 - not married.
- 922. Trella Cresap, b 1883 - no record.
- 923. Dwight R. Cresap, b 1884 - m Ellen Harding - no record.
- 924. Deward F. Cresap, died in infancy.
- 925. Winfred R. Cresap, died in infancy.
- 926. Franklin Cresap, died in infancy.

348. HARRIET RUTH CRESAP, b 1840 - m 1862, Philip Carper.

- 927. Daniel M. Carper, b 1863 - no record.
- 928. Ida Carper, b 1865 - m 1888, Joseph Roberts - d ----.
Had four children - no record.
- 929. Eusebius Carper, b 1866 - m 1889, Racie Bohn - d ----.
Had a son and daughter - no record.
- 930. Elizabeth A. Carper, b 1869.
- 931. Cleora Carper, b 1870 - m 1892, Frank Cade; had two children - no record.
- 932. George W. Carper, b 1872 - no record.
- 933. Philip M. Carper, b 1874 - no record.
- 934. Eugene Carper, b 1876 - no record.
- 935. Ulysses Carper, b 1880 - no record.
- 936. Clara L. Carper, b 1881 - no record.
- 937. Homer V. Carper, b 1881 - no record.
- 938. Guy E. Carper, b 1882 - no record.

349. EDWIN CRESAP, b 1841 - m Ellen Parker.

- 939. Charles E. Cresap, b 1870 - m 1893, Miss Cable - no rec.
- 940. Homer Cresap, no record.
- 941. Lawrence Cresap, no record.
- 942. Florence Cresap, no record.

350. VIRGINIA CRESAP, b 1846 - m 1868, George L. Brown - d 1876.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 943. Charles E. Brown, b 1869 - no record.
- 944. Lenora E. Brown, b 1871 - m Mr. Brown - no record.
- 945. Frederick Brown, b 1873 - died in infancy.

356. ROBERT J. CRESAP, b 1844 - m 1st Sylvia Linton (s. p.) - m 2nd 1875, Lavinia Murdock Bruce (No. 614); had five children - m 3rd 1886, Jennie P. Sullivan; had one son - d 1923. Lived in Cincinnati, O.

Second Marriage

- 946. Robert J. Cresap, b 1876 - died in infancy.
- 947. Andrew Bruce Cresap, b 1878.
- 948. Eloise J. Cresap, b 1880 - d 1925.
- 949. James H. Cresap, b 1882 - died young.
- 950. Robert J. Cresap, b 1886 - died in infancy.

Third Marriage

- 951. George H. Cresap, b 1894 - died young.

358. BENJAMIN F. CRESAP, b 1830 - m 1868, Sarah Vincent - d 1913.

- 952. Clara Cresap, m Mr. McBee - no record.
- 953. W. H. Cresap, lived in Seymour, Ill. - no record.
- 954. Josephine Cresap, no record.
- 955. Nellie Cresap, no record.

360. LAVINIA CRESAP, b 1838, Hagerstown, Md. - m 1864, John Bangs, in Danville, Ia. - d 1917. Lived in New London, Ia.

- 956. Emma Bangs, b 1865 - d 1937.
- 957. Corinne Bangs, b 1868.
- 958. William Henry Bangs, b 1877.

361. WILLIAM PRICE CRESAP, b 1839, in Md. - m 1870, Julia D. Porter (1841-1927) - d 1914. Lived at Humansville, Mo., and served in the Confederate Army in the Civil War.

- 959. Louise Cresap, b 1871.
- 960. Kate N. Cresap, b 1872.
- 961. Robert Lee Cresap, b 1874.
- 962. Minnie B. Cresap, b 1876.
- 963. Ruth Cresap, b 1878.
- 964. William Porter Cresap, b 1885 - m Beulah North (s. p.).

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

362. JAMES CRESAP, b 1841, near Cumberland, Md. - m 1872, Sarah E. Chiswell (b 1847) - d 1929. He enlisted in the 8th Iowa Cavalry, Co. E., in 1863, and was taken prisoner and confined for several months in Andersonville (Ga.) Military Prison. He lived in Miami, Missouri.

965. Laura Benton Cresap, b 1873 - died in infancy.

966. Willana Cresap, b 1879 - m 1931, T. R. McDaniel (s. p.)
Lives in Miami, Mo.; member of the Cresap Society.

363. SARAH CRESAP, b 1843, in Md. - m 1869, William Hunter - d 1888. Lived in New London, Ia.

967. Maude Hunter, b 1870 - d ---- - not married.

968. William Edward Hunter, b 1872 - m 1901, Cora Smith (s. p.) - d 1935. Lived in New London, Ia.

969. Albert Ord Hunter, b ---- - m Bee Lyman (s. p.). Lives in Corydon, Iowa.

970. Howard Tilden Hunter, b 1875.

971. Florence Pearl Hunter, b 1878 - d 1905 - not married.

972. Halla Belle Hunter, b 1885.

365. PRICE CRESAP, b 1847, in Md. - m 1873, Mary Doolittle - d 1925. Lived near Danville, Ia., and later moved to N. M.

973. Homer Cresap, b 1875 - d 1931.

974. Stella Mae Cresap, b 1877.

975. John O. Cresap, b 1884.

976. Mary Faith Cresap, b 1891.

366. SPRIGG CRESAP, b 1848, Coshocton, O. - m 1882, Elvira Stoner (1852-1914) - d 1929. Lived on the old Cresap farm near Danville, Iowa, settled by his father.

977. Ada S. Cresap, b 1883, near Danville, Ia. - m 1911, John M. Gamble (s. p.). Lives in Burlington, Ia.; member of the Cresap Society.

978. Ora Belle Cresap, b 1885.

979. Florence E. Cresap, b 1888.

367. HOMER CRESAP, b 1851, near Danville, Ia. - m 1880, Sarah Ellen Denton (1862-1935), in Platte Co., Mo. - d 1895, near Danville, Ia. Settled in Platte Co., Mo., and was a school teacher and business man.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 980. Edgar Poe Cresap, b 1881.
- 981. Joseph Ord Cresap, b 1883.
- 982. Mabel Clare Cresap, b 1884 - not married. Lives in San Francisco, Calif.; member of the Cresap Society.
- 983. Robert Denton Cresap, b 1887.
- 984. Homer Price Cresap, died in infancy.
- 985. Nina Cresap, b 1891 - m 1914, Otto K. Hagel (s. p.). Lives in San Francisco, Calif.; member Cresap Society.

- 368. JOSEPH CRESAP, b 1853, near Danville, Ia. - m 1874, Clementine Williams (b 1854) - d 1922. Lived near Danville, Ia.
- 986. Inez Cresap, b 1876.
- 987. Alfred Cresap, b 1879 - not married. Lives near Danville, Iowa; member of the Cresap Society.
- 988. Katherine Cresap, b 1882.
- 989. Victor Cresap, b 1900.

- 369. VAN CRESAP, b 1856, near Danville, Ia. - m 1888, Anna Parrott (d 1927) - d 1927. Lived near Danville, Iowa.
- 990. Claude Cresap, b 1889.
- 991. Genevieve Cresap, b 1897.

- 372. JAMES DANIEL CRESAP, b ---- - m 1866, Nannie Powell - d 1868.
- 992. William Edgar Leith Cresap, b 1867 - m 1899, Emma B. Blacker (s. p.) Lives at Paw Paw, W. Va.; member of the Cresap Society.

- 373. EDWARD CRESAP, b 1838 - m 1876, Mary Gaither, nee Brown - d 1922. Lived in Cumberland, Md.
- 993. Frank Brown Cresap, b 1877.

- 374. VAN SPRIGG CRESAP, b 1842 - m 1872, Louise Rawlings - d 1881.
- 994. William L. Cresap, b 1873.
- 995. Ada Rawlings Cresap, b 1876 - not married.
- 996. Marie L. Cresap, b 1874 - d 1890 - not married.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

376. SARAH BROWNE CRESAP, b 1849 - m 1863, William A. Porter - d 1917. Lived in Cumberland, Md.
997. Clara Porter, b 1864 - m 1890, Henry Frost (s. p.). Lives in Cumberland, Md.
998. Daniel Cresap Porter, b 1866 - m 1895, Alice Frost (s. p.) - d ----.
999. Anna Lynn Porter, b 1875 - not married. Lives in Cumberland, Md.; member of the Cresap Society.
1000. Rebecca Porter, b 1878 - d 1921 - not married.
378. MARY ELIZABETH SINGLETON, b 1832 - m 1853, William Gardner Reynolds Boyce - d 1909. Lived Bloomington, Ill.
1001. Kate Reynolds Boyce, b 1854 - d 1926.
1002. Belle Singleton Boyce, b 1856 - d ---- - not married. Lived at Bloomington, Ill. After the death of her brother Millard and wife, she reared their two daughters.
1003. Millard Clark Boyce, b 1858 - d 1900.
379. RUTH CRESAP SINGLETON, b 1834 - m 1857, Elias Jones - d 1910. Had five children - no record.
380. SUSAN MAGRUDER SINGLETON, b 1836, Piedmont, W. Va. - m 1855, William Pope - d 1915, Davenport, Ia. Lived in Blue Grass and Davenport, Ia.
1004. John W. Pope, b 1856 - died young.
1005. Mary Cresap Pope, b 1858 - died in infancy.
1006. Ella Augusta Pope, b 1859 - d 1887.
1007. Hetty May Pope, b 1863, Blue Grass, Ia. - not married. Graduate Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.; school teacher in Ia. and Ill. Lives at Davenport, Ia.; member Cresap Society.
1008. Susan Agnes Pope, b 1864.
1009. Charles Edrwad Pope, b 1866 - d 1926 - not married.
381. VIRGINIA THISTLE SINGLETON, b 1839 - m 1st 1860, Byron Gibson; had four sons - no record - m 2nd Louis Dille (s. p.) - d 1924.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

387. JAMES THOMAS CRESAP, b 1847 - m 1867, Iantha Maria Mozena, of Urichsville, O. - d 1879. Served in the Union Army in the Civil War.

1010. Clara Vena Cresap, b 1868 - not married. Lives in Chicago, Ill.; member of the Cresap Society.

1011. Ernest Boyd Cresap, b 1870.

1012. Estella Worth Cresap, b 1872.

1013. Charles Hugh Cresap, b 1874.

1014. Olive May Cresap, b 1877 - d ---- - not married.

1015. Edwin Mozena Cresap, b 1879.

390. ELLA LAURA CRESAP, b 1854 - m 1st 1871, John G. Heck - m 2nd 1890, Henry Lawver (s. p.) - d 1933. Lived in New Philadelphia, O.; was a member of the Cresap Society.

1016. Arthur Heck, b 1873, married and lives in Omaha, Neb. Has one daughter, who is married and lives in Fla.

1017. Emily Isabel Heck, b 1875.

1018. Victoria Lucretia Heck, b 1877 - m William P. Lewis (s. p.). Lives in New Philadelphia, O.

1019. John Frederic Heck, b 1882 - d ---- - not married.

1020. Chester Welden Heck, b 1884 - d ---- (s. p.).

395. ZELLA HOLT, b 1847, near Keyser, W. Va. - m 1870, Guinn Poland (d 1901) - d 1937. Lived in Clarksburg, W. Va.

1021. John R. Poland, b 1871.

1022. Bessie L. Poland, b 1876.

397. CHARLES HARMINSON, b 1848 - m 1872, Mary R. Gratzner - d ----.

1023. John Harminson, no record.

1024. Malcolm Harminson, no record.

1025. Dorothy Harminson, no record.

1026. Louise Harminson, no record.

1027. Christian Harminson, no record.

1028. Henry P. Harminson, no record.

1029. Carroll Harminson, no record.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

405. ROBERT GERSTELL, b 1850 - m 1879, Sarah Virginia Perry - d 1930. Lived in Keyser, W. Va., and was a Physician.

1030. Frederick Shaw Gerstell, b 1880 - m 1932, Eleanor Fairfax Price (s. p.) - d 1934. Physician in Roland Park, Md.

1031. Nelly Perry Gerstell, b 1883.

1032. John Robert Cresap Gerstell, b 1884 - m 1918, Mrs. May Quinn Lowndes (s. p.). Lives in Keyser, W. Va.

1033. Edward Ernest Gerstell, b 1886.

1034. Louise Gerstell, b 1890 - m 1910, George Hoover (s. p.). Lives in Keyser, W. Va.

1035. Thomas Gerstell, died in infancy.

406. RICHARD GERSTELL, b 1851, Westernport, Md. - m 1877, Nancy Means Taylor (1854-1937) - d 1933. He was a Physician in Keyser, W. Va. Nancy M. Taylor's mother's maiden name was Eliza Johnson, of the same family as Hannah Johnson, wife of Col. Thomas Cresap. A clear record of their relationship is yet to be established.

1036. Arnold Gerstell, b 1878.

1037. Richard Gerstell, b 1880 - not married. Lives at Grafton, W. Va. Served in A. E. F. in World War.

1038. Nancy L. Gerstell, b 1882.

1039. Ruth Gerstell, b 1885 - not married. Lives in Elk Garden, W. Va.

407. EUGENE H. GERSTELL, b 1855 - m 1885, Ida May Fleming.

1040. Joseph Ernest Gerstell, b 1886.

1041. Hannah Katherine Gerstell, b 1888 - not married. Lives in Keyser, W. Va.

1042. Elsie May Gerstell, b 1891.

408. JOSEPHINE GERSTELL, b 1857 - m 1879, Duncan Sinclair, of Glasgow, Scotland. Lives in Fairmont, W. Va.; member of the Cresap Society.

1043. Duncan Gerstell Sinclair, b 1881 - m 1921, Marjorie Harriet Kane (s. p.). Lives in New York City; member of the Cresap Society.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1044. Arnold Frederick Sinclair, b 1884 - not married. Served in A. E. F. in World War. Operates a gold mine near San Jose, Costa Rica.
 1045. Edward Peter Sinclair, b 1888 - d 1915 - not married.
409. ARNOLD FREDERICK GERSTELL, b 1861 - m 1891, Fannie Brown Buxton - d 1914.
1046. Hallie Elkins Gerstell, b 1892 - died in infancy.
 1047. Robert Sinclair Gerstell, b 1893.
 1048. Mary Louise Gerstell, b 1895.
411. HENRY ST. GEORGE OFFUTT, b 1821 - m 1842, Mary Ann Singleton - d 1894.
1049. Maria Eleanor Offutt, b ---- - m 1st Leila Arents Locke (s. p.) - m 2nd Isaac D. Barton (s. p.) - d 1933. Lived in Flushing, N. Y.; was a member of Cresap Society.
 1050. George Washington Offutt, no record.
 1051. Alice Offutt, no record.
 1052. Henry St. George Offutt, no record.
431. MARGARET S. CRESAP, b 1830 - m 1848, John Fisher - d 1920.
1053. Daniel E. Fisher, b 1849 - d ----.
 1054. Ellen F. Fisher, b 1850 - d ----.
 1055. Sanford S. Fisher, b 1852 - d ----.
 1056. Rachael E. Fisher, b 1854 - d 1894.
 1057. Richard W. Fisher, b 1856 - d ----.
 1058. John W. Fisher, b 1858 - died young.
 1059. Sarah D. Fisher, b 1860 - d 1908.
 1060. Mary V. Fisher, b 1862 - d ----.
 1061. Martha M. Fisher, b 1864.
 1062. Mecca M. Fisher, b 1866 - m 1877, Thomas Robinson (s. p.) - d ----.
 1063. Amand M. Fisher, b 1868 - died in infancy.
 1064. Margaret W. Fisher, b 1870.
 1065. Rebecca J. Fisher, b 1873 - m 1916, Marshall Miller (s. p.). Lives at Tyro, Va.; member of Cresap Society.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

432. MARY N. CRESAP, b 1831 - m 1st 1851, Lewis Fechtig Dart (1826-1872) - m 2nd 1876, William Wickard (s. p.) - d 1907. Lived in Cumberland, Md.

1066. Maffet J. Dart, b 1851 - d 1872 - not married.

1067. Eliza Dart, b 1853 - died in infancy.

1068. Bruce Dart, b 1855 - died in infancy.

1069. Oscar J. J. Dart, b 1856 - m 1889, Sophia Johnson (s. p.) - d 1917.

1070. George William Dart, b 1858 - d 1933.

1071. Mary Florence Dart, b 1861 - d 1926.

1072. Virginia Lenore Dart, b 1864.

1073. Bessie Rebekah Dart, b 1871.

433. REBECCA CRESAP, b 1833 - m 1856, Andrew J. Clarke - d 1877.

1074. Addison S. Clarke, b 1858 - died young.

1075. Ann E. Clarke, b 1860 - m John Clark; had two children - no record.

1076. Sarah W. Clarke, b 1862 - m 1893, William Duley; had four children - no record.

1077. George Clarke, b 1868 - no record.

1078. Ruth Clarke, no record.

1079. Jackson Clarke, no record.

1080. Bessie Clarke, no record.

1081. Mary R. Clarke, b 1871 - no record.

1082. William Clarke, b 1874 - no record.

434. JONATHAN O. CRESAP, b 1835 - m 1859, Mary A. Washington, descendant of the Washington family of Va. Her sister, Caroline, married John Templeton Briscoe Cresap, No. 581.

1083. George Cresap, b 1861 - m 1885 - no record.

1084. Louise M. Cresap, b 1863.

1085. Orian Cresap, b 1865 - no record.

1086. Adelia Cresap, m 1887 - no record.

1087. Jefferson D. Cresap, b 1875 - no record.

435. RICHARD T. CRESAP, b 1837 - m 1863, Mary Slaughter.

1088. Annie E. Cresap, b 1864 - d ----.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 1089. Daniel E. Cresap, b 1866 - no record.
- 1090. Charles Cresap, b 1868 - no record.
- 1091. Edward Cresap, b 1872 - no record.
- 1092. Jessie Cresap, b 1876 - no record.
- 1093. Holley Cresap, b 1878 - no record.
- 1094. Dolley Cresap, b 1881 - no record.
- 1095. Richard T. Cresap, b 1884 - no record.

- 436. OLIVER P. CRESAP, b 1840 - m 1880, Oregon Douthitt.
 - 1096. Helen Cresap, b 1881 - no record.
 - 1097. Clara Cresap, b 1882 - no record.
 - 1098. Henry Cresap, b 1884 - no record.
 - 1099. Wilbur Cresap, b 1886 - no record.
 - 1100. Minerva Cresap, b 1888 - no record.
 - 1101. Ellsworth Cresap, b 1891 - no record.

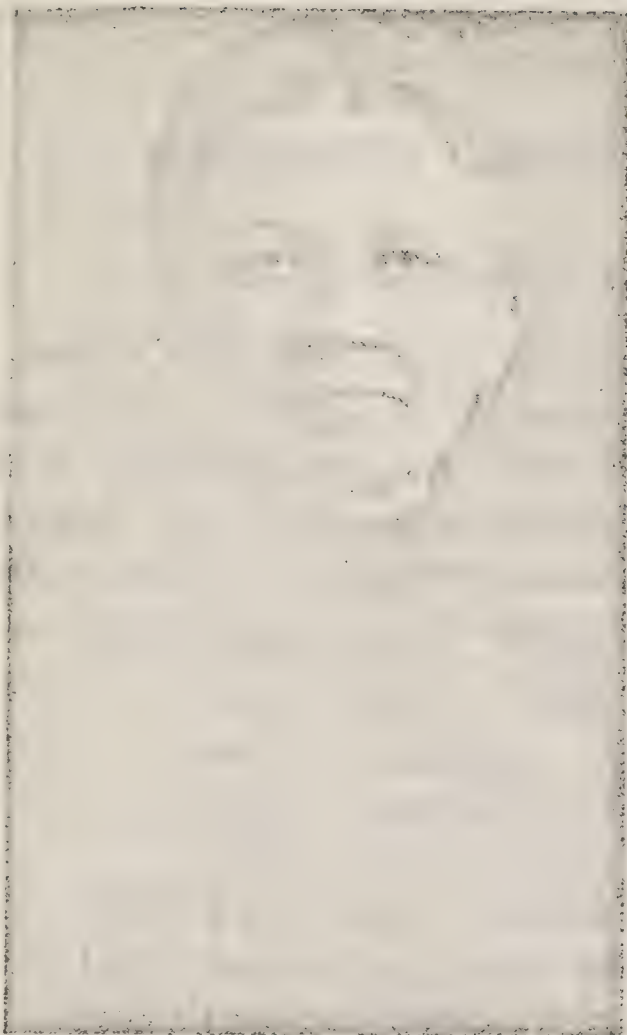
- 437. RACHAEL CRESAP, b 1842 - m 1875, Henry B. Humphries. Lives in Bonaparte, Ia.
 - 1102. Bessie Humphries, b 1876 - no record. Lives in Bonaparte.
 - 1103. Roger Keith Humphries, b 1882 - no record. Lives in Lead, S. Dak.
 - 1104. Georgie B. C. Humphries, b 1883 - no record. Lives in Bonaparte, Ia.

- 438. JOHN H. CRESAP, b 1842 - m 1864, Margaret E. Bradford - d ----.
 - 1105. Bernice Cresap, b 1868 - no record.
 - 1106. Dora Cresap, b 1877 - no record.
 - 1107. Maud Cresap, (twin) - died in infancy.
 - 1108. Mecca Cresap, (twin) - died in infancy.
 - 1109. Louise Cresap, b 1884 - died in infancy.

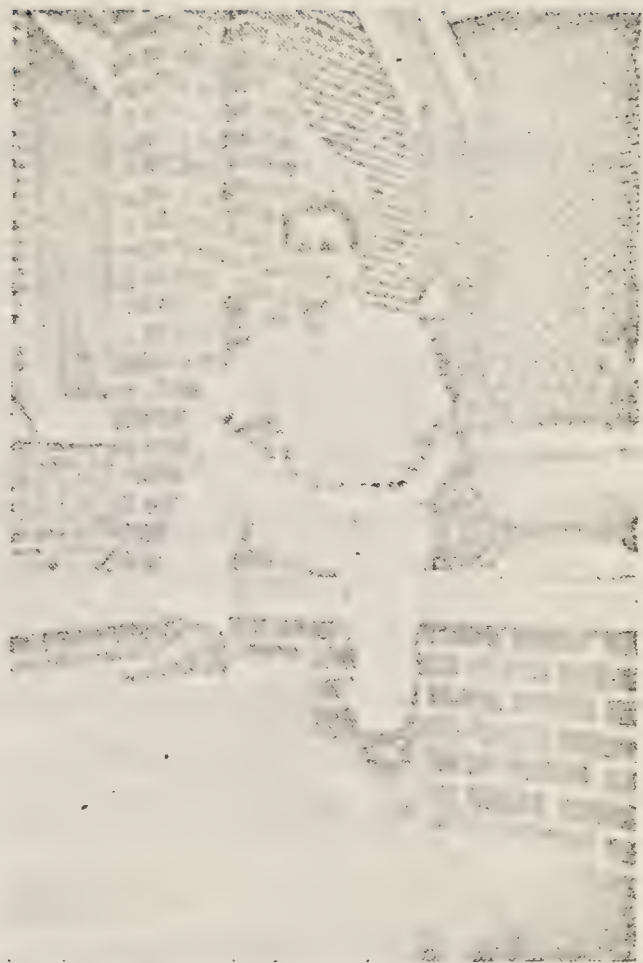
- 442. GEORGE M. CRESAP, b 1834 - m 1863, Virginia E. La Rue - d 1912. Lived in Elizabethtown, Ky.
 - 1110. Anne E. Cresap, b 1864 - m 1891, Robert Green - d ---
- no record.
 - 1111. Amanda B. Cresap, b 1866 - m Anthony Amendt - d ---
- no record.
 - 1112. Warren L. Cresap, b 1868 - m 1895, Annie Terry - d -
- no record.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 1113. Hall J. Cresap, b 1870 - d 1891 - no record.
- 1114. Kate S. Cresap, b 1874 - m 1895, Horace Hays - no rec.
- 1115. Joseph T. Cresap, b ---- - m 1895, Rachael B. Hoblitzell - no record.
- 1116. George M. Cresap, died young.
- 443. MARY CRESAP, b 1840 - m 1866, E. W. Eas - d ----.
- 1117. George Eas, b 1868 - died young.
- 1118. French L. Eas, b 1872 - no record.
- 1119. Clyde M. Eas, b 1874 - no record.
- 444. LAURA CRESAP, b 1842 - m 1865, Conrad Henkle - d--.
- 1120. Jennie M. Henkle, b 1866 - m 1890, T. S. Hines - no record.
- 1121. Annie E. Henkle, b 1868 - no record.
- 1122. Amanda B. Henkle, b 1871 - no record.
- 1123. George M. Henkle, b 1876 - no record.
- 445. MARIA CRESAP, b 1843 - m Charles E. Smith - d ----.
- Living in Colorado in 1882.
- 1124. Irene Smith, b 1867 - died in infancy.
- 1125. Marshall Smith, b 1868 - no record.
- 1126. Virginia Smith, b 1871 - m 1891, Don Petty - no record.
- 447. SARAH CRESAP, b 1848 - m Charles A. Coolridge - d --.
- 1127. William C. Coolridge, b 1874 - no record.
- 1128. Lewis F. Coolridge, b 1877 - died in infancy.
- 1129. Merrill C. Coolridge, b 1879 - no record.
- 1130. Corinne E. Coolridge, b 1881 - no record.
- 1131. Cleve C. Coolridge, b 1884 - no record.
- 1132. Arlis C. Coolridge, b 1887 - no record.
- 1133. George L. Coolridge, b 1889 - no record.
- 448. ROSS O. CRESAP, b 1854 - m 1886, Minnie Jenkins - d ----.
- Living in Montana in 1882.
- 1134. Clinton J. Cresap, b 1888 - no record.
- 1135. Margaret J. Cresap, b 1891 - no record.
- 1136. Addie P. Cresap, b 1894 - no record.



CORNELIA CRESAP WOLVERTON
(See p. 349)



BERNARR CRESAP



REV. JOSEPH ORD CRESAP AND FAMILY -- PHOTO TAKEN 1921

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

453. MARGARET CRESAP, b 1860 - m 1885, R. E. Meek
- d ----.

1137. Stanley R. Meek, b 1892 - no record.

456. CORNELIA VIRGINIA CRESAP, b 1844, Alleghany Co., Md. - m 1869 or 70, John Roger Wolverton (1844-1883) - d 1918, Piedmont, W. Va. Mr. Wolverton, a native of Penn., served through the Civil War in the 1st Md. Cavalry, Volunteers; was a lawyer, and served several terms as Mayor of Piedmont, W. Va.

1138. Mary Louise Wolverton, b 1871 - m Thomas R. Knox (s. p.). She attended Baltimore Conservatory of Music, and is a graduate musician. Mr. Knox, a Lawyer, is a direct descendant of John Knox, the Scottish reformer. They live in Detroit, Mich.

1139. Frances Ann Wolverton, b 1873.

1140. Katherine Cresap Wolverton, b 1875 - d ---- - not mar.

1141. Elizabeth Briscoe Wolverton, b 1877.

1142. John Calvin Wolverton, b 1879.

1143. James Hanson Wolverton, b 1881.

463. JOSEPH FIELD BROWN, b 1836 - m Elizabeth Biles.

1144. Lydia Brown, b ---- - d ----.

466. WILLIAM LYNN BROWN, b 1842 - m Elizabeth Harris - d ----.

1145. Harris Harper Brown, no record.

467. HENRY CLAY BROWN, b 1844 - m Elizabeth Howe.

1146. Jenny Brown, b ---- - d ----.

469. JACOB BROWN, b 1848 - m Mary ----- - d ----.

1147. Howard Brown, no record.

471. JAMES CRESAP BROWN, b 1854 - m 1876, Ida Yarwood Jones, at Bristol, Penn. - d ----.

1148. Ralph Cresap Brown, b 1878 - died in infancy.

1149. Olive Cresap Brown, b 1879.

1150. Elsie Janet Brown, b 1887, Sedalia, Mo. - no record.

1151. Alvin Borrell Brown, b 1889 - no record.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

473. NELLIE DARLEY, b ---- - m 1867, Col. Isaac Stadden - d 1900.

1152. Lillian Stadden, b 1867 - m 1899, William Prager (s. p.)
Lives in Fort Scott, Kas.; member of Cresap Society.

1153. Leo Stadden, b 1871 - d 1919 (s. p.).

1154. Nellie Mc K. Stadden, b 1873 - d 1900.

478. LOUISA LAMAR GRAHAM, b 1801 - m 1824, George Maxwell Swan (1793- 1840) - d 1846.

1155. Mary Elizabeth Frances Swan, b 1836 - d 1895.

479. MARY ANN CHARITY GRAHAM, b 1802 - m 1827, Eli Bennett Swearingen (1792-1868) - d 1884, Alleghany, Penn.

1156. John Graham Swearingen, b ---- - d 1865 - no record of children. He was an Adjutant in the Union Army, but resigned to enter the Navy.

1157. Susan Elizabeth Swearingen, b 1831 - d ----.

1158. Thomas Brent Swearingen, b 1840 - d ----.

1159. William White Swearingen, b ---- - d 1850 - no record.

1160. Samuel Hildreth Swearingen, b ---- - d 1873 - no record.

1161. Virginia Bell Swearingen, b ---- - d ----.

1162. Clarence Huber Swearingen, b ---- - d ---- - no record.
He was manufacturers agent in Pittsburgh, Penn.

480. MARY JANE SCOFIELD, b 1808 - m 1829, John Trafford Brasee (1800-1880) - d 1885. Lived at Lancaster, O. Mr. Brasee was a lawyer, judge, and member of the Ohio State Senate.

1163. Ellen Eliza Brasee, b 1830 - d 1865.

1164. John Scofield Brasee, b 1832 - d 1905.

1165. Romaine Louise Brasee, b 1834 - d ---- (s. p.).

1166. Mary Jane Brasee, b 1837 - m 1874, James H. Hamill (s. p.) - d 1918.

1167. Clara Brasee, b 1839 - d 1905.

1168. Alice Louise Brasee, b 1841 - m 1861, George F. Witte; had one child, name unknown - d 1862.

1169. Morton Elnathan Brasee, b 1843 - d 1870 - not married.

1170. George Boerstler Brasee, b 1845 - d ----.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

481. ELIZA SCOFIELD, b 1811 - m 1832, James Stanbery - d 1890. Lived at Newark, O.
- 1171. Louisa Lamar Stanbery, b 1833 - d 1914.
 - 1172. George Stanbery, b 1835 - died in infancy.
 - 1173. Edward Stanbery, b 1835 - died in infancy.
 - 1174. Romaine Vinton Stanbery, b 1836 - d 1917 - not married.
 - 1175. Eliza Stanbery, b 1841 - died in infancy.
 - 1176. Eliza Rosalie Stanbery, b 1842 - d ----.
 - 1177. Clara Stanbery, b 1845 - died in infancy.
 - 1178. Henry Stanbery, b 1846 - died in infancy.
 - 1179. Frances Stanbery, b 1848 - m Charles W. Bliss (s. p.) - d 1901.
 - 1180. William Stanbery, b 1850 - d 1884 - no record.
 - 1181. James Stanbery, b 1853 - d 1874 - no record.
 - 1182. Elnathan Stanbery, b 1856 - died in infancy.
482. LOUISA E. REID, b 1819 - m 1839, John Haller Patterson - d 1906.
- 1183. Jane Clark Patterson, b 1843 - d 1933.
 - 1184. John W. Patterson, b 1846 - d 1883 - not married.
483. MARY J. REID, b ---- - m 1846, Charles W. Pervail - d 1891.
- 1185. Helen M. Pervail, b 1842 - d 1922.
 - 1186. Lynn R. Pervail, b 1850 - d 1935 - not married.
 - 1187. Minnie Pervail, b 1855 - d ---- - not married.
 - 1188. Charles W. Pervail, b 1862 - d 1893 - not married.
490. THEODORE DEFFENBAUGH, b 1826, in Md. - m Keziah Clendennen - died in service of the Union Army during the Civil War; buried near Louisville, Ky.
- 1189. Cordelia Deffenbaugh, b ---- - d ----.
 - 1190. James D. Deffenbaugh, b 1854 - died young.
 - 1191. Almarette Deffenbaugh, b 1856 - died in infancy.
 - 1192. Annie Deffenbaugh, b 1858 - d 1895.
 - 1193. Josephine Deffenbaugh, b 1862 - d ----.
 - 1194. Ellen E. Deffenbaugh, b 1863 - died in infancy.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

491. ELIZABETH CRESAP DEFFENBAUGH, b 1828, in Md. - m 1845, Josephus Martin - d 1909.

1195. Ellen Martin, b 1846 - d 1929.

1196. John Martin, b 1849 - d 1885.

1197. Emma Martin, b ----.

1198. Phoebe Martin, b ----.

1199. Morton Martin, b 1864.

492. JOHN LENOX DEFFENBAUGH, b 1830, in Md. - m Eliza Darr - d 1914, at Veterans Home, Marion, Ind. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

1200. James Deffenbaugh, b 1862.

1201. Elizabeth Ellen Deffenbaugh, b 1870 - d 1930.

494. ARABELLA WILMOT DEFFENBAUGH, b 1833, in Md. - m Marshall P. Vance - d 1928, in Ind.

1202. John Vance, b 1859 - died in infancy.

1203. Joseph Vance, b 1861 - died in infancy.

1204. Mary C. Vance, b 1862.

1205. Charles E. Vance, b 1865 - d 1885 - not married.

1206. William H. Vance, b 1868 - not married. Lives on the original Deffenbaugh farm in Ind., purchased by John Deffenbaugh in 1837.

1207. Rufus Vance, b 1869 - died in infancy.

1208. Frederick M. Vance, b 1870.

495. MARIAH HENDRICKSON, b ---- - m Merillo Gillette - d ----.

1209. Gerome D. Gillette, lives in London, Eng. - no record.

1210. Frank M. Gillette, no record.

496. JOHN WESLEY HENDRICKSON, b 1814 - m 1st 1841, Rosannah Fetter Martin (1825-1852); had five children - m 2nd Elizabeth Hall; had five children - d 1884.

First Marriage

1211. Winfield Scott Hendrickson, had eleven children - no rec.

1212. Elliott Lenox Hendrickson, m Lucy Coe - no record.

1213. Sarah Hendrickson, died in infancy.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1214. Mary Louisa Hendrickson, b 1848 - d 1874.

1215. Anna Hendrickson, died young.

Second Marriage

1216. Samuel Hendrickson, no record.

1217. Kate Hendrickson, died young.

1218. Olive Hendrickson, m Mr. Price - no record.

1219. - - - - - Hendrickson, no record.

1220. Robert Hendrickson, no record.

501. MICHAEL CRESAP HENDRICKSON, b ---- - m 1st
Louise Eby (s. p.) - m 2nd Elizabeth Clemens - d ----.

1221. Burr Hendrickson, no record.

1222. Nora Hendrickson, no record.

502. RUSSELL BIGLOW HENDRICKSON, b 1833 - m
Theresa A. Cook (1842-1884) - d 1884.

1223. Lilly Hendrickson, m Henry Van Buren - no record.

1224. Julia Hendrickson, m Joseph Rangler - no record.

510. WILLIAM OSBORN SPRIGG, b 1816 - m 1st 1841,
Sarah Sargent Van Lear (d 1843); had one son - m 2nd Jeannette
Hazelhurst (d 1874); six children (all deceased) - d 1891.

First Marriage

1225. Richard Lamar Sprigg, m Sophia Brunot, of Louisiana;
five children - no record.

Second Marriage

1226. Carroll Sprigg, m Mrs. Emma Booth (s. p.).

1227. Maria Sprigg, not married.

1228. Hazelhurst Sprigg, not married.

1229. Tilghman Sprigg, not married.

1230. Alldin Sprigg, m ---- - (s. p.).

1231. Jeannette Sprigg, m E. J. Parlett (s. p.).

514. LOUISA ANN SPRIGG, b 1825 - m 1847, Thomas
Leiper Patterson (1816-1905), of Philadelphia - d 1899. Lived in
Cumberland, Md.

1232. Mary Lamar Patterson, b 1850 - d 1931.

1233. Helen Hamilton Leiper Patterson, b 1856 - d 1918.

1234. Floyd Sprigg Patterson, b 1858 - d 1904 - not married.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1235. Louisa Sprigg Patterson, b 1863.

1236. Lamar Gray Patterson, b 1865 - m 1892, Mary Humphries (d 1918); had one son b 1893 - died young.

515. JAMES CRESAP SPRIGG, b 1827 - m 1849, Lucy Belt Addison (1829-1900), granddaughter of John Addison, a Col. in the Rev. War - d 1903.

1237. Floyd Addison Sprigg, b 1852 - d 1873 (s. p.).

1238. Henry May Sprigg, b 1854 - died in infancy.

1239. Lucy Addison Sprigg, b 1856 - d ----.

1240. James Cresap Sprigg, b 1858.

1241. Leiper Patterson Sprigg, b 1861 - d ----.

1242. William Mercer Sprigg, b 1863.

1243. Mary Lamar Sprigg, b 1871.

1244. Lilly E. Sprigg, b 1873.

516. SARAH ELIZABETH SPRIGG, b 1827 - m 1870, J. Hampton Long - d 190-.

1245. Floyd Sprigg Long, not married.

1246. Mary Lamar Long, m F. Stewart Derkens - no record.

520. RICHARD M. SPRIGG, b ---- - m Mary Rawlings.

1247. William Osborn Sprigg, b ---- - d ----.

523. RANDOLPH SPRIGG, b ---- - m Mary L. Rawlings.

1248. Rebecca Sprigg, m Mr. Baird - no record.

1249. Margaret Sprigg, not married.

1250. Carrie Sprigg, b ---- - d ----.

1251. Floyd Sprigg, no record.

524. JOHN SPRIGG, b ---- - m ---- - d ----.

1252. Carroll Sprigg, attorney, Dayton, O. - no record.

526. JOSEPH SPRIGG, b ---- - m Mary Ellen Stubblefield.

1253. Ellen Sprigg, not married.

1254. Virginia Sprigg, b ---- - d ----.

1255. Ada (Bird) Sprigg, m J. L. Griffith (s. p.) - d 1921.

1256. Mary Sprigg, not married.

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

527. MARY SPRIGG, b ---- - m John McMahon - d ----.

1257. Louise McMahon, no record.

1258. ----- McMahon, no record.

1259. John A. McMahon, no record. Lived at Dayton, O.

528. CHARLES WILLIAM CRESAP, b 1833 - m 1870,
Angie L. Wood - d 1922. Lived in Minnesota.

1260. Mark Winfield Cresap, b 1873.

1261. Mabel Laura Cresap, b 1875.

529. AMANDA CRESAP, b ---- - m Mr. Piper - d ----.

1262. J. C. Piper, living in Indianapolis, Ind., 1917 - no record.

531. JAMES W. CRESAP, b ---- - m Miss Puckett - d ----.

1263. Joseph A. Cresap, b ----.

1264. Nannie Cresap, b ---- - d 1895.

532. VIRGIL A. CRESAP, b 1835 - m 1867, Nancy Jane
Glidewell (d 1936) - d 1907. Served in the Confederate Army in
the Civil War.

1265. Nannie E. Cresap, b 1868.

1266. James A. Cresap, b 1869.

1267. George William Cresap, b 1871 - d 1936.

1268. Mary L. Cresap, b 1872 - d 1892.

1269. Martha A. Cresap, b 1874.

1270. Alice R. Cresap, b 1877.

1271. Edgar A. Cresap, b 1879.

1272. Jocie C. Cresap, b 1881 - d 1930.

1273. Sallie E. Cresap, b 1884.

1274. Joseph Nelson Cresap, b 1887.

1275. Charles S. Cresap, b 1889.

1276. Katie Cresap, b 1892.

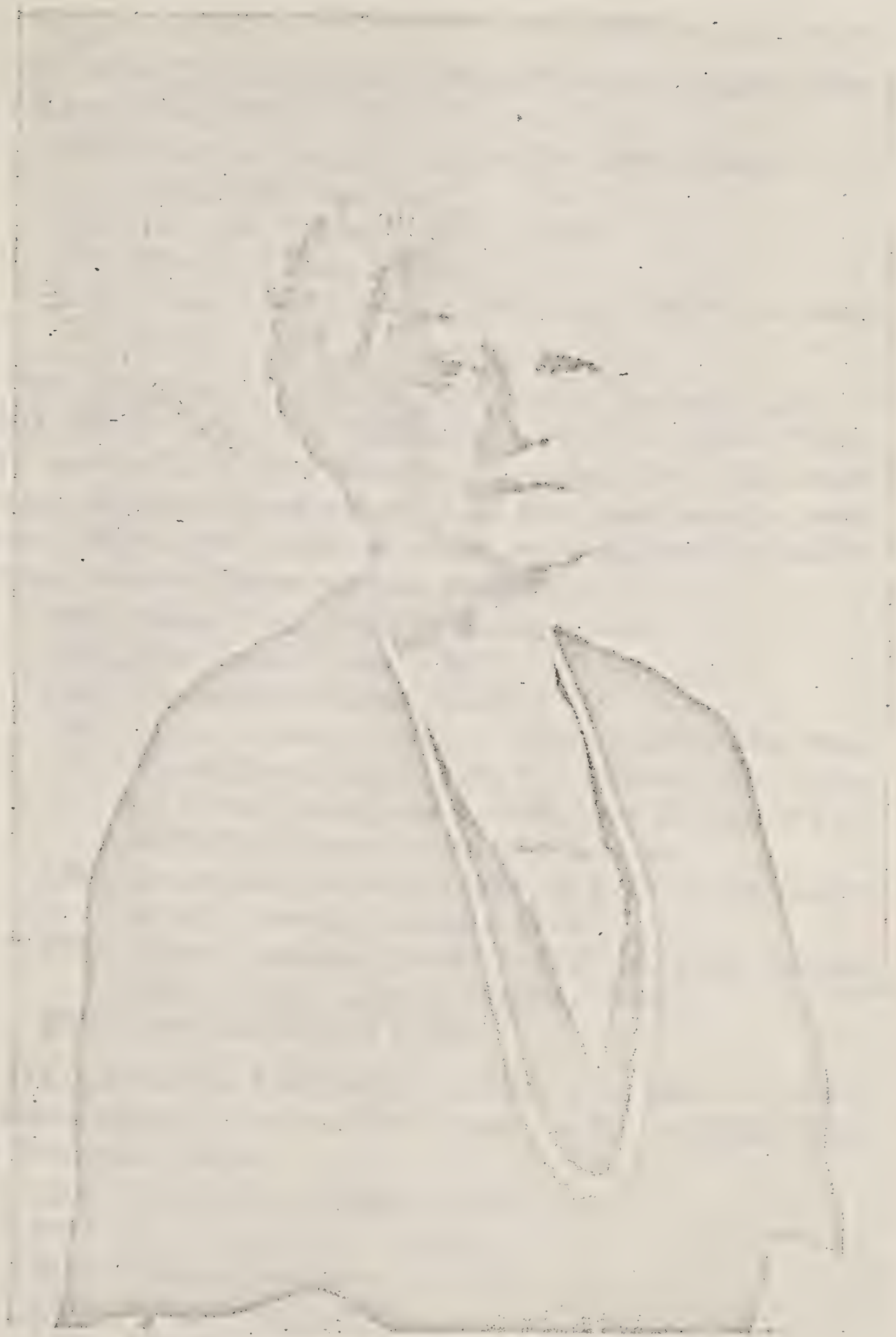
533. LOUISE J. CRESAP, b ---- - m Alvis Barker - d ----.

1277. Johnson Barker, no record.

1278. Alexander Barker, no record.

1279. Betty Barker, no record.

1280. Louise Barker, no record.



Mrs. FANNY CRESAP BEAM
(See Genealogy page 354)

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

535. JOSEPH A. DAVIS CRESAP, b 1839 - m 1866, Mary C. Kesee (1842-1900) - d 1897.

1281. Cora Lee Cresap, b 1871 - m 1907, Edwin Bishop (s. p.).
Lives in Marston, Mo.

1282. James W. Cresap, b 1874 - d 1928.

1283. Mary C. Cresap, b 1878.

1284. Lillian Alice Cresap, b 1881 - m 1908, W. L. Bailey (s. p.).

536. NELSON ADAIR CRESAP, b 1841, Huntsville, Ala. - m 1875, Martha Alice Love (1853-1900) - d 1935, Humboldt, Tenn. He was 1st Lieut., 47th Regiment, Cheatham's Div., Confederate Army. He served throughout the Civil War, participating in nearly every major battle. After the war he settled at Humboldt, and became a successful farmer and bank president.

1285. Fanny Cresap, b 1877 - died in infancy.

1286. Kate Louise Cresap, b 1879.

1287. Charles Edgar Cresap, b 1881.

1288. James Lawson Cresap, b 1883 - m 1927, Mrs. Mary Russell Bower (s. p.). Lives in Tallahassee, Fla.; member Cresap Society; was State Highway Engineer of Fla., 1918-1932; now consulting Civil Engineer.

1289. Joseph Sidney Cresap, b 1884 - m 1927, Bessie Sentner (s. p.). Lives in Humboldt, Tenn.

1290. Walter Augustus Cresap, b 1885 - m 1918, Florence Taylor (s. p.). Lives in Trenton, Tenn.

1291. Anna Belle Cresap, b 1888.

541. CECELIA EDGERLY, b 1828, Erie, Ala. - m 1843, Thomas Hazard Perry Scott (1817- 1884), of Ky. - d 1912. Lived in Bosqueville, Texas.

1292. Eleanora Scott, b 1845 - d 1915.

1293. Mattie Scott, b ---- - d 1904.

1294. Thomas Scott, b ---- - d 1934

1295. Walter Scott, b 1853.

1296. Arthur Scott, b ---- - d 1933 - not married.

1297. Cecelia Scott, b ---- - d 1898.

1298. Virginia Scott, b 1863.

1299. Asa Rhodes Scott, b ---- - d 1922 - not married.



MAJOR NELSON ADAIR CRESAP.
(See page 356.)

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

544. QUINCY CRESAP, b 1844 - m 1875, Elizabeth Thornburg Price (1850-1920), sister of Willard R. Price, who married Abigail Cresap, No. 364 - d 1930.

1300. Charles Price Cresap, b 1876.

1301. Hannah Ophelia Cresap, b 1877 - m 1902, James Franklin Cox (No. 1322, record same as).

1302. Benjamin Ogle Cresap, b 1879.

1303. Elizabeth Rachel Jane Cresap, b 1891.

545. JAMES MICHAEL CRESAP, b 1845 - m 1870, Margaret A. Whittaker - d 1927. Lived in Pasadena, Calif.

1304. Helen T. Cresap, b 1871 - not married.

1305. Mary Woods Cresap, b 1873 - not married.

1306. Cora Cecelia Cresap, b 1875.

1307. Rachel J. Cresap, b 1876.

1308. Bessie Whittaker Cresap, b 1879.

1309. Minnie V. Cresap, b 1883.

548. EUGENE HILDRETH CRESAP, b 1847 - m 1875, Josephine Simms - d 1926. Lived at Moundsville, W. Va.

1310. Emily V. Cresap, b 1877 - m 1925, Robert Stotler (s. p.).

1311. Richard T. Cresap, b 1879 - not married.

1312. Joseph A. Cresap, b 1883.

551. ELEANOR CRESAP, b 1854 - m 1879, W. D. Alexander - d 1924. Lived at Moundsville, W. Va.

1313. Mary V. Alexander, b 1880.

1314. Eleanor Alexander, b 1895.

552. FRANCES CRESAP, b 1859 - m 1882, J. H. Beam. Lives in Moundsville, W. Va.; member of the Cresap Society.

1315. William T. Beam, b 1884.

1316. Eugene Cresap Beam, b 1886.

1317. Kenneth S. Beam, b 1888.

1318. Mary L. Beam, b 1891 - m 1920, R. Douglas Pinkerton (s. p.). Lives in Marietta, O.; member of Cresap Society. See page 13.

1319. Nellie V. Beam, b 1894 (s. p.).

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

SIXTH GENERATION CONTINUED

553. ELIZA JANE COX, b 1846 - m 1868, Robert E. Brent - d 1869.

1320. Jane E. Brent, b 1869 - not married.

555. JAMES MICHAEL COX, b 1848 - m 1872, Mollie Elizabeth Ruddick (1851-1889) - d 1882.

1321. Robert Woods Cox, 1873 - d 1892 - not married.

1322. James Franklin Cox, b 1876.

1323. Jessie Ruddick Cox, b 1878 - d 1898 - not married.

1324. William Ruddick Cox, b 1882.

557. FRIEND CRESAP COX, b 1852 - m 1881, Josephine McCabe Eoff (1858-1931). Lives in Wheeling, W. Va.; charter member and first president of the Cresap Society; member of the Advisory Board; last in the fifth generation.

1325. Roberta May Cox, b 1886.

1326. Cresap Brent Cox, b 1888 - not married. Lives in Wheeling, W. Va.; charter member of the Cresap Society.

1327. Josephine Ruth Cox, b 1896 - m 1924, Allan McKee (s. p.) - d 1928.

SEVENTH GENERATION

562. THOMAS HENRY McCOY, b 1831 - m 1856, Adaline Cazier (1832-1926) - d 1907.

1328. John Cresap McCoy, b 1857 - d 1924.

1329. Boyd McCoy, b 1866.

563. JAMES McCOY, b 1833 - m 1856, Margaretta Ann Nolan - d 1901. Served in Union Army, Civil War.

1330. James E. McCoy, died in infancy.

1331. J. Thomas McCoy, died in infancy.

1332. Mary Washington McCoy, b 1861.

1333. Maggie Eugenia McCoy, b 1863.

1334. Martha Louisa McCoy, b 1866.

1335. Samuel Howard McCoy, b 1874.



FOUR GENERATIONS

Friend Cresap Cox, of Wheeling, W. Va.; his daughter,
Mrs. May Cox Weaver; granddaughter, Mrs. Jane Weaver Wilson;
great granddaughter, baby Jane Taylor Wilson.

(See pp. 320, 358, 411, and 449)

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

568. JULIA ELIZABETH CRESAP, b 1843 - m 1869, George Wilson Lemert (1839-1910) - d 1903.

1336. Laura Coffing Lemert, b 1870 - not married.

1337. Brent Alloways Lemert, b 1871 - m 1st 1917, Jennie Phoenix (s. p.) - m 2nd 1931, Gertrude Goodrich (s. p.). Lives Ozone Park, N. Y.; served in World War.

1338. Howard Cresap Lemert, b 1873 - m 1912, Nellie C. Edwards (s. p.). Lives in Columbus, O.; charter member Cresap Society; now Vice-Pres.

1339. Mary Lou Lemert, b 1878 - d 1927 - not married.

573. ANNAH THISTLE CRESAP, b 1852 - m 1872, Joseph Foster Dorsey, M. D. (1834-1914) - d 1922. Lived in Dresden, O.; charter member of the Cresap Society.

1340. Clara Louise Dorsey, b 1873 - not married.

1341. Alice Cecil Dorsey, b 1876.

579. IDA BRASWELL, b ---- - m S. M. Leonard - d ----.

1342. Thomas Leonard, no record.

1343. Mary Louise Leonard, no record.

1344. Sarah (or Ida) Leonard, no record.

1345. Minerva Leonard, no record.

1346. Edward Otho Leonard, no record.

581. JOHN TEMPLE BRISCOE CRESAP, b 1831 - m 1st 1854, Caroline Washington (d 1872); had five children - m 2nd 1874, Mary Brown Hibbins; had two children - d 1907. Lived in Bonaparte, Ia. Caroline was a descendant of the Washington family of Va. Her sister Mary married Jonathan O. Cresap (No. 434).

First Marriage

1347. Walter Cresap, b 1855 - died in infancy.

1348. Roger Nelson Cresap, b 1857 - d 1929.

1349. Henry Clay Cresap, b 1859.

1350. Keith Cresap, b 1863.

1351. Emma Caroline Cresap, b 1868.

Second Marriage

1352. Grace Octavia Cresap, b 1876 - m 1904, William W. Friend (s. p.). Lives in Eldon, Ia.; member of the Cresap Society.

1353. Jean Teresa Bell Cresap, b 1892 - died young.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

582. GEORGIA J. MIMS, b 1832 - m 1850, Wallace W. Smith, of Sykeston, Mo. - d ----. Lived at Eddyville, Ky.

1354. John Mims Smith, b 1851 - died in infancy.

1355. William Clarke Smith, b 1853 - died young.

1356. Hanson Mims Smith, b 1855 - m Dora Daggett (s. p.) - d ----.

1357. James Strother Smith, b 1857 - d ----.

1358. Effie Anna Smith, b 1859 - d ---- - not married.

1359. Guy Smith, b 1861 - d ----.

1360. Robbison C. Smith, b 1863 - no record.

1361. Hugh Arney Smith, b 1869 - no record.

583. EUDORAH H. MIMS, b 1834 - m 1855, Martin M. Lyon, of Lyon Co., Ky. - d ----. Lived at Eddyville, Ky. Lyon was son of Mathew Lyon, early Ky. statesman, and brother of Gen. Hylan B. Lyon, Confederate General.

1362. Caroline Mims Lyon, b 1856 - m Fountain de Graffenreid - no record of children. Lives in Eddyville, Ky.

1363. Mathew Lyon, b 1858 - no record.

1364. Fay Hanson Lyon, not married.

585. VICTORIA THERESA MIMS, b 1838 - m 1859, Willis Benson Machen (1810-1894) - d 1895. Lived at "Mineral Mount," near Eddyville, Ky. Machen, a wealthy land owner, was prominent in state and national politics; a member of Confederate Congress.

1365. Minnie Machen, b 1860.

1366. Frank Machen (deceased), no record.

1367. Willis Benson Machen, b 1869 - no record.

1368. Charles Machen, no record.

1369. Marjorie Machen, b ---- - d 1912.

1370. Albert Machen, no record.

1371. Caroline Machen, no record.

587. MARY ANNAPOLA MIMS, b 1844 - m 1866, William Walker Sublette, of Clinton, Ky. - d 1921. Lived Montgomery, Ala.

1372. Walter Reid Sublette, b 1867 - d 1934.

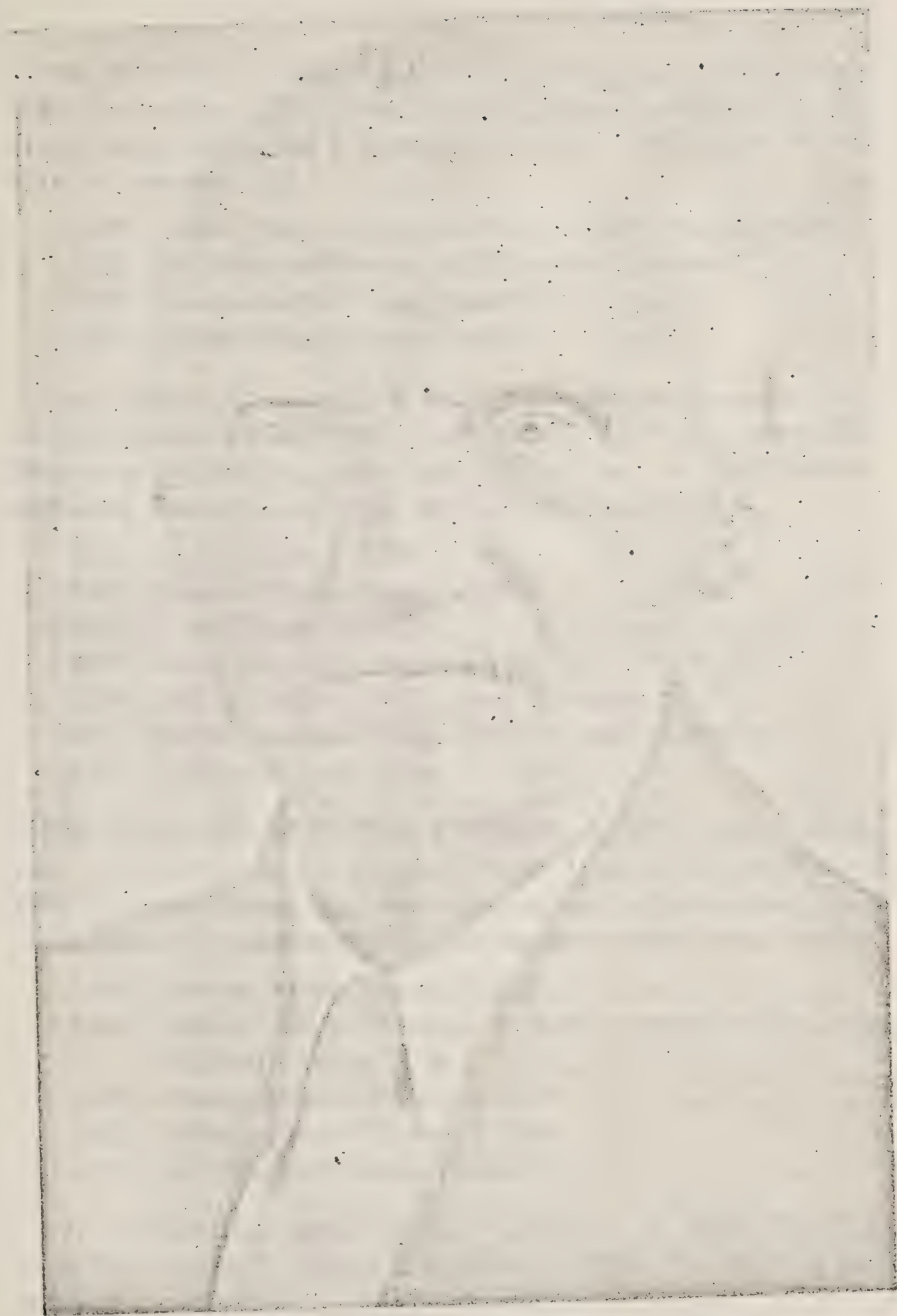
1373. Mary Annapola Sublette, b 1869.

1374. Caroline Sublette, b 1873.

1375. Willena B. Sublette, b 1875.

1376. Sarah B. Sublette, b 1878.

1377. James Warren Sublette, b 1884.



ROBERT OTHO CRESAP (See page 361).

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

592. ROBERT OTHO CRESAP, b 1843 - m 1st 1874, Mary Belle Pointer, of Ky. - m 2nd 1892, Mary Lou Pierce (s. p.). Served under Gen. John Morgan of Ky., in Confederate Army. Lives in Lakeland, Fla.

1378. Jennie Moore Cresap, b 1875 - d 1892 - not married.

1379. John Pointer Cresap, b 1876 - died in infancy.

1380. Edward Otho Cresap, b 1877.

1381. Philip Pointer Cresap, b 1882.

593. SARAH CRESAP, b 1845, New Orleans, La. - m 1869, Willis Lunsford Ringo (1843-1900) - d 1936. Lived in Ashland, Ky. Ringo was Lt. in Confederate Army, under Gen. S. B. Buckner, afterwards Gov. of Ky.; served on Gov. Buckner's staff.

1382. Ruby Ringo, b 1870.

1383. Mercer Cresap Ringo, b 1873.

1384. Nora Ringo, b 1875.

1385. Sarah Elizabeth Ringo, b 1877.

1386. Lillian Ringo, b 1879 - died in infancy.

1387. Willis Lunsford Ringo, b 1881 - died in infancy.

1388. Bollivar Buckner Ringo, b 1890.

594. HANSON MERCER CRESAP, b 1848, New Orleans, La. - m 1873, Agnes Dryden Wyatt (born 1851), of Ky. - d 1930. Lived in Fulton, Ky. Mrs. Cresap lives with her daughter in Steubenville, O., and is an Associate member of the Cresap Society.

1389. Emmett Wyatt Cresap, b 1875.

1390. Minnie Taylor Cresap, b 1876 - m 1900, Dr. John Moorman Beeler (s. p.).

1391. Nannie Mercer Cresap, b 1879.

1392. Johnnie Moore Cresap, b 1880.

1393. Sara Elizabeth Cresap, b 1884.

597. CHARLES MARSHALL CRESAP, b 1845, New Orleans, La. - m 1883, Isabelle Yule (1856-1935) - d 1909. Lived in Mo.

1394. Hanson Briscoe Cresap, b 1885.

1395. William Yule Cresap, b 1886.

1396. Frances May Cresap, b 1888.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1397. Claribelle Cresap, b 1890 - d 1911 - not married.
1398. Robert Lee Cresap, b 1892 - m 1930, Mrs. Elsie Leddy (s. p.).
1399. Katharine Margaret Cresap, b 1895 - m 1914, Arthur Noe (s. p.). Lives at Mission, Tex.; mem. Cresap Soc.
1400. Mary Corinne Cresap, b 1903 - m 1924, J. Hobart Green (s. p.). Lives in Webster Groves, Mo.; member of the Cresap Society.
598. MARY CRESAP, b 1850, New Orleans, La. - m 1870, James Linus Nichols - d 1929.
1401. Corinne Linus Nichols, b 1874.
1402. Mary Cresap Nichols, b 1876 - not married. Lives in Havana Cuba; head of the "Cathedral School," Havana.
599. CORINNE CRESAP, b 1861, New Orleans, La. - m 1878, James P. Hayes, M. D. Lives in Eugene, Ore.
1403. James Cresap Hayes, b 1882.
1404. Adele Hayes, b 1886.
602. THOMAS LEONARD THISTLE, b 1839 - m 1866, Routh Anna Phipps, at Kingston Church, Adams Co., Miss. - d 1880. Lived at Clifton Plantation, Tensas Parish, La. He joined Confederate Army, but was captured early in war, and served as physician in prison hospital, Pt. Lookout, Md.
1405. Loxley Howard Thistle, b 1868 - died in infancy.
1406. Thomas Hampton Thistle, b 1869 - died in infancy.
1407. Caroline Elizabeth Thistle, b ---- - d 1914.
1408. George Henry Thistle, b 1872 - died in infancy.
1409. Mable Walgrove Thistle, b 1874.
1410. Lena Phipps Thistle, b 1876 - d 1911 (s. p.).
1411. Routh Alma Thistle, b 1879, Araby Plantation, La. - m 1st 1910, John Gibson (s. p.) - m 2nd 1921, Charles Moeller (s. p.).
1412. Charles Clark Thistle, b 1880 - died in infancy.
603. ELIZABETH JANE THISTLE, b 1841 - m 1869, John Belk, Sr., at Allendale Plantation, Adams Co., Miss. - d ----. Lived at Belk's Island.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 1413. Thomas Howard Belk, b 1870 - died young.
- 1414. Jessie Skinner Belk, b 1872 - died in infancy.
- 1415. Joseph Belk, b 1874 (twin) - died in infancy.
- 1416. Jeff Belk, b 1874 (twin) - died in infancy.

- 604. EMILY CRESAP THISTLE, b 1844 - m 1865, Dr. John P. Davis, at Roseland, Adams Co., Miss. - d 1876.
 - 1417. Joseph Leonard Davis, b 1866, Roseland, Miss. Now lives in La. No record.
 - 1418. Alice Louise Davis, b 1868 - died in infancy.
 - 1419. Sally Davis, b 1869 (twin), died in infancy.
 - 1420. Elizabeth Davis, b 1869 (twin) - died in infancy.
 - 1421. Emma Alcena Davis, b 1871, Afton Plantation, Tensas Parish, La. - no record.
 - 1422. Callie Eliza Davis, b 1872 - died in infancy.
 - 1423. Mary Amanda Davis, b 1876, "Pinch-Em-Easy" Plantation, Madison Parish, La. - no record.

- 607. LAURA LOUISA THISTLE, b 1849 - m 1872, James B. Steel, at Clifton Plantation, La. - d 1874.
 - 1424. Elizabeth Ann Steel, b 1872, Hopaca Plantation, Madison Parish, La. - no record.

- 609. WILLIAM ORD THISTLE, b 1854 - m 1882, -- d ----.
 - 1425. Ada Olive Thistle, no record.
 - 1426. Sarah Etner Thistle, no record.

- 612. MAYNADIER BRUCE, b ---- - m Anna Gouder - d ----.
 - 1427. Maynadier H. Bruce, no record.
 - 1428. Andrew G. Bruce, no record.
 - 1429. Daniel Cresap Bruce, no record.
 - 1430. Kate Bruce, no record.

- 615. THOMAS H. BRUCE, b ---- - m Valeria Hutt - d ----.
 - 1431. John P. J. Bruce, no record.

- 621. NANCY EMILY RICKETTS, b 1844 - m 1864, Rev. John H. Ekey, Methodist Clergyman (Pittsburgh Conf.) - d 1871.
 - 1432. Winfield Scott Ekey, died in infancy.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED.

622. THOMAS HUGH RICKETTS, b 1845 - m 1st Anna Powell, dau. of Judge Powell of Delaware, O.; had one son - m 2nd 1881, Anna Mary Robinson; had one son - d ----. Was an attorney in Columbus, Ohio.

First Marriage

1433. Edward Powell Ricketts, died in infancy.

Second Marriage

1434. Karl Robinson Ricketts, b 1883.

623. BENJAMIN WORTH RICKETTS, b 1847 - m 1877, Mary E. Rose - d 1923. Was Charter member of the Cresap Society; prominent business man of Coshocton, O. See p. 255.

1435. Thomas Hugh Ricketts, b 1878 - died in infancy.

1436. Earl Thistle Ricketts, b 1880 - d 1917.

1437. Blanche Cresap Ricketts, b 1885 - died in infancy.

1438. Robert Worth Ricketts, b 1890 - not married. Was Private, Field Hospital Co. 146, 112th Sanitary Train, 37th Division, A. E. F.

625. MARY ELIZABETH ORD, b 1851 - m 1870, Albert Williams Preston, Col. U. S. A. - d 1915.

1439. Alberta Louise Preston, b 1871.

1440. Ord Preston, b 1874.

626. JOSEPH PACIFICUS ORD, b 1852, Monterey, Cal. - m 1903, Susan Vanderpoel - d 1913, N. Y. City. He was a member of the J. P. Morgan Banking Company. The removal of the remains of James Ord (his grandfather) from Omaha to Arlington National Cemetery, and the erection of an Ord Memorial there, were provided for in his will.

1441. Susan Vanderpoel Ord, b 1909 - not married. Lives at Westport, N. Y.; member of the Cresap Society.

629. ROBERTA AUGUSTA ORD, b 1856 - m 1880, Gen. Geronimo Trevenio, of the Mexican Army - d 1883, in Mexico; buried Arlington Nat. Cemetery. Gen. Trevenio owned a large and wealthy hacienda in northern Mexico. It has long since been broken up due to Revolutions.

1442. Geronimo Edwardo Trevenio, b 1882 - d ---- - no rec.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

631. EDWARD OTHO CRESAP ORD II, b 1858 - m 1879, Mary Frances Norton - d 1923. He was Lt.-Col., U. S. A.; served in Indian wars, Spanish-American war, Philippine Insurrection, and World War.

1443. Edward Otho Cresap Ord III, b 1880.

1444. Henry Norton Ord, b 1882.

1445. James Garesche Ord, b 1886.

1446. Ellen Frances Ord, b 1888 - not married. Lives in Berkeley, Calif.; member of the Cresap Society.

1447. Mary Norton Ord, b 1895 - not married. Lives in Berkeley, California.

632. LUCY MAUD ORD, b 1860, Fortress Monroe, Va. - m 1879, Lt. John Sanford Mason, Jr., U. S. A. (1856-1891). Lives in Atlanta, Ga.; member of the Cresap Society. Lt. Mason, son of a Civil War General, was killed at Pine Ridge, N. D., in the Sioux War, one of the last Indian uprisings.

1448. Mercer Mason, b 1880.

1449. Anne Judkins Mason, b 1883.

1450. Ruth Ord Mason, b 1886.

633. JAMES THOMPSON ORD, b 1861 - m 1886, Rose Besavia - d 1905, San Diego, Calif.; buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was Capt., U. S. A. His early life was spent in Mexico, where he learned to speak Spanish fluently. During the Spanish-American War he was interpreter for Gen. Shafter at the battle of Santiago, Cuba. He served actively at the battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill with his brothers, E. O. C. and Jules Garesche.

1451. James Besavia Ord I, b 1890.

1452. Rebecca Cresap Ord, b 1894.

1453. Mary Mercer Ord, b 1896.

1454. Edward Otho Cresap Ord, b 1900 - d 1917 (s. p.).

1455. Lucy Maud Ord, b 1903 - m 1933, Ensign Robert Park Beebe, U. S. N., Class of 1931, U. S. Naval Academy; now stationed at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Beebe is a finished concert pianist.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

634. MARY MERCER ORD, b 1865 - m 1892, Frederick Hillcoat - d 1899.

1456. Garesche Ord Hillcoat, b 1896 - d 1918 - not married.

642. JAMES CRESAP ORD, b 1848, Detroit, Mich. - m 1885, Anne Maria Wilson, dau. of Rev. David Wilson, M. D., Chaplain U. S. A. - d 1912. Was Major, U. S. A.; served in Indian Wars and in Spanish-American War.

1457. Gladys Ann Ord, b 1887.

1458. James Ord, b 1890 - m 1934, Ellen Theresa Haughan (s. p.). Mining and Civil Engineer; served in Balloon Observation Corps, World War. Lives in San Francisco, Calif.; member of the Cresap Society.

1459. Vida Ruth Ord, b 1899.

643. CLARISSA REBECCA ORD, b 1850, Detroit, Mich. - m 1878, Lt. Jacob Rodman Pierce, U. S. A. - d 1918.

1460. Rodman Placidus Pierce, b 1879 - m 1915 - no record.

645. GEORGIANNA JOSEPHINE ORD, b 1855, Saginaw City, Mich. - m 1879, Lt. James Selma Marsteller, U. S. A. - d 1892; buried National Cemetery, San Antonio, Tex.

1461. Elise Marsteller, b 1880 - m 1906, Harry Sanderson Mulliken (s. p.) - d 1931. She organised eight motor corps of women in Texas, for overseas duty during the World War; was decorated by the Red Cross and the Belgian Government.

648. JULIA ORD, b 1859, Detroit, Mich. - m 1888, John Joseph Ryan. Lives in San Antonio, Tex.

1462. Charlotte Ellen Ryan, b 1889.

1463. William Ord Ryan, b 1891 - m 1919, Mary Caroline De Raimis Allison (s. p.). He is Lt.-Col., U. S. A.; graduate of West Point; served in France and Italy during World War; now in command at Bolling Field (Army Air Field), near Wash., D. C. He was awarded the Silver Star for distinguished service.

1464. Clarissa Zelime Ryan, b 1896 - d 1933 - not married.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

653. EMMET GEORGE GUELPH ORD, b 1865 - m 1st Nora Dailey (s. p.) - m 2nd 1895, Estelle Marion Cobb. Retired business man, Santa Barbara, Calif.

1465. Robert Brackett Ord, b 1897 - m 1921, Minnie May Hamilton (s. p.). Business man, Haynes, Calif.

654. GEORGIANNA ORD, b 1869 - m 1894, O. Harry Mears - d 1916.

1466. Marian Mears, b 1896.

1467. Georgianna Mears, b 1898.

1468. Richard Mears, b 1903.

655. ALTHEA MARIA ORD, b 1872 - m 1891, Reginald Nicholas Watson. Lives in Los Angeles, Calif.

1469. Ruth Watson, b 1892.

1470. Nicholas Ord Watson, b 1894 - m 1928, Henrietta Steel (s. p.).

1471. Cresap Placidus Watson, b 1895.

1472. Roberta Brent Watson, b 1897.

1473. Martha Watson, b 1899 - not married.

1474. Reginald Watson, b 1906 - m 1936, Elizabeth Colgin.

662. MARY CATHERINE ORD, b 1869 - m 1895, Hans Nelson - d 1902.

1475. Catherine Ord Nelson, b 1902 - not married. Lives in Santa Barbara, Calif.

664. ROBERTA FRANCES ORD, b 1874 - m 1893, Frank Lee Rowe. Mr. Rowe is a rancher in the famous apple-raising district of Santa Cruz Co., Calif. Lives in Watsonville, Calif.

1476. Marie Olive Ord Rowe, b 1894.

1477. Ethel May Ord Rowe, b 1895 - died in infancy.

1478. Lester Frank Ord Rowe, b 1896 - d 1918 - not married.

1479. Hazel Gertrude Rowe, b 1899 - m 1923, William Stanley Horton (s. p.).

1480. Ora Fay Rowe, b 1900.

1481. Florence Gladys Rowe, b 1902.

1482. Philip Henry Rowe, b 1903 (twin) - m 1932, Helene McLellan. Lives in Watsonville, Calif.

1483. Phylis Henrietta Rowe, b 1903 (twin).

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

665. LOUISE ORD HOLLADAY, b 1859 - m 1893, Allen Ernest Messer, a lawyer. Lives in London, England.

1484. Allen Ernest Messer, Jr., b 1894 - d 1916 - not married.
Killed in World War, English Army.

1485. Ruth Cresap Messer, b ----.

666. EDMUND BURKE HOLLADAY, b 1862, San Francisco - m 1896, Caroline Huntington. He was an attorney, and an executive in the Edison Power Co., of So. Calif.; lives in Pasadena. Caroline Huntington is the dau. of the late Henry E. Huntington, of Pasadena, R. R. executive, and art and book collector. The Huntington Library in Pasadena which he left to benefit mankind, is a fitting memorial to him.

1486. Helen Huntington Holladay, b ---- - m 1925, Henry Norton Ord (No. 1444, record same as).

1487. Collis Huntington Holladay, b ----.

675. WEBSTER BRUCE, b 1856 - m 1879, Laura Shriver - d 192-. Was member of Cresap Society; business man, Lynn, Mass.

1488. Helen S. Bruce, b 1883 - died in infancy.

1489. Frances Shriver Bruce, b 1885 - not married. Lives in Lynn, Mass. She has an Oil Painting of her great-great-grandfather, Lt. Joseph Cresap, and a shoe buckle and cuff button worn by him.

678. ADA M. LOVETT, b 1861 - m 1890, Allen F. Hopwood - d ----. Lived in Birmingham, Ala.

1490. Nell S. Hopwood, b 1890 - d 1918 - not married.

1491. Mary V. Hopwood, b 1892 - no record.

1492. Ada Hopwood, b 1894 - died in infancy.

1493. Allen M. Hopwood, b 1896 - d 1918 - not married.

1494. Robert B. Hopwood, b 1898 - no record. Served in World War.

1495. Emma A. Hopwood, b 1900 - no record.

1496. Ruth E. Hopwood, b 1902 - no record.

680. MINERVA LOVETT, b 1868 - m 1886, Augustus Herring - d ----. Lived in Springville, Ala.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 1497. Gussie R. Herring, b 1890 - no record.
- 1498. Louis M. Herring, b 1893 - no record. World War Vet.
- 1499. Charles L. Herring, b 1896 - no rec. World War Vet.
- 1500. Amanda V. Herring, b 1898 - no record.
- 1501. Augustus B. Herring, b ---- - no record.
- 1502. Hugh H. Herring, b 1900 - no record.
- 1503. James C. Herring, b 1903 - no record.

681. JAMES C. LOVETT, b 1872 - m ----; was living in Birmingham, Ala., in 1924.

- 1504. James H. Lovett, b 1910 - no record.

684. DANIEL J. LOVETT, b 1878 - m ----; was living in Birmingham, Ala., in 1924.

- 1505. Daniel J. Lovett, b 1902 - no record.
- 1506. Robert H. Lovett, b 1909 - died in infancy.
- 1507. George M. Lovett, b 1912 - no record.
- 1508. Archibald A. Lovett, b 1915 - no record.

685. MINERVA WEIS, b 1871 - m 1893, Albert T. Cole. Lives in Des Moines, Ia.; member of the Cresap Society.

- 1509. Warren Cresap Cole, b 1896 - m 1917, Aureatha Pickering (s. p.) - d 1925. Served in World War.
- 1510. Robert Slater Cole, b 1905 - m 1935, Audrey Heathenshaw
- 1511. James Logan Cole, b 1907 - m 1936, Beulah Bernard.

689. LOGAN CRESAP, b 1884, Annapolis, Md. - m 1912, Nancy Collins Nash, of Va. Graduate U. S. Naval Academy(1905); Com., retired; now Marine Supt., Isthmian Steamship Co., New York City; member of the Cresap Society.

- 1512. Logan Cresap, Jr., b 1913. Graduate U. S. Naval Academy(1936); Ensign, U. S. S. RANGER.
- 1513. Charles Nash Cresap, b 1919.

691. ANNA BITHIA CRESAP, b 1892 - m 1915, Ralph Otis Davis, Com., U. S. N. - d 1921.

- 1514. Ralph Cresap Davis, b 1916. Lives in Annapolis, Md.; member of the Cresap Society.
- 1515. Frank McDowell Leavitt Davis, b 1920.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

693. NAIAD CRESAP, b 1883 - m 1905, Scott Walker Key.
Lives in Houston, Texas.

1516. Howard Cresap Key, b 1907 - no record.

1517. Allan Scott Key, b 1909 - no record.

1518. William Hunter Key, b 1911 - no record.

1519. Scott Walker Key, b 1914 - no record.

694. SANFORD CRESAP WISE, b 1900 - m 1923, Virginia
Cheatham.

1520. Kathryn Virginia Wise, b 1925.

1521. Nancy Jo Wise, b 1929.

1522. Sanford Cresap Wise, b 1932.

695. GEORGE FRANCIS WISE, b 1903 - m 1936, Corneille
Downer. Attorney in Maplewood, Mo.

721. BEULAH THISTLE WOODBORNE, b 1874 - m 1895,
Walter W. Stephens. Lives in Lakewood, O.; mem. Cresap Soc.

1523. Florence Thistle Stephens, b 1896 - m 1925, Samuel
A. Lewis (s. p.).

722. BERYL ORD WOODBORNE, b 1877 - m 1902, V.
Clark Everhart. Lives in Port Washington, O.

1524. Theodore Woodborne Everhart, b 1903 - d 1936 (s. p.).

1525. Olive Roe Everhart, b 1906 - died in infancy.

1526. Robert Worth Everhart, b 1907 - m Minnie A. Cree.

1527. Richard Bruce Everhart, b 1910.

1528. Clair Cresap Everhart, b 1912 - d 1932 - not married.

1529. Carl Ross Everhart, b 1914.

1530. Donald Grey Everhart, b 1918 (twin).

1531. Curtis Brook Everhart, b 1918 (twin).

729. ELIZABETH A. HUTSON, b ---- - m Cornelius M.
Hoult.

1532. Bessie Hoult, m Ernest Roberts - no record.

730. EDWIN J. HUTSON, b ---- - m Mary Deverman.

1533. Francis Hutson, m Miss Hoblitzell; had issue - no record.

1534. Minnie S. Hutson, no record.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

731. LYNN HUTSON, b ---- - m Mary M. Hutson (cousin).

1535. Frederick G. Hutson, died young.

1536. Lynn Hutson, no record.

1537. Hammond Hutson, no record.

1538. Albert Hutson, no record.

1539. Alice Hutson, no record.

1540. Fanny Hutson, no record.

1541. Elizabeth Hutson, no record.

1542. Richard Hutson, no record.

732. FANNY HUTSON, b ---- - m Albert C. Rawlings.

1543. Norma Rawlings, m Herbert Wentz - no record.

1544. Mary S. Rawlings, m Charles Lanham - no record.

733. SAMUEL P. S. HUTSON, b ---- - m Sarah W. Waters.

1545. Cornelius Hutson, no record.

734. HENRY A. HUTSON, b ---- - m Frances S. Downs (or Downey).

1546. Alexander S. Hutson, no record.

1547. Henry M. D. Hutson, no record.

1548. Elizabeth Hutson, d age 22 - not married.

1549. William E. Hutson, not married.

1550. Francis M. Hutson, m Ora Heckard - issue - no record.

1551. Marion Hutson, b ---- - d ----.

1552. Mason F. Hutson, married - had one son - no record.

1553. Lucretia Hutson, m Mr. Parker - one son - no record.

1554. Edith Hutson, m Dr. Tweedy; three children - no rec.

735. CYRILLUS ROSANNA, b ---- - m ---- - d ----.

1555. Serena Rosanna, b ---- - d ----.

737. BENJAMIN NEAL, b ---- - m Miss Shrewsbury.

1556. Fannie Neal, no record.

739. ELIZABETH NEAL, b ---- - m Mr. Butcher.

1557. Eleanor Butcher, no record.

1558. Benjamin Butcher, no record.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

741. SARAH JANE KING, b ---- - m Johns Lowndsbury.
1559. Graham Lowndsbury, no record.
1560. Angelina Lowndsbury, no record.
743. ALEXANDER KING, b 1845 - m 1st 1872, Matilda Russell - m 2nd Mrs. Louise Rawlings Cresap (s. p.), widow of Van S. Cresap, No. 374.
1561. Alexander King, no record.
1562. Martha King, no record.
1563. Clarence King, no record.
1564. Mary King, no record.
1565. Robert King, no record.
1566. Eloise King, no record.
744. ELLEN LYNN KING, b ---- - m James Tavenner; four children - no record.
745. CLARENCE M. KING, b ---- - m Susan Johnson.
1567. Mabel King, no record.
1568. Helen King, no record.
1569. Harry King, no record.
1570. Elizabeth King, no record.
746. ABRAHAM BAKER KING, b ---- - m Lucy Everett - d 1895.
1571. Jessie King, no record.
747. JAMES CARR KING, b ---- - m - - - - .
1572. Edna King, no record.
759. AMANETA CRESAP JEFFRIES, b 1847 - m Irwin Miller.
1573. William Miller, b 1867 - no record.
1574. Mary Bell Miller, b 1869 - no record.
1575. Catherine E. Miller, b 1876 - no record.
760. VAN ORIN JEFFRIES, b 1849 - m 1880, Ada Morgan.
1576. Jennie Jeffries, b 1885 - m 1903, Louis Frohoff, an actor - d 1916. No record of children. She was an actress; her stage name was "Virginia Jeffries".

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 1577. Mary Elizabeth Jeffries, b 1888.
- 1578. Charles Beatty Jeffries, b 1892 - no record - World War.
- 761. JOHN D. JEFFRIES, b 1852 - m 1876, Matilda Guenther. Lived in Akron, O.
 - 1579. Earl Preston Jeffries, b 1877 - five children - no record.
 - 1580. George Van Jeffries, b 1888 - m Magnolia Aullt - no rec.
 - 1581. Frank Jeffries, b 1891 - no record.
 - 1582. Henry W. Jeffries, b 1892 - four children - no record.
 - 1583. Verney May Jeffries, b 1893 - no record.
 - 1584. Theodore Schell Jeffries, b 1895 - no record.
- 762. WASHINGTON L. JEFFRIES, b 1856 - m Lyde Smith.
 - 1585. Charles Jeffries, b 1880 - no record.
 - 1586. Roy Jeffries, b 1882 - no record.
 - 1587. Maude Jeffries, b 1888 - no record.
 - 1588. Myrtle Jeffries, b 1891.
- 763. ANDREW L. JEFFRIES, b 1859 - m Anna Collins, in Coshocton, Ohio.
 - 1589. Duke Jeffries, b 1885 (twin) - died in infancy.
 - 1590. Dent Jeffries, b 1885 (twin) - no record. Lives Akron, O.
- 764. WILLIAM J. JEFFRIES, b 1864 - m Ada Croghan.
 - 1591. Otho Cresap Jeffries, b 1892 - no record.
 - 1592. Mary M. Jeffries, b 1894 - m Charles Ditman - no rec.
 - 1593. Walter F. Jeffries, b 1895 - no record.
 - 1594. William F. Jeffries, b 1898 - died in infancy.
 - 1595. Anna R. Jeffries, b 1900 - no record.
 - 1596. Dora B. Jeffries, b 1903 - no record.
 - 1597. Edythe M. Jeffries, b 1905 - no record.
 - 1598. Harold Van Jeffries, b 1908 - no record.
 - 1599. Grace E. Jeffries, b 1909 - no record.
 - 1600. Virginia A. Jeffries, b 1911 - no record.
- 767. ELIZA FRANCES JEFFRIES, b 1854 - m 1874, L. M. Long.
 - 1601. Pearl Long, b 1877.
 - 1602. Ruth Long, b 1883 - died young.
 - 1603. Daisy Long, b 1884.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED.

773. JOSEPH OGLE, b ---- - m - - - -.

1604. Warren Ogle, b ---- - d ----.

774. CHARLES OGLE FREE, b 1858 - m 1898, Ida Swindell - d 1935. Mrs. Free is an associate member of the Cresap Society; lives in Bainbridge, Ohio.

1605. Arthur Free, b 1900 - not married.

1606. Herman Free, b 1902.

1607. Helen Free, b 1904.

1608. John Ogle Free, b 1907.

776. JOSEPH FREE, b 1861 - m 1st 1893, Olive Sinclair; had one daughter - m 2nd 1907, Estella B. Free; had three sons - d 1915.

First Marriage

1609. Hazel Free, b 1894 - m 1915, J. Rodney Gragg (s. p.).
Lives in Bainbridge, O.; member of the Cresap Society.

Second Marriage

1610. Loren Joseph Free, b 1908.

1611. Chester Isaac Free, b 1910 - died young.

1612. Gordon Benner Free, b 1912.

780. GEORGE FREE, b 1869 - m 1892, Marie McMullen.

1613. Robert Free, b 1896 - m Helen Overman (s. p.).

1614. Scott Free, b 1898.

781. JOHN FREE, b 1871 - m 1900, Jane Head - d 1916.

1615. Harold Free, b 1901 - no record.

1616. Ellen Free, b 1910 (twin).

1617. Helen Free, b 1910 (twin).

782. CAROLINE FREE, b ---- - m Robert Dill.

1618. Roy Dill, no record.

1619. Robert Dill, no record.

783. ALFRED FREE, b 1875 - m 1st Osta Sayre (s. p.) - m 2nd 1910, Alice Climer - m 3rd 1922, Olive Ensminger (s. p.).

1620. Virginia Nancy Free, b 1911.

1621. Alfred Free, b 1913.

1622. Joseph Free, b 1915.

1623. Gertrude Free, b 1918.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

784. MARY STARKEY, b ---- - m 1st Mr. Bowman (s. p.) -
m 2nd Squire Rogers.

1624. Mary Rogers, no record. Lived at Wheeling, W. Va.

1625. William Rogers, no record. Lived at Wheeling, W. Va.

786. CORDELIA ANNE OGLE, b 1846 - m 1866, Francis
Hibbard - d 1909.

1626. Maude Ogle Hibbard, b 1867 - m Charles Head (s. p.).

1627. Claude Simpson Hibbard, b 1869.

1628. Gail Hamilton Hibbard, b 1871.

1629. Blanche Pauline Hibbard, b 1872.

1630. Grace Cummings Hibbard, b 1874 - d 1896.

1631. Fay Frances Hibbard, b 1876 - d 1896 - not married.

1632. Madge Delia Hibbard, b 1878.

787. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL OGLE, b 1848 - m 1870,
Catherine Lilley, at Bellaire, O. - d 1924.

1633. Delia Ogle, b 1871 - m Charles Fitzpatrick (s. p.) - d
1935.

1634. Ora Ogle, b 1872.

1635. Alexander Ogle, b 1881 - m 1st Martha - - - - m 2nd
Ethel Moore. No record of children.

788. MARY ALMEDIA OGLE, b 1853 - m Thomas Lilley -
d 1923. Lived at Bellaire, O.

1636. Ella Maude Lilley, b 1871.

1637. Merle Ogle Lilley, b 1872 - m Fred Wells (s. p.).

1638. Julia Lilley, died young.

1639. Francis Lilley, died young.

1640. Benjamin Lilley, b 1888 - m Mary Molyneas (s. p.).

1641. Thomas Lilley, died young.

789. ELLA VETURA OGLE, b 1857 - m 1876, Zachary T.
Shoemaker (1848-1928). She is a charter member of the Cresap
Society; lives in Massillon, O.

1642. Helen Ogle Shoemaker, b 1877.

1643. Vesta Van Landt Shoemaker, b 1880.

1644. Lucile McIlvaine Shoemaker, b 1882 - m 1920, Charles
D. Russell (s. p.). Live in Savannah, Ga.

1645. Frank Ogle Shoemaker, b 1885.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

793. EDWARD CLARK, b ---- - m - - - - .

1646. Mahlon Clark, b ---- - d ----.

1647. Mary Clark, no record.

1648. Jane Clark, m Mr. McNulty - no record.

1649. Juliann Clark, m Dutch Kelley - no record.

1650. - - - - - Clark, m - - - - - Kelley - no record.

1651. Drusilla Clark, m Mr. Ciders - no record.

805. SARAH ELIZABETH PRIMLEY, b 1851 - m 1st Mr. Babbitt; had one son - m 2nd Mr. Rankin; had one dau. - m 3rd William Clark; had two children.

First Marriage

1652. Ernest Babbitt, no record.

Second Marriage

1653. Ruth Rankin, b ----.

Third Marriage

1654. Leslie Clark, b ----.

1655. Alice Clark, m Harry Cutts; had five children - no record. Lives in Waterville, Wash.

806. ELIZA EVALINE PRIMLEY, b 1854 - m Quinn Yocum.

1656. Lulu Yocum, b ----.

1657. Fay Yocum, m Katherine - - - - - (s. p.).

808. LAURA CATHERINE PRIMLEY, b 1859 - m 1st Dewey Olds; had two children - m 2nd Cal. Copeland; had one son.

First Marriage

1658. Cash Olds, b ----.

1659. Lola Dell Olds, b ----.

Second Marriage

1660. Fred Copeland, b ----.

809. LEVI OGLE PRIMLEY, b 1866 - m Edith - - - - - .
Lives in Porterville, Calif.

1661. Alice Lucille Primley, b ----.

1662. Frances Irene Primley, b 1900.

810. JAMES CRESAP PRIMLEY, b 1868 - m Winifred Wheat. Lived in Seattle, Wash.

1663. Allen Raymond Primley, b 1898.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1664. Harry Wilbur Primley, b 1903 - died young.

1665. Jack Robert Primley, b 1904 - died young.

1666. Helen Evelyn Primley, b 1906.

1667. Gilbert Winston Primley, b 1910.

811. GEORGE EDGAR PRIMLEY, b 1873 - m Alma Elmlund. Lives in Sumner, Wash.

1668. Edwin George Primley, b 1903.

813. LENA LEOTA OGLE, b 1855 - m 1880, George Hawkins.

1669. R. Merlin Hawkins, b 1881.

1670. Earl O. Hawkins, b 1883 - m 1919, Lura Ditto - no record of children.

1671. Nona A. Hawkins, b 1886.

1672. G. Ward Hawkins, b 1889.

814. JAMES EDWARD OGLE, b 1858 - m 1881, Clara S. Clark.

1673. Harry O. Ogle, b 1882 - m 1915, Dolly Leona Minor - no record of children.

1674. Lena B. Ogle, b 1884 - d 1906 - not married.

1675. Fred J. Ogle, b 1886.

1676. Phyllis A. Ogle, b 1894.

1677. Dan C. Ogle, b 1902 - no record.

815. VAN OGLE, b 1861 - m Fruza Whiteall.

1678. Lee Wirt Ogle, b 1885 - d 1910.

1679. Lou Ethel Ogle, b 1890 - died young.

816. MARY ELIZABETH OGLE, b 1864 - m 1st 1885, Clare Speer - m 2nd Gene Moffet (s. p.).

1680. Lura Allison Speer, b 1886.

1681. Ray Ellis Speer, b 1889 - no record.

1682. Daisy Marguerite Speer, b 1897 - m 1918, James H. Devore - no record of children.

1683. Vanne Ogle Speer, b 1903 - no record.

817. ALICE OGLE, b 1867 - m 1890, Ed Scott.

1684. Hazel Allison Scott, b 1891 - died in infancy.

1685. Helen Marie Scott, b 1904 - no record.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

820. ALWILDA WICKETT, b 1854, Newtown, Ind. - m 1879, William King, in Mercer Co., Ind.
- 1686. Jessie Ethel King, b 1879.
 - 1687. Ovid Lee King, b 1880.
 - 1688. R. Earl King, b 1891.
821. CORA SOPHIA WICKETT, b 1856, Mercer Co., Ind. - m 1875, Fred Frick.
- 1689. Frank Raymond Frick, b 1877 - died young.
 - 1690. Llewellyn Frick, b 1880.
 - 1691. Ethel Lee Frick, b 1886.
825. IRA OGLE, b 1871, in Kan. - m 1st 1898, Ella Walmer - m 2nd Margaret Race (s. p.). Lives in Waterville, Wash.
- 1692. Walter Ogle, b 1899 - m 1927, Leona Gillis - no record of children.
 - 1693. Horace Ogle, b 1912 - m 1930, Nina Mae McClure - no record of children.
 - 1694. Clayton Ogle, b 1916.
 - 1695. Blanche Harriet Ogle, b 1918.
 - 1696. Lawrence Homer Ogle, b 1921.
826. EDWARD HOMER OGLE, b 1873, in Kan. - m Myrtle Anita Owens. Lives in Waterville, Washington.
- 1697. Eula Mildred Ogle, b 1903.
 - 1698. Clair Oren Ogle, b 1906.
 - 1699. Audrey Jane Ogle, b 1909.
 - 1700. Clayde Vernon Ogle, b 1911.
 - 1701. Eugene Walter Ogle, b 1918.
 - 1702. Eva Myrtle Ogle, b 1920.
827. CLARA ELIZABETH OGLE, b 1879, in Kan. - m 1st 1897, Edward M. Owens - m 2nd 1925, George A. Hensell (s. p.)
- 1703. Earl Leroy Owens, b 1898 - m 1931, Helen Veech.
 - 1704. Elton Durward Owens, b 1900 - m 1925, Elizabeth Brown.
 - 1705. Kenneth Orvil Owens, b 1914.
828. NOLA CELESTA OGLE, b 1892, in Wash. - m 1909, Ralph Gideon Ewing.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 1706. Verle Eldred Ewing, b 1910.
- 1707. Clarice Elva Ewing, b 1911.
- 1708. Lois Elaine Ewing, b 1916.
- 1709. Arlene Erma Ewing, b 1918, Loughheed, Canada.
- 1710. Aleathea Luetta Ewing, b 1922.
- 1711. Shirley Wilma Ewing, b 1924.

- 830. LENA FRANCES OGLE, b 1882 - m 1903, Ward Stanley Smith, in Keithsburg, Ill.
- 1712. Helen Louise Smith, b 1913, Long Beach, Calif.

- 834. VAN LOUIS OGLE, b 1876 - m 1st 1903, Alice Ann Slinger - m 2nd 1936, Sarah Tesch (s. p.).
- 1713. Eva Lorene Ogle, b 1921.

- 837. GUY MELVILLE OGLE, b 1890 - m 1911, Olive Bessie Huff.
- 1714. Katharyn Jeanette Ogle, b 1913 - m Forest Beard.
- 1715. Faye Bayless Ogle, b 1917.

- 838. VELMA KATHARYN OGLE, b 1893 - m 1919, Harry Eugene Davis.
- 1716. Richard Elrick Davis, b 1923.

- 841. ZOIE E. GATES, b 1871 - m 1892, Alva C. Russell, in Mediapolis, Iowa.
- 1717. Lillian B. Russell, b 1893 - m 1914, Howard D. Smith.
- 1718. Fred W. Russell, b 1898 - m 1922, Wilma N. Jones.
- 1719. Letha A. Russell, b 1903 - died young.

- 842. C. ESTELLA GATES, b 1874 - m 1895, J. Wilson Williams.
- 1720. Everett B. Williams, b 1897 - no record.
- 1721. Florence Evelyn Williams, b 1899.
- 1722. Willie Raymond Williams, b 1901 - no record.

- 844. BESSIE L. GATES, b 1880 - m 1899, Edward C. Waterhouse.
- 1723. Mildred L. Waterhouse, b 1902 - no record.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

845. ORVILLE C. RICHARDSON, b 1879 - m 1901, Maybelle Alma Ockert.

1724. Frances Lucille Richardson, b 1908.

1725. Robert W. Richardson, b 1918.

846. FRANK WILBUR RICHARDSON, b 1880 - m 1906, Elsie Kneubuhl.

1726. Lois Virginia Richardson, b 1908.

1727. Frank Wilbur Richardson, b 1914.

847. ALLEN G. THURMAN RICHARDSON, b 1883 - m 1904, Clara Forber.

1728. Helen M. Richardson, b 1905.

1729. Orville J. Richardson, b 1908.

1730. Arthur Richardson, b 1911.

848. WILLIS LEE RICHARDSON, b 1885 - m 1907, Lynetta L. Leonard.

1731. Margaret Ellen Richardson, b 1908.

1732. Robert Lee Richardson, b 1909.

1733. Mary Elizabeth Richardson, b 1911.

1734. Phyllis Ruth Richardson, b 1913.

849. JAMES OGLE RICHARDSON, b 1888 - m 1913, Blanche Bowman.

1735. James Donald Richardson, b 1915.

1736. Rex Ogle Richardson, b 1916.

1737. Ellen Elizabeth Richardson, b 1918 - died in infancy.

1738. Louis Lee Richardson, b 1921.

852. MILDRED G. RICHARDSON, b 1894 - m 1918, A. Roy Kirby.

1739. Albert Roy Kirby, b 1919.

855. MARY EMELINE GILLILAND, b 1838 - m William R. Showman (1836-1904) - d 1904.

1740. Henry Frank Showman, b 1851 - d 1915 (s. p.).

1741. Susan E. Showman, b 1860 - d 1879 (s. p.).

1742. Nancy M. Showman, b 1862 - d 1935 - not married; was a member of the Cresap Society.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 1743. William L. Showman, b 1864 - m Lillie Leppo (s. p.).
- 1744. Theresa K. Showman, b 1865 - d 1915.
- 1745. Mary H. Showman, b 1866 - d ----.
- 1746. Martha A. Showman, b 1867 - d 1918.
- 1747. Alice C. Showman, b 1869.
- 1748. Emma Edna Showman, b 1871 - m Albert Hickerson
(s. p.) - d 1923.
- 1749. Charles D. Showman, b 1872 - not married.
- 1750. John H. Showman, b 1874.
- 1751. Jessie Lea Belle Showman, b 1877.
- 1752. Timboo E. Showman, b 1878 - died in infancy.
- 1753. Freddie Showman, b 1882 - died in infancy.

- 856. HELEN MARIETTA HOWELL, b 1846 - m 1871,
Wright B. Bower - d 1929.

- 1754. Fred Lemaine Bower, b 1872.
- 1755. Helen Bower, b 1875 - not married. Lives Newark, O.

- 860. JOHN McPHERSON, b 1856 - m 1884, Mary Meister
- d 1927.

- 1756. Amy McPherson, b 1886 - not married. Lives in Col-
umbus, Ohio.
- 1757. Ethel McPherson, b 1887.
- 1758. Edward McPherson, b 1894 - m 1917, Martha Ferrell-s.p.

- 862. ANNIE FETZER, b ---- - m 1890, Wesley C. Lees.
Lives in Newark, Ohio.

- 1759. Wesley Grant Lees, b 1891.
- 1760. Harold Ross Lees, b 1892.
- 1761. Robert Ogle Lees, b 1897.
- 1762. Samuel Lees, b 1902.
- 1763. Frederick Dillon Lees, b 1904 - died young.

- 867. HARRIET R. McCARTY, b 1861 - m Mr. Emmons.

- 1764. French McCarty Emmons, no record.
- 1765. James Aquilla Emmons, (deceased) - no record. Was
Pres., Emmons Coal Mining Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
- 1766. Louis Cole Emmons, no record. Lived Swarthmore, Pa.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

870. GEORGE SHEETZ McCARTY, b 1868 - m 1892, Wessia Carskadon, at Keyser, W. Va. Lives near Newfield, N. J.; member of the Cresap Society.
1767. Aquilla Browne McCarty, b 1893.
1768. John Chamberlain McCarty, b 1897.
1769. George Shultz McCarty, b 1899.
1770. Elizabeth Virginia McCarty, b 1903.
878. HARRIET RUTH WILSON, b 1867 - m 1886, Cary Cameron. Lives in Herman, Neb.
1771. Sarah Cameron, b 1888.
1772. Whit Cameron, b 1891.
1773. Malcolm Cameron, b 1893.
1774. Mary Amelia Cameron, b 1895.
1775. Ruth Cameron, b 1896.
879. MICHAEL VAN WILSON, b 1869 - m 1896, Dora Pilcher. Lives in Herman, Neb.
1776. Harold Van Wilson, b 1897 - died 1937.
1777. Grace Wilson, b 1901.
880. MINNIE ROSE WILSON, b 1871 - m 1891, John Skinner. She is a Gold Star mother; lives in Herman, Neb.
1778. John Skinner, b 1892.
1779. Thomas Skinner, b 1894 - d 1918 - not married. Killed in action in France, World War.
1780. James Skinner, b 1896 - not married.
1781. Mary Skinner, b 1901.
1782. Jessie Skinner, b 1903.
1783. Mabel Skinner, b 1905.
1784. Elizabeth Skinner, b 1909.
1785. Robert Skinner, b 1913.
1786. William Skinner, b 1916 - m 1937, Clara Jensen.
882. SAMUEL LEWIS WILSON, b 1875 - m Effie Johnson. Lives in Albin, Neb.
1787. Donavan Wilson, b 1902.
1788. Joseph Johnson Wilson, b 1908 - m Catherine - - - - -.
Had one daughter.
1789. Betty Wilson, b 1915.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

883. JAMES ROBERT WILSON, b 1877 - m 1911, Ethel Svendsen. Lives in Casper, Wyoming.

1790. James Julius S. Wilson, b 1913.

1791. Carol Mae Wilson, b 1915. Lives in Casper, Wyoming; member of the Cresap Society.

1792. Woodrow Robert Wilson, b 1918.

1793. Edith Louise Wilson, b 1922.

884. EDWARD WELLS WILSON, b 1880 - m 1905, Christina Hagge. Lives in Herman, Neb.

1794. Elsie Wilson, b 1905.

1795. Harriet Ruth Wilson, b 1914.

885. THOMAS CLEVELAND WILSON, b 1885 - m 1912, Mabel Veitch. Lives in Casper, Wyoming.

1796. Mabel Veitch Wilson, b 1913 - m 1935, Ernie Thompson.

1797. Mary Agnes Wilson, b 1915 - m 1937, Charles Williams.

887. ALEXANDER KING WILSON, b 1864 - m - - - - -; had issue - no record. Attorney, Portland, Ore. See p. 252.

888. ROBERT CRESAP WILSON, b 1866 - m 1st 1888, Lillie B. Stotler; eight children - m 2nd Allie Porter; two children. He lives on the original Cresap farm, near Rawlings, Md., willed by his great-great grandfather, Daniel Cresap, Sr., to his son Robert Cresap. This property has been handed down from generation to generation for over 150 years, and is the last bit of Daniel's large estate remaining in the Cresap family. Robert Cresap is buried on this farm. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Cresap Society.

First Marriage

1798. James M. Wilson, b 1891.

1799. Lucretia Wilson, b 1892 - died young.

1800. Robert E. Wilson, b 1894.

1801. Eloise Wilson, b 1896 - m 1925, John L. Shaffer - s. p.

1802. Ralph S. Wilson, b 1897.

1803. Guy W. Wilson, b 1901.

1804. Harriet Cresap Wilson, b 1903 - m 1929, Ira M. Staley (s. p.). Lives in Cumberland, Md.

1805. Grace Wilson, b 1905 - m 1925, Albert G. Wallis - s. p.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

Second Marriage

1806. Mary King Wilson, b 1919.

1807. Emely Porter Wilson, b 1920.

889. JAMES WILLIAM WILSON II, b 1868 - m 1896, Rosa Jacoby - d 1932. Was Clerk of the Court, Toledo, Ohio.

1808. Donald King Wilson, b 1903.

1809. James William Wilson III, b 1905.

895. FLOYD LeROY STOTLER, b 1886 - m 1912, Ruth Snyder. Prominent Attorney, Colfax, Wash.; mem. Cresap Society.

1810. Ruth Stotler, b 1918. Member of the Cresap Society.

1811. Robert Cresap Stotler, b 1922. Mem. of Cresap Society.

896. RUTH BENEDICT STOTLER, b 1895 - m 1st 1913, G. C. Lilly - m 2nd 1931, George Winfield (s. p.). Lives in Cumberland, Maryland.

1812. Norma Ruth Cresap Lilly, b 1914 - m 1935, Vernon C. Chapman.

901. JOHN ADAM CRESAP, b 1884 - m 1908, Margaret Hudson. Lives in New Orleans, La.; member of Cresap Society.

1813. Alma Margaret Cresap, b 1909 - m 1929, Paul Haller.

1814. Josephine Dorothy Cresap, b 1911.

1815. John Robert Cresap, b 1915.

902. JOSEPH EDWIN CRESAP, b 1886 - m 1919, Josephine Amelia Keifer.

1816. Joseph Edwin Cresap, b 1920 - died in infancy.

1817. Mary Emelda Cresap, b 1921.

904. EDWIN ALEXANDER CRESAP, b 1888 - m 1916, Frances F. Lyman.

1818. Alvin Cresap, b 1919.

1819. Audrey Cresap, b 1920.

906. SAMUEL VICTOR CRESAP, b ---- - m 1917, Edith Porter.

1820. Samuel Victor Cresap, b 1919.



EDWARD ELI CRESAP AND FAMILY, OF BATTLE GROUND, WASH.

(See Page 385)

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

907. MARY MAGDALINE CRESAP, b 1891 - m 1915, Joseph Francis Kleinpeter.

1821. Mary Mildred Kleinpeter, b 1916.

1822. Lea Claire Kleinpeter, b 1918.

1823. Joseph Francis Kleinpeter, b 1919.

1824. Edward Arthur Kleinpeter, b 1920.

1825. Beverly Rita Kleinpeter, b 1922.

908. MILTON PAUL CRESAP, b ---- - m Myrtle Murray.

1826. Paul Cresap, b 1917.

1827. Robert Cresap, b 1919.

1828. Agnes Cresap, b 1922.

909. ROY ARTHUR CRESAP, b 1899 - m 1931, -----.

910. ROSETTA VIRGINIA CRESAP, b 1874 - m 1891, George Washington Waddel. Lives in Crane, Oregon.

1829. Elva Clauda Waddel, b 1892.

1830. George Dewy Waddel, b 1894 - d 1913 - not married.

1831. Bessie Maud Waddel, b 1896.

1832. Iris Lenora Waddel, b 1898 - died in infancy.

1833. Basil Edmund Waddel, b 1900.

1834. Anna May Waddel, b 1904.

1835. Dorothy Irene Waddel, b 1906 - m 1931, Earl Curtis.

1836. Genevieve Delores Waddel, b 1907 - m 1933, Clinton Tracy.

911. EDWARD ELI CRESAP, b 1876 - m 1900, Lucy Masters (b 1880, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, Eng.). Lives near Battle Ground, Wash.; member of Cresap Society. Was Justice of the Peace, Clark Co., Wash., for 32 years; Supervisor of roads 17 yrs.; now Deputy Assessor.

1837. John Edward Cresap, b 1901.

1838. Frank Elias Cresap, b 1903.

1839. Robert Martin Cresap, b 1904.

1840. Edith May Cresap, b 1906.

1841. Mary Elizabeth Cresap, b 1908.

1842. Esther Viola Cresap, b 1909.

1843. Margaret Lucile Cresap, b 1911.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1844. Thomas Charles Cresap, b 1912.
1845. Ira Michael Cresap, b 1914 - m 1936, Alva Lofgrew
1846. Joseph Eli Cresap, b 1916.
1847. Helen Cresap, b 1919.
1848. Jessie Alberta Cresap, b 1922.
913. BERTHA REBECCA CRESAP, b 1880 - m 1899, Frank B. Cowles - d 1931.
1849. Almeda Cowles, m Ernest Stanley (s. p.), Portland, Ore.
914. MARY MAUD CRESAP, b 1882 - m 1899, Oscar Andrew Anderson. Lives in Portland, Oregon.
1850. Carl Vinton Anderson, b 1900.
1851. Ivan Euphymeous Anderson, b 1902.
1852. Evelyn Agnes Anderson, b 1904 - died in infancy.
1853. Vesta Adele Anderson, b 1907 - died young.
1854. Oscar Ira Anderson, b 1911.
915. MABLE ELIZABETH CRESAP, 1885 - m 1st 1903, Benjamin B. Medley - m 2nd 1916, George E. Dridge (s. p.). Lives in Portland, Oregon.
1855. Bernard Joseph Medley, b 1905 - m 1931, Betty Baker.
1856. Vinton Robert Medley, b 1907 - m 1936, Verna Couch.
916. SARAH HARRIET RUTH CRESAP, b 1889 - m Adolph Awnsby.
1857. Ruth Awnsby, b 1905.
1858. Audrey Awnsby, b 1906.
917. DELMAR B. CRESAP, b 1874 - m Carrie Bright.
1859. Wilfred A. Cresap, b 1897 - no record.
1860. Mildred E. Cresap, b 1898 - no record.
1861. Trella M. Cresap, b 1899 - no record.
1862. Marjorie V. Cresap, b 1902 - no record.
1863. Delmar B. Cresap, b 1904 - no record.
1864. Carrie Bright Cresap, b 1906 - no record.
1865. Everett W. Cresap, b 1909 - no record.
1866. Esther M. Cresap, b 1910 - no record.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

918. IDESSA B. CRESAP, b 1876 - m Louis Vimont.

1867. Lowell Vimont, b 1898 - no record.

1868. Louis D. Vimont, b 1900 - no record.

1869. Dwight R. Vimont, b 1901 - no record.

1870. Benjamin Vimont, b 1902 - no record.

1871. Susan Vimont, b 1904 - no record.

1872. Mary L. Vimont, b 1906 - no record.

1873. Albert Vimont, b 1907 - no record.

1874. Ruth Vimont, b 1911 - no record.

1875. Joseph Vimont, b 1916 - no record.

920. EARNEST WINFRED CRESAP, b 1880 - m 1907, Mae Hutchinson. Charter mem. of Cresap Society Lives Coshocton, O.

1876. Willis Hutchinson Cresap, b 1908. Charter member of the Cresap Society.

1877. Mary Elizabeth Cresap, b 1912.

930. ELIZABETH A. CARPER, b 1869 - m 1892, Charles Cable.

1878. Karl R. C. Cable, b 1894 - no record.

947. ANDREW BRUCE CRESAP, b 1878 - m 1914, Grace Arnold, in Phillipine Islands.

1879. Lavinia A. Cresap, b 1915, Manilla, P. I.

1880. Florence A. Cresap, b 1917, Manilla, P. I.

1881. Ida Mae Cresap, b 1921.

1882. Andrew Bruce Cresap, b 1925.

948. ELOISE J. CRESAP, b 1880 - m 1901, Charles B. Weltner - d 1925.

1883. Cresap Bruce Weltner, b 1904, Manilla, P. I. - not married.

1884. Lloyd W. Weltner, b 1906, San Diego, Calif. - d 1931 - not married.

1885. Grace Weltner, b 1909, Manilla, P. I. - not married.

956. EMMA BANGS, b 1865 - m 1885, Charles Watkins - d 1937. Lived at New London, Ia. The immigrant ancestor of John Bangs, father of Emma, Corinne, and William, came to America on the "Fortune," - the next ship to Plymouth Colony after the Mayflower - in 1621.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 1886. Delilah Watkins, b 1885.
- 1887. Florence Watkins, b 1887.
- 1888. Harry Watkins, b 1889 - not married.
- 1889. Robert Watkins, b 1891.
- 1890. John Watkins, b 1895 - died young.
- 1891. Clifford Watkins b 1898 - not married.
- 1892. Reika Watkins, b 1900.
- 1893. Tracia Watkins, b 1903 - not married.
- 1894. Mary Watkins, b 1906.

- 957. CORINNE BANGS, b 1868 - m 1892, John Sheperd.
Lives at Danville, Iowa.
- 1895. Jeanette Sheperd, b 1906 - not married.

- 958. WILLIAM HENRY BANGS, b 1877 - m 1910, Edna
Weller. Bank President, Fairfield, Iowa.
- 1896. Content Bangs, b 1914.
- 1897. Joy Bangs, b 1918.
- 1898. John Kendrick Bangs, b 1920.

- 959. LOUISE CRESAP, b 1871 - m 1894, J. H. Akins. Lives
in Miles City, Mont.
- 1899. Bohuda Porter Akins, b 1898.
- 1900. Jessie Halbert Akins, b 1902 - m 1920, Catherine
Kiger (s. p.).
- 1901. Marion Louise Akins, b 1904 - m 1927, Allan MacGilli-
vary (s. p.).
- 1902. Willard Cresap Akins, b 1906 - not married.
- 1903. Bruce Cresap Akins, b 1908 - not married.

- 960. KATE N. CRESAP, b 1872 - m 1896, J. N. McCracken.
- 1904. Lucile Virginia McCracken, b 1897 - d 1932.
- 1905. J. Cresap McCracken, b 1902.
- 1906. George Russell McCracken, not married.

- 961. ROBERT LEE CRESAP, b 1874 - m Laura B. Randall.
- 1907. Marjorie Cresap, b 1903.

- 962. MINNIE B. CRESAP, b 1876 - m 1909, Robert T. Gentle.
- 1908. Justine Cresap Gentle, b 1910.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 1909. William Hiram Gentle, b 1914.
- 1910. Robert J. Gentle, b 1921.
- 963. RUTH CRESAP, b 1878 - m 1903, Dr. F. F. Attix.
 - 1911. Zelda Attix, b 1904.
 - 1912. Julia Knowles Attix, b 1906 - m 1934, Lawrence Vidal.
- 970. HOWARD TILDEN HUNTER, b 1875 - m 1898, Margaret Morgan. Member of the Cresap Society; merchant in Ft. Collins, Colorado.
 - 1913. Howard Max Hunter, b 1899.
 - 1914. Miriam Hunter, b 1901.
 - 1915. Ralph Morgan Hunter, b 1903.
- 972. HALLA BELLE HUNTER, b 1885 - m 1915, Edgar Simpson Tewksbury. Lives in Sterling, Colo.; mem. Cresap Soc.
 - 1916. Charlotte Tewksbury, b 1916 - m 1936, James Quint.
 - 1917. William Edgar Tewksbury, b 1920.
- 973. HOMER CRESAP, b 1875 - m 1899, Richie Watkins - d 1931. Was with Standard Oil Company, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 - 1918. Mary Cresap, b 1903 - died in infancy.
 - 1919. Homer Cresap, b 1911 - died in infancy.
 - 1920. Jackson Price Cresap, b 1920. Member Cresap Society.
- 974. STELLA MAE CRESAP, b 1877 - m 1900, Franklin B. LaGrow. Lives in Cherokee, Oklahoma.
 - 1921. Francis Edgar LaGrow, b 1901 - m 1928, Eunice Martin
 - 1922. Bernice Evelyn LaGrow, b 1907.
- 975. JOHN O. CRESAP, b 1884 - m 1920, Jessie Jack. Prominent ranchman, San Jon, N. M.; member of the Cresap Society.
 - 1923. Mary Beth Cresap, b 1923 - died young.
 - 1924. John Bruce Cresap, b 1924.
 - 1925. Margaret May Cresap, b 1926.
- 976. MARY FAITH CRESAP, b 1891 - m 1916, Winfred Leroy Shortridge. Lives in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
 - 1926. Miriam Faith Shortridge, b 1919.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

978. ORA BELLE CRESAP, b 1885 - m 1908, Parrott McDonald. They live on the old Cresap farm near Danville, Ia., settled about 1850 by her grandfather, Joseph Cresap; member Cresap Soc.
1927. Gladys Marcelle McDonald, b 1910 - m 1930, John M. Yaley.
1928. Elaine Cresap McDonald, b 1912.
979. FLORENCE E. CRESAP, b 1888 - m 1907, William W. Albright. Lives near Danville, Ia.; member of the Cresap Society.
1929. Wyatt Cresap Albright, b 1908 - m 1933, Goldie Eilers.
1930. Florence Maxine Albright, b 1910 - m 1932, Dale Orr.
980. EDGAR POE CRESAP, b 1881 - m 1902, Eva Black. Electrical Engineer and Ranchman, Bloomington, Calif.
1931. Ethel Cornelia Cresap, b 1903.
981. JOSEPH ORD CRESAP, b 1883, Platte Co., Mo. - m 1908, Nora Ornetta Manning, in Indianapolis, Ind. Episcopal Clergyman, Diocese of Miss.; now at McComb, Miss.; member of the Advisory Board of the Cresap Society; Co-compiler, with his son Bernarr, of "The History of the Cresaps".
1932. Jonathan Dale Cresap, b 1910 - died in infancy.
1933. John Ord Cresap, b 1912.
1934. David Lloyd Cresap, b 1913.
1935. Paul Mason Cresap, b 1915.
1936. Lauder Pershing Cresap, b 1918.
1937. Bernarr Cresap, b 1919, Scotia, Neb. Sec. - Treas., Cresap Society; Co-compiler, with his father, of "The History of the Cresaps".
1938. Robert Manning Cresap, b 1925 - died in infancy.
983. ROBERT DENTON CRESAP, b 1887 - m 1911, Maude Axtell. Train dispatcher, Omaha, Neb.; member Cresap Society.
1939. Dean Russell Cresap, b 1912 - m 1936, Phyllis Proudft.
1940. Margaret Jean Cresap, b 1919.
986. INEZ CRESAP, b 1876 - m Emmet Davey.
1941. Gene Davey, b 1902.
1942. Dorothy Davey, b 1905.
1943. Janet Davey, b 1916 - m 1935, Mr. Derbyshire.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

988. KATHERINE CRESAP, b 1882 - m 1901, Warren Hobbs.
Lives near Danville, Iowa.

1944. Helen Margaret Hobbs, b 1903.

1945. Wayne Cresap Hobbs, b 1906.

1946. Marion Catherine Hobbs, b 1914.

1947. Willis Truman Hobbs, b 1918.

989. VICTOR CRESAP, b 1900 - m Gladys Mathews.

1948. Juanita Cresap, b 1924.

1949. Barbara Joyce Cresap, b 1927.

990. CLAUDE CRESAP, b 1889 - m 1917, Flossie Ora Hale.
Lives near Danville, Iowa.

1950. Elbert Cresap, b 1918.

991. GENEVIEVE CRESAP, b 1897 - m 1921, Delbert
Laughlin. Lives near Danville, Iowa.

1951. Ellis Lee Laughlin, b 1923.

1952. Maurice Allen Laughlin, b 1926.

1953. Elizabeth Ann Laughlin, b 1929.

1954. William Richard Laughlin, b 1932.

993. FRANK BROWN CRESAP, b 1877 - m 1910, Nina
Ferguson. Lives in Cumberland, Md.

1955. Marian Rebecca Cresap, b 1914.

1956. Frank Edward Cresap, b 1915.

1957. George Ferguson Cresap, b 1922 (twin).

1958. Mary Louise Cresap, b 1922 (twin).

994. WILLIAM LYNN CRESAP, b 1873 - m 1896, Annie
Neff. Lives in Baltimore, Md.

1959. Edward Rawlings Cresap, b 1897 - no record. Served in
World War.

1960. Helen N. Cresap, b 1899 - no record.

1961. William Kirk Cresap, b 1916.

1001. KATE REYNOLDS BOYCE, b 1854 - m 1875, Arthur
Cady Hamilton - d 1926. Lived in Bloomington, Ill.

1962. Clifford Boyce Hamilton, b 1878 - m 1st 1900, Mae Ilif
(s. p.) - m 2nd - - - -; no rec. Lives Carpinteria, Calif.

1963. Kenneth Reynolds Hamilton, b 1885 - d 1936.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1003. MILLARD CLARK BOYCE, b 1885 - m 1891, Addie Belle Dodge - d 1900. Lived in Bloomington, Ill.

1964. Blanche Ulla Boyce, b 1894 - m 1934, William H. Meyers. She is graduate of Ill. Wes. Uni.; Master of Music degree, Bush Conservatory of Music, Chicago; has held National offices in Sigma Kappa Sorority; now member Faculty, Bush Conservatory of Music.

1965. Mary Bernice Boyce, b 1895.

1006. ELLA AUGUSTA POPE, b 1859 - m 1882, James H. Somers - d 1887. Lived in Davenport, Ia.

1966. Elizabeth Ella Somers, b 1882 - not married. Lives in Milwaukee, Wis.

1008. SUSAN AGNES POPE, b 1864 - m 1888, Frank Gregg. Lives in Downey, Ia.; member of the Cresap Society.

1967. Etta May Gregg, b 1892.

1011. ERNEST BOYD CRESAP, b 1870 - m 1908, Clara Eastburn. Graduate Harvard Uni.; attorney, Chicago; mem. Cresap Soc.

1968. James Barton Cresap, b 1914. Graduate U. S. Naval Academy (1937).

1012. ESTELLA WORTH CRESAP, b 1872 - m Joseph Strong. Lives in Chicago, Ill.

1969. Donald Cresap Strong, b 1893 - m Elsie Ione Ender (s. p.) - d ----. Served in World War.

1970. Dorothy Prescott Strong, b 1901 - m Fred Parsons.

1013. CHARLES HUGH CRESAP, b 1874 - m 1st 1897, Ella Jane Stoner - m 2nd Ilma Ender (s. p.). Lives Uhrichsville, O.

1971. Charles Beecher Cresap, b 1898 - m Truth Guthrie (s. p.) - d 1921. Served in World War.

1972. Robert Stewart Cresap, b 1904.

1015. EDWIN MOZENA CRESAP, b 1879 - m 1898, Ada Beatrice Kohr. Railroad Engineer, Columbus, Ohio.

1973. Dorothy Cresap, b 1900.

1974. Thomas Ord Cresap, b 1903 - not married.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1975. Marian Elizabeth Cresap, b 1906 - m 1929, C. H. Cramer.
 1976. Alice Suzanne Cresap, b 1912. Graduate O. State Uni.
1017. EMILY ISABEL HECK, b 1875 - m 1894, Russel T. Spencer.
 1977. Earle John Spencer, b 1895.
 1978. Frank Russel Spencer, b 1908.
1021. JOHN R. POLAND, b 1871 - m 1908, May Supplee. Head of Perfection Garment Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1979. John R. Poland, b 1910 - m 1935, Mary Blue.
 1980. Anna Poland, b 1912.
 1981. James L. Poland, b 1917.
1025. BESSIE L. POLAND, b 1876 - m 1897, Lloyd P. Souders. Lives in Clarksburg, W. Va.; member Cresap Society.
 1982. Lawrence R. Souders, b 1899.
 1983. Ruth Souders, b 1902.
1031. NELLY PERRY GERSTELL, b 1883 - m 1914, Harry B. Langdon Smith, grain broker, Baltimore; mem. Cresap Society.
 1984. Harry D'Arcy Gerstell Smith, b 1915.
 1985. Michael Cresap Ord Smith, b 1917.
 1986. Julian Sinclair Smith, b 1920.
1033. EDWARD ERNEST GERSTELL, b 1886 - m 1927, Leona Adams. Lives in Keyser, West Virginia.
 1987. Joan Gerstell, b 1928.
1036. ARNOLD GERSTELL, b 1878 - m 1905, Rebecca Taylor Dailey, dau. of Comfort Wood Dailey (b 1850, Oldtown, Md.). Business man, Philadelphia; lives in Ardmore, Penn.; member of the Cresap Society.
 1988. Wood Dailey Gerstell, b 1906.
 1989. Richard Gerstell, b 1910 - m 1936, Vivian Southworth, descendant of the Mayflower Southworth. Lives in Harrisburg, Penn.
 1990. Nancy Gerstell, b 1914.
1038. NANCY L. GERSTELL, b 1882 - m 1907, George Clymer Macfarlane, descendant of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Lives in Towanda, Penn.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1991. Edward Overton Macfarlane, b 1910.
1992. Ruth Gerstell Macfarlane, b 1916.
1040. JOSEPH ERNEST GERSTELL, b 1886 - m 1918, Myrtle Ella Masteller.
1993. Joseph Ernest Gerstell, b 1920.
1042. ELSIE MAY GERSTELL, b 1891 - m 1913, Rev. Edgar H. Showacre.
1994. Christiana Harrison Showacre, b 1916.
1995. Harold Gerstell Showacre, b 1919.
1047. ROBERT SINCLAIR GERSTELL, b 1893 - m 1931, Alice Augusta Roeth. With Alpha Portland Cement Co., Easton, Pa.
1996. Mary Alice Gerstell, b 1933.
1997. Roberta Gerstell, b 1935.
1048. MARY LOUISE GERSTELL, b 1895 - m 1920, Paul Gray Bigler.
1998. Edward Madden Bigler, b 1921.
1053. DANIEL E. FISHER, b 1849 - m 1876, Parmelia Garner.
1999. Clara B. Fisher, no record.
2000. George M. Fisher, no record.
2001. Robert L. Fisher, no record.
2002. Lulu M. Fisher, no record.
1054. ELLEN F. FISHER, b 1850 - m 1873, John Knight.
2003. Emma Knight, no record.
2004. Walter W. Knight, no record.
2005. Howard Knight, no record.
2006. Helen Knight, no record.
2007. Jesse Knight, no record.
2008. Robert Knight, no record.
1055. SANFORD S. FISHER, b 1852 - m 1885, Florence V. Miller.
2009. Floyd L. Fisher, no record.
2010. Mary E. Fisher, no record.
2011. Erin L. Fisher, no record.
2012. Margaret D. Fisher, no record.
2013. Rosella R. Fisher, no record.
2014. Mildred V. Fisher, no record.
2015. Russel S. Fisher, no record.
2016. Kenneth C. Fisher, no record.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1056. RACHAEL E. FISHER, b 1854 - m Oliver Wilson -
d 1894.

2017. Orion O. Wilson, no record.

2018. Wilber Vance Wilson, no record. Atty., Cumb., Md.

2019. Lilah M. Wilson, no record.

2020. Ray E. Wilson, no record.

1057. RICHARD W. FISHER, b 1856 - m 1880, Iva Rice.

2021. Lillie B. Fisher, no record.

2022. Frank L. Fisher, no record.

2023. John L. Fisher, no record.

2024. Georgiana Fisher, no record.

2025. Frederick Fisher, no record.

2026. Bernice Fisher, no record.

2027. Edna R. Fisher, no record.

2028. Raymond Fisher, no record.

1059. SARAH D. FISHER, b 1860 - m James Costed (or Cas-
tile) - d 1908.

2029. Edgar Costed (or Castile), no record,

2030. Charles Costed " " , no record.

2031. Mary Costed " " , no record.

2032. Ira Costed " " , no record.

2033. Daniel Costed " " , no record.

2034. Nancy Costed " " , no record.

2035. Roy Costed " " , no record.

1060. MARY V. FISHER, b 1862 - m 1883, Peter Donahoe.

2036. Florence Donahoe, no record.

2037. Vernon Donahoe, no record.

2038. Elizabeth Donahoe, no record.

2039. Edith Donahoe, no record.

2040. Ralph Donahoe, no record.

2041. Esther Donahoe, no record.

2042. Eugene Donahoe, no record.

2043. Leo Donahoe, no record.

2044. Clara Donahoe, no record.

2045. Patrick Donahoe, no record.

2046. Hilda Donahoe. no record.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1061. MARTHA M. FISHER, b 1864 - m 1895, Michael Donahoe. Lives in Cumberland, Maryland.

2047. Margaret Donahoe, b 1896.

2048. Walter A. Donahoe, b 1898.

2049. DeWarren Donahoe, b 1900 - m 1928, Frances Martin (s. p.) - d 1929.

2050. Rebecca M. Donahoe, b 1909.

2051. Kathleen Donahoe, b 1912.

1064. MARGARET W. FISHER, b 1870 - m 1895, Charles Metz. Lives in Cumberland, Maryland.

2052. Charles E. Metz, no record.

2053. John C. Metz, no record.

1070. GEORGE WILLIAM DART, b 1858 - m 1884, Harriet Hayes - d 1933.

2054. Lewis Hayes Dart, b 1886.

2055. Roland Hayes Dart, no record.

1071. MARY FLORENCE DART, b 1861 - m 1880, Walter Powell - d 1926. Lived in Cumberland, Md.

2056. Frank Egerton Powell, b 1882.

2057. Virgil Cresap Powell, b 1884.

2058. Olive Florence Powell, b 1887.

2059. Garland Wheeler Powell, b 1892 - m 1924, Consuelo Jeannene Wareham (s. p.). Director, State and University Radio Station (WRUF), Gainesville, Fla.; member Cresap Society; Major, U. S. A., World War; was Director of Americanism Commission, American Legion; author of "Service to Community, State, and Nation".

1072. VIRGINIA LENORE DART, b 1864 - m 1888, William Johns. Lives in Massillon, O.; member of the Cresap Society.

2060. Lucile Wright Johns, b 1889 - d 1915.

2061. Mary Olive Johns, b 1895 - m 1918, Charles Haggan, Jr. (s. p.) - d 1929.

2062. Dorothy Florence Johns, b 1903.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1073. BESSIE REBEKAH DART, b 1871 - m 1901, William Gulland. Lives in Cumberland, Md.; member of Cresap Society.

2063. John William Gulland, b 1902 - died in infancy.

2064. Mary Rebekah Gulland, b 1904 - m 1930, F. Stanley McCauley.

2065. Thomas Cresap Gulland, b 1907 - not married; member of the Cresap Society.

1084. LOUISE M. CRESAP, b 1863 - m 1895, Daniel Carroll.

2066. Nellie Carroll, no record.

1088. ANNIE E. CRESAP, b 1864 - m 1884, Oscar Meek.

2067. Fern Meek, no record.

2068. Eva Meek, no record.

2069. Irene Meek, no record.

2070. Holly Meek, no record.

2071. Minnie Meek, no record.

1139. FRANCES ANN WOLVERTON, b 1873 - m 1897, Rev. Kenneth Brown, Presbyterian Minister, of New York City, graduate of Princeton. Lives in Portland, Ore.; mem. Cresap Soc.

2072. Kenneth Brown, Jr., b 1901 - m 1927, Viva A. Colt. Business man, Portland, Ore.

2073. Daniel Cresap Brown, b 1912. Student, Art Museum College, Boston, Mass.

1141. ELIZABETH BRISCOE WOLVERTON, b 1877 - m 1909, Henry B. Chamberlain. Lakewood, O.; mem. Cresap Soc.

2074. Thomas Cresap Chamberlain, b 1912 - m 1936, Elizabeth Stanton. With Sherman Williams Co., Clev., O.

2075. Cornelius Wolverton Chamberlain, b 1915. Graduated with honors, Western Reserve Uni., Cleveland. With Publicity Dept., Cleveland Trust Co.

1142. JOHN CALVIN WOLVERTON, b 1879 - 1907, Viva M. Nowlin. Was Professor of Languages, Elkins College, W. Va. Lives near Cumberland, Md.

2076. Viva C. Wolverton, b 1903.

2077. Anna N. Wolverton, b 1912.

2078. John Roger Wolverton, b 1915.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1143. JAMES HANSON WOLVERTON, b 1881 - m 1912, Ruth Grant. Doctor of Medicine degree, Uni. of Ky.; physician in Piedmont, W. Va.

2079. James Hanson Wolverton, Jr., b 1913. Student of Medicine, University of West Virginia.

2080. Ruth Grant Wolverton, b 1915.

2081. Katherine Virginia Wolverton, b 1919.

2082. Harriet Grant Wolverton, b ----.

2083. William Roger Wolverton, b 1925.

1144. LYDIA BROWN, b ---- - m Edward Jones.

2084. Clifford Jones, m Elizabeth Ferguson; had issue - no record. He was a physician.

1146. JENNY BROWN, b ---- - m William Stackhouse; had three children - no record.

1149. OLIVE CRESAP BROWN, b 1879, Emporia, Kan. - m 1903, Nelson Church Smith.

2085. Dorothy Virginia Smith, b 1907 - no record.

1154. NELLIE McK. STADDEN, b 1873 - m Lee Hart.

2086. Stadden Hart, no record.

2087. Lillian Hart, no record.

2088. Augretta Hart, no record.

1155. MARY ELIZABETH FRANCES SWAN, b 1936 - m 1855, Alexander Caldwell Good - d 1895.

2089. Louisa Lamar Good, b 1856 - died young.

2090. Joanna Caldwell Good, b 1858 - d 1883 - not married.

2091. Mary Lamar Good, b 1860 - d 1914.

2092. Jessie Brent Good, b 1867 - d 1918.

2093. Maxwell Swan Good, b 1868 - d 1935.

1157. SUSAN ELIZABETH SWEARINGEN, b 1831 - m 1850, John W. Lake. Lived in Pittsburgh, Penn.

2094. Stephanie Carr Lake, m William Frazier Zimmerman; had two children - no record.

2095. Brent Lake, no record.

2096. Clarence White Lake, no record. Lived Sewickley, O.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1158. THOMAS BRENT SWEARINGEN, b 1840 - m Eleanor Ihmsen. Broker in Pittsburgh, Pa.; servd in Union Army, Civil War. Enlisting as a private, he rose to Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with rank of Captain and brevet Major.

2097. Eleanor Swearingen, no record.

2098. Mary Charity Swearingen, no record.

2099. Susan Swearingen, no record.

2100. Clare Swearingen, no record.

2101. Christine Swearingen, no record.

2102. Brent Van Swearingen, no record.

1161. VIRGINIA BELL SWEARINGEN, b ---- - m 1866, Mr. Metcalfe, of Zanesville, O.

2103. James Metcalfe, no record.

1163. ELLEN ELIZA BRASEE, b 1830 - m 1849, Theodore W. Tallmadge - d 1865. Lived in Lancaster and Columbus, O. See page 283.

2104. Mary Tallmadge, b 1850 - died in infancy.

2105. Sarah Tallmadge, b 1852 - m 1889, Harry A. Stephens (s. p.) - d 1923.

2106. Frank Tallmadge, b 1854 - d 1937.

2107. James Tallmadge, b 1857 - died in infancy.

2108. Darius Tallmadge, b 1859 - d 1926.

2109. Theodore Tallmadge, b 1862.

1164. JOHN SCOFIELD BRASEE, b 1832 - m 1854, Mary Anna Dickinson - d 1905.

2110. John Trafford Brasee, b 1860 - not married; Attorney.

2111. Marian Amelia Brasee, b 1862.

2112. Charles Dickinson Brasee, b 1863 - d 1926 - not married. Attorney, Lancaster, O.

2113. Alice Louise Brasee, b 1866.

2114. Anna Dickinson Brasee, b 1869 - not married.

2115. Clara Ellen Brasee, b 1872.

1167. CLARA BRASEE, b 1839 - m 1860, James H. Salisbury, of Cleveland, O. - d 1905.

2116. Alice Salisbury, b 1861 - died in infancy.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2117. Mary Brasee Salisbury, b 1866 - m 1900, William G. Pollock (s. p.).
2118. Trafford Brasee Salisbury, b 1874 - m 1st Minnie Busby (s. p.) - m 2nd Helen Hutchins (s. p.) - d 1935.
1170. GEORGE BOERSTLER BRASEE, b 1845 - m 1877, Susan Smetters.
2119. Alice Brasee, b 1878 - died in infancy.
2120. Mary Jane Brasee, b 1880 - d 1903 - not married.
2121. Sarah Donahue Brasee, b 1881 - died in infancy.
2122. George Hamill Brasee, b 1884 - died in infancy.
2123. James Salisbury Brasee, b 1886 - d 1902 - not married.
2124. Helen Drusilla Brasee, b 1893.
1171. LOUISA LAMAR STANBERY, b 1833 - m 1st Samuel B. Sherwood; one son - m 2nd James J. Birkey; two sons - d 1914.
- First Marriage
2125. Stanbery Sherwood, b 1854 - d 1894.
- Second Marriage
2126. James Lawrence Birkey, b 1868 - d 1884 - not married.
2127. Robert Schenck Birkey, b 1870.
1176. ELIZA ROSALIE STANBERY, b 1842 - m A. B. Jackson.
2128. James Stanbery Jackson, b 1875 - m 1908, Vera Mae Shurtz; had issue - no record.
1183. JANE CLARK PATTERSON, b 1843 - m 1873, Lloyd Rawlings - d 1933. Lived in Piedmont, Calif.; mem. Cresap Soc.
2129. Stuart Lamar Rawlings, b 1875.
2130. Jane D. Rawlings, b 1877 - not married. Lives in Piedmont, Calif.; member of the Cresap Society.
1185. HELEN M. PERVAIL, b 1842 - m 1875, John E. Kase - d 1922.
2131. Edla Benson Kase, b 1876 - not married.
1189. CORDELIA DEFFENBAUGH, b ---- - m William Swisher.
2132. Myrtle Swisher, no record.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1192. ANNIE DEFFENBAUGH, b 1858 - m Lyman Bears - d 1895.

2133. Theodore G. Bears, b 1874 - d 1932.

1193. JOSEPHINE DEFFENBAUGH, b 1862 - m Daniel P. Bolds.

2134. Forest Bolds, b 1880.

2135. Ernest Bolds, b 1882 - m Esther Kuntz - no rec. of issue.

1195. ELLEN MARTIN, b 1846 - m Daniel Pontius - d 1929.

2136. Elizabeth L. Pontius, b 1868.

2137. Wesley S. Pontius, b 1872 - not married.

1196. JOHN MARTIN, b 1849 - m Elizabeth Baker - d 1885.

2138. Effie Martin, b 1876.

2139. Luther Martin, b 1877.

2140. Josephus Martin, b 1881.

1197. EMMA MARTIN, b ---- - m Adam Schaupp. Lives in Pasadena, California.

2141. Harold Schaupp, no record.

2142. Vera Schaupp, no record.

2143. Adam Schaupp, no record.

1198. PHOEBE MARTIN, b ---- - m Benjamin Waggoner. Lives in Warsaw, Indiana.

2144. Harry Waggoner, no record.

2145. Jessie Waggoner, no record.

2146. Ralph Waggoner, no record.

1199. MORTON MARTIN, b 1864 - m Bertha McCollum.

2147. Josephus Robert Martin, b 1900.

2148. Floyd Morton Martin, b 1903.

2149. Catherine Martin, b 1907.

2150. Lulu Martin, b ----.

2151. Mildred Martin, b 1911 - m Carl Hand.

2152. Thomas Edward Martin, b 1913.

2153. John Martin, b 1918.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1200. JAMES DEFFENBAUGH, b 1862 - m 1st Dortha Smith; three children - m 2nd Rebecca J. Ingle; one daughter.

First Marriage

2154. Clarence Deffenbaugh, b 1890 - no record.

2155. Russel Deffenbaugh, b 1891.

2156. Roy Deffenbaugh, b 1893.

Second Marriage

2157. Mary Deffenbaugh, no record.

1201. ELIZABETH ELLEN DEFFENBAUGH, b 1870 - m L. Grant Bears - d 1930.

2158. Charles Bears, no record.

1204. MARY C. VANCE, b 1862 - m Vernon L. Snow.

2159. Jessie A. Snow, b 1882 - died in infancy.

2160. Grace E. Snow, b 1883.

2161. Bertha B. Snow, b 1886.

2162. Eugene Snow, b 1905.

1208. FREDERICK M. VANCE, b 1870 - m Lavina Pusey.

2163. Merle M. Vance, b 1896 - d 1916 - not married.

2164. Harold J. Vance, b 1899.

1214. MARY LOUISA HENDRICKSON, b 1848 - m 1869, John Loren Lewis (1848-1935) - d 1874. Mr. Lewis was President of Harpster Bank, Harpster, Ohio.

2165. Charles Hendrickson Lewis, b 1871 - m 1896, Frances Evelyn Sears (d 1932) s. p. Banker, Harpster, O.; was Lt.-Gov. of Ohio, 1925-1929; member of Advisory Board and past President of the Cresap Society; he was largely instrumental in the erection of the Cresap Memorial at Cumberland, Md. (1919).

1232. MARY LAMAR PATTERSON, b 1850 - m 1872, William Latham Venable - d 1931. Lived in Petersburg, Virginia.

2166. Elizabeth Fitzhugh Venable, b 1873 - not married.

2167. Louise Leiper Venable, b 1874.



HON. CHARLES HENDRICKSON LEWIS
(See pp. 402 and 469).

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2168. Joseph Ewing Venable, b 1878 - d 1918.
2169. Helen Patterson Venable, b 1880 - m 1905, George Plummer (s. p.).
1233. HELEN HAMILTON LEIPER PATTERSON, b 1856 - m 1876, Nelson Clark Read, Jr., son of Dr. N. C. Read and his wife, Mary Lamar Read (granddaughter of Col. Wm. Lamar) - d 1918.
2170. Mary Lamar Read, b 1877 - d 1934.
2171. Louisa Read, b 1879.
2172. Leiper Patterson Read, b 1883.
2173. Miriam Field Read, b 1884.
2174. Ame Ewing Read, b 1886.
1235. LOUISA SPRIGG PATTERSON, b 1863 - m 1887, Robert Randolph Henderson (d 1921). Lives in Cumberland, Md.; member of Advisory Board, Cresap Society.
2175. George Henderson, b 1888 - m 1934, Mrs. Richard Elliott (s. p.). Served in World War; Was Mayor of Cumberland, Md., 1932-34.
2176. Helen Hamilton Leiper Henderson, b 1890.
2177. Louisa Lamar Henderson, b 1893 - m 1923, Thomas Lewis Pierce (s. p.), Pres. of Providence National Bank, Providence, R. I.
1239. LUCY ADDISON SPRIGG, b 1856 - m 1st Ryland Madison (of the family of Pres. Madison); one son - m 2nd John R. Dos Passos of New York; one son.
2178. James Madison, b ---- - m Mildred Mitchell (s. p.). Lives in Smithfield, Va.
2179. John R. Dos Passos, no record. Lives in New York.
1240. JAMES CRESAP SPRIGG, b 1858 - m 1896, Grace Elizabeth Duryea. Lives in Baltimore, Md.; mem. Cresap Society.
2180. Julia Duryea Sprigg, b 1897.
2181. James Cresap Sprigg, b 1898 - m Marlow Lucas (s. p.). Pres. Smithfield Ham Products Co., Smithfield, Va.; member of the Cresap Society.
2182. Osborn Sprigg, b 1903 - died young.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1241. LEIPER PATTERSON SPRIGG, b 1861 - m Lillian Cullan.

2183. Rodney S. Sprigg, no record. Lived in Los Angeles.

2184. Lillian Addison Sprigg, b ----.

1242. WILLIAM MERCER SPRIGG, b 1863 - m 1st May Pratt (s. p.) - m 2nd Lucy Derby Page. Pres. Dist. of Columbia Medical Association.

2185. William Mercer Sprigg, no record.

2186. Lois Addison Sprigg, b ----.

1243. MARY LAMAR SPRIGG, b 1869 - m 1889, James Riely Gordon (d 1937), nationally known architect of New York. Lives in New York City; member of the Cresap Society.

2187. Lucy Virginia Gordon, b 1893.

1244. LILLY E. SPRIGG, b 1873 - m Judge Arthur W. Seeligson. Lives in San Antonio, Tex.; member of the Cresap Society.

2188. Arthur Addison Seeligson, b ----.

2189. Lamar Seeligson, b ----.

2190. Lucy Addison Seeligson, b ---- - m E. J. Roe.

1247. WILLIAM OSBORN SPRIGG, b ---- - m ----.

2191. Crawford Sprigg, no record.

2192. Richard Sprigg, no record.

1250. CARRIE SPRIGG, b ---- - m Charles Tower.

2193. Sprigg Tower, no record.

2194. Ned Tower, no record.

2195. Janet Tower, no record.

1254. VIRGINIA SPRIGG, b ---- - m Mr. Beale.

2196. Ellen Beale, no record.

2197. Joseph Beale, no record.

1260. MARK WINFIELD CRESAP, b 1873 - m 1900, Jessie O. Cope. Pres. Hart, Schaffner, & Marx Clothing Industry, Chicago; Pres. Board of Trustees, Northwestern University; lives in Winnetka, Ill.; member of the Cresap Society.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2198. Helen Ames Cresap, b 1902.
2199. Mark Winfield Cresap, Jr., b 1910 - not married. Graduate of Northwestern Univ.; member of the Cresap Soc.
1261. MABEL LAURA CRESAP, b 1875 - m 1899, George A. Casseday - d 1921.
2200. Donald Cresap Casseday, b 1906.
1263. JOSEPH A. CRESAP, b ---- - m - - - -. Lives in San Gabriel, California.
2201. Joseph A. Cresap, no record.
2202. Estelle Cresap, b ----.
1264. NANNIE CRESAP, b ---- - m Hal Keith - d 1895, in Tex.
2203. Ruth Keith, no record.
2204. Hal Keith, no record. Lives in Abilene, Texas.
1265. NANNIE ELIZABETH CRESAP, b 1868 - m 1888, D. Sanders Roberts. Lives in Fulton, Kentucky.
2205. Minnie Roberts, b 1889; has issue - no record.
2206. Charles Roberts, b 1891; has issue - no record.
2207. James Roberts, b 1893 - no record.
2208. Lawson Roberts, b 1896 (twin) - died in infancy.
2209. Lofton Roberts, b 1896 (twin) - d 1925 - no record.
2210. Virgil Roberts, b 1900; has issue - no record.
2211. Victoria Roberts, b 1904 - no record.
2212. Louis Roberts, b 1908 - m - - - - - (s. p.).
1266. JAMES ALEXANDER CRESAP, b 1869 - m 1891, Mizer Thomas. Lives in Shawnee, Oklahoma.
2213. Comer Cresap, b 1891 - no record.
2214. Doskie Cresap, b 1894 - m Mr. Edwards - d 1935.
2215. Alice Cresap, b 1896 - died young.
2216. James Cresap, b 1898; has issue - no record.
2217. Mary Cresap, b 1901 - m Mr. Blackwell - no record.
2218. Kate Cresap, b 1903 - no record.
1267. GEORGE WILLIAM CRESAP, b 1871 - m 1894, Ann Roberts - d 1936.
2219. Virgie Cresap, b 1895 - m Mr. Locke; 4 children - no rec.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2220. Eula Cresap, b 1900 - m Mr. Tucker; one child - no rec.

2221. Herman Cresap, b 1910 - no record.

1268. MARY LOU CRESAP, b 1872 - m 1890, Gus Thomas (s. p.) - d 1892.

1269. MARTHA ANN CRESAP, b 1874 - m 1902, W. F. Wayne. Lives at Corinth, Miss.

2222. Virgil Wayne, b 1905 - no record.

2223. James Wayne, b 1908; one child (b 1936) - no record.

2224. Mary Wayne, b 1912.

1270. ALICE RAMSEY CRESAP, 1877 - m 1893, C. Lafayette Johnson. Lives at Corinth, Miss.

2225. Edgar Johnson, b 1900; has issue - no record.

2226. Mable Johnson, b 1903 - m - - - - -.

2227. Dale Johnson, b 1905 - m - - - - -.

2228. Marcus Johnson, b 1910; five children - no record.

1271. EDGAR AUGUSTUS CRESAP, b 1879 - m 1910, Jackie Stockton (s. p.). Lives in Counce, Tenn.

1272. JOSIE CARROL CRESAP, b 1881 - m 1907, D. M. Counce - d 1930.

2229. Milton Counce, b 1907; one child (b 1936) - no record.

2230. Dyer Counce, b 1910 - m - - - - -.

2231. Florence Counce, b 1918 - m - - - - -.

2232. John Counce, b 1921.

2233. Ruby Counce, b 1923.

1273. SALLIE E. CRESAP, b 1884 - m 1906, James Allen Roberts. Lives at Counce, Tenn.

2234. Porter Roberts, b 1905 - m - - - - -.

2235. Garlin Roberts, b 1907 - m - - - - -.

2236. James Roberts, b 1914.

2237. Eugene Roberts, b 1917.

2238. Charles Roberts, b 1921.

1274. JOSEPH NELSON CRESAP, b 1887 - m 1909, Hester Counce. Lives in Manilla, Ark.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 2239. Gladys Cresap, b 1911; has issue - no record.
- 2240. Agnes Cresap, b 1913 - m Mr. Murphy.
- 2241. Sherman Cresap, b 1915.
- 2242. Louise Cresap, b 1917; one child - no record.
- 2243. Clyde Cresap, b 1921.
- 2244. Evelyn Cresap, b 1923.
- 2245. Earl Cresap, b 1927.

1275. CHARLES SANDERS CRESAP, b 1889 - m 1915, Mary Ray May. Lives near Iuka, Miss.; member Cresap Society.

- 2246. Charles Clayton Cresap, b 1917.
- 2247. William Edgar Cresap, b 1919.
- 2248. Joseph Herschel Cresap, b 1921.
- 2249. Jennie Ray Cresap, b 1931.

1276. KATIE CRESAP, b 1892 - m 1911, Estell B. Pyron. Lives at Counce, Tenn.

- 2250. Grace Pyron, b 1914.
- 2251. Willard Pyron, b 1921.
- 2252. Travis Pyron, b 1930.

1282. JAMES W. CRESAP, b 1874 - m Mae Lescher - d 1928.

- 2253. Joseph E. Cresap, b 1903 - m 1927, Nannie Landon.

1283. MARY C. CRESAP, b 1878 - m 1901, Martin J. Byrnes.

- 2254. Estelle Byrnes, b 1903 - no record.
- 2255. Helen Byrnes, b 1907.

1286. KATE LOUISE CRESAP, b 1879 - m 1911, Solon Harrison. Lives in Humboldt, Tenn.

- 2256. Nelson Cresap Harrison, b 1912 - m 1931, Frances Williams.
- 2257. Mary Cassandra Harrison, b 1914.
- 2258. Frank Russell Harrison, b 1918.

1287. CHARLES EDGAR CRESAP, b 1881 - m 1903, Lulu Kimbrough. Lives in Forest City, Ark.

- 2259. Sara Alice Cresap, b 1907 - m 1928, Evan Blair Jarrell.
- 2260. Emily Cresap, b 1915 - died in infancy.
- 2261. Charles Edgar Cresap, b 1918.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1291. ANNA BELLE CRESAP, b 1888 - m 1911, Herbert Wilson Banks. Lives in Humboldt, Tennessee.

2262. Charles Herbert Banks, b 1912.

2263. Martha Elisabeth Banks, b 1915.

2264. John Cresap Banks, b 1918.

1292. ELEANORA SCOTT, b 1845 - m 1866, Robert Wortham - d 1915. Lived at Bosqueville, Texas.

2265. Mary Cecilia Wortham, b 1866.

2266. Annie Briscoe Wortham, b 1869 - d 1891 - not married.

2267. Mattie Rhodes Wortham, b 1871 - d 1929.

2268. Daisy Wortham, b 1873 - died in infancy.

2269. Ellen Keene Wortham, b 1874 - d 1897.

2270. Robert Perry Wortham, b 1876.

2271. Eugene Wortham, b 1878 - d 1935.

2272. Maude Wortham, b 1886.

1293. MATTIE SCOTT, b ---- - m George Rentz - d 1904.

2273. Lulu Rentz, no record of birth date.

2274. Josephine Rentz, no record of birth date.

2275. Mabel Rentz, no record of birth date.

2276. Ellen Rentz, no record of birth date.

2277. George Rentz, no record of birth date.

2278. Mina Rentz, no record of birth date.

2279. Nadine Rentz, no record of birth date.

1294. THOMAS SCOTT, b ---- - m Bettie McCown - d 1934.

2280. Cecil Scott, no record of birth date.

2281. Gilford Scott, no record of birth date.

2282. Vada Scott, b ---- - m 1904, Eugene Wortham (No. 2272, record same as).

2283. Ina Rose Scott, no record of birth date.

2284. Margaret Scott, no record of birth date.

2285. Fortson Scott, b 1901.

1295. WALTER SCOTT, b 1853 - m Mary Morgan.

2286. James Scott, b 1880 - d 1934.

2287. Nora Scott, b 1882.

2288. Maggie Scott, b 1884.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 2289. Morgan Scott, b 1886.
- 2290. Fannie Gene Scott, b 1888 - m J. F. Sims (s. p.).
- 1297. CECELIA SCOTT, b ---- - m John Rose - d 1898.
 - 2291. Hubert Rose, not married.
 - 2292. Edna Rose, b ----.
 - 2293. Lillian Rose, b ----.
 - 2294. Josephine Rose, b ---- - m Thad Heulett.
 - 2295. John K. Rose, no record.
 - 2296. Virginia Rose, no record.
- 1298. VIRGINIA SCOTT, b 1863 - m James Orr.
 - 2297. Estell Orr, b 1884.
 - 2298. Kate Orr, b 1888.
 - 2299. Watkins Orr, b 1890 - not married.
 - 2300. Ashton B. Orr, b 1894 - d 1917 - not married.
- 1300. CHARLES PRICE CRESAP, b 1876 - m 1st Catherine Reed (s. p.) - m 2nd 1927, Lena Neidermeyer. Lives near Wheeling, W. Va.; member of the Cresap Society.
 - 2301. Charles L. Cresap, b 1927.
 - 2302. Thomas Quincy Cresap, b 1930.
- 1302. BENJAMIN OGLE CRESAP, b 1879 - m 1906, Mary Simpson. Business man Wellsburg, W. Va.; charter member and member of the Advisory Board of the Cresap Society.
 - 2303. Mary Cecelia Cresap, b 1907.
 - 2304. Benjamin Ogle Cresap, Jr., b 1908.
 - 2305. William Simpson Cresap, b 1911 - m 1933, Alexandria Waddell.
 - 2306. Richard George Cresap, b 1915.
- 1303. ELIZABETH RACHEL JANE CRESAP, b 1891 - m 1920, Harley Lloyd Gatts. Lives near Captina, W. Va.
 - 2307. William Cresap Gatts, b 1921.
 - 2308. Lloyd Quincy Gatts, b 1921.
 - 2309. Richard Eugene Gatts, b 1924.
 - 2310. Cecelia Elizabeth Gatts, b 1925; mem. Cresap Society.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1306. CORA CECELIA CRESAP, b 1875 - m 1905, Wilbur Snow. Lives in Rochester, N. Y.

2311. Cecelia Snow, b 1907 - m 1931, Kenneth Jewell.

2312. Richard Warren Snow, b ----.

2313. Helen Snow, b 1916.

2314. James Cresap Snow, b 1918. Member of Cresap Society.

1307. RACHEL J. CRESAP, b 1876 - m 1901, Dallas Leroy Ashton. Lives in Pasadena, Calif.

2315. Margaret Whittaker Ashton, b 1903 - m Lenard Tucker.

2316. Virginia Ashton, b 1905.

2317. James David Ashton, b 1908.

2318. Mary Rosalie Ashton, b 1917.

1308. BESSIE WHITTAKER CRESAP, b 1879 - m 1905, Ross D. Tilton. Lives in Pasadena, Calif.

2319. Betty Cresap Tilton, b 1916. Member of Cresap Society.

1309. MINNIE V. CRESAP, b 1883 - m 1911, Edward C. Williams. Lives in Santa Cruz, Calif.

2320. James Edward Williams, b 1918.

1312. JOSEPH A. CRESAP, b 1883 - m 1929, Agnes Henrietta. Lives in Moundsville, W. Va.

2321. Joseph E. Cresap, b 1929. Member of Cresap Society.

2322. Robert W. Cresap, b 1934.

1313. MARY V. ALEXANDER, b 1880 - m 1904, Dr. C. D. Williamson. Lives in Moundsville, W. Va.

2323. Charles Williamson, b 1905.

2324. Ruth Williamson, b 1911.

1314. ELEANOR ALEXANDER, b 1895 - m 1914, Louis D. Grubb. Lives in Moundsville, W. Va.

2325. Davis Grubb, b 1919.

2326. Louis Grubb, b 1930.

1315. WILLIAM T. BEAM, b 1884 - m 1909, Nellie Baldwin.

2327. William H. Beam, b 1910.

SEVENTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2328. Elizabeth Beam, b 1913.

2329. Margaret Beam, b 1915.

2330. John Beam, b 1922.

1316. EUGENE CRESAP BEAM, b 1886 - m 1912, Vesta Stephan. Physician, Columbus, O. Vice-Pres. of Cresap Society.

2331. George Beam, b 1913.

2332. Janet Beam, b 1922.

1317. KENNETH S. BEAM, b 1888 - m 1913, Florence Newell. Methodist Clergyman, La Canada, Calif.

2333. Faith Beam, b 1914.

2334. Dorothy Beam, b 1916.

2335. Betty Beam, b 1918.

2336. Stanley Beam, b 1920.

2337. Sterling Beam, b 1921.

2338. Donald Cresap Beam, b 1926.

1322. JAMES FRANKLIN COX, b 1876 - m 1902, Hannah Ophelia Cresap (No. 1301). Live in Wheeling, W. Va. He is a charter member and present President of the Cresap Society. Builder of heavy machinery.

2339. Elizabeth Jane Cox, b 1903.

2340. Jessie Rachel Cox, b 1904.

2341. James F. Cox, b 1907 - m 1936, Virginia Fleming.

2342. Mary Frances Cox, b 1909.

2343. Robert Cresap Cox, b 1915.

2344. Charles Quincy Cox, b 1916.

2345. Michael Cresap Cox, b 1922.

1324. WILLIAM RUDDICK COX, b 1882 - m 1903, Elizabeth Molter.

2346. Sarah Elizabeth Cox, b 1905 - died young.

1325. ROBERTA MAY COX, b 1886 - m 1910, Frank Hurst Weaver. Lives in Wheeling, W. Va.

2347. Frank Hurst Weaver, b 1912.

2348. Jane Cresap Weaver, b 1914.

EIGHTH GENERATION

1328. JOHN CRESAP McCOY, b 1857 - m 1883, Elizabeth B. Ellison - d 1924. Was a physician.

2349. Thomas Cresap McCoy, b 1884.

2350. Eleanor E. McCoy, b 1889.

2351. James Davies McCoy, b 1893 - not married. Lives in Wilmington, Del.

2352. Adaline C. McCoy, b 1900 - not married.

1329. BOYD McCOY, b 1866 - m 1892, Caroline A. Mac-Nair. Lives in New Castle County, Del.

2353. Kenneth McCoy, b 1896 - died in infancy.

2354. Frances Romaine McCoy, b 1901.

1332. MARY WASHINGTON McCOY, b 1861 - m 1882, John Henderson Moss. Lives at Bear, Del.

2355. Mary Rebecca Moss, b 1893 - not married.

2356. James McCoy Moss, b 1902 - not married.

1333. MAGGIE EUGENIA McCOY, b 1863 - m 1883, Philip Boys.

2357. Lulu Beryl Boys, b 1883.

2358. Marguerite Vaughn Boys, b 1890 - died young.

2359. Harriet Clark Boys, b 1894 - d 1931.

1334. MARTHA LOUISA McCOY, b 1866 - m John L. Morrison. Lives in Norwood, Penn.; member of Cresap Society.

2360. Lenna Morrison, b 1889.

2361. James Howard Griffith Morrison, b 1894.

2362. Dorothy A. Morrison, b 1898 - not married.

1335. SAMUEL HOWARD McCOY, b 1874 - m Edna Myers.

2363. John Howard McCoy, b 1897 - died young.

2364. George Bright McCoy, b 1902.

1341. ALICE CECIL DORSEY, b 1876 - m 1897, Charles Wallace Stevenson. Lives in Dresden, Ohio.

2365. Dorothy Anna Stevenson, b 1905 - not married.

2366. Mary Elizabeth Stevenson, b 1909 - not married.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1348. ROGER NELSON CRESAP, b 1857 - m 1886, Elizabeth Hesson Borland - d 1929. Graduated with highest honors, Kansas City Medical College; physician at Bonaparte, Iowa.

2367. Katherine H. Cresap, b 1888 - m Morton Hughes. Lives in Storm Lake, Iowa.

2368. Mary Elizabeth Cresap, not married. Lives Bonaparte, Ia.

1349. HENRY CLAY CRESAP, b 1859 - m 1881, Nettie J. Hall. Lives in Denver, Colo.

2369. Harry John Cresap, b 1883 - m Ethel Wray (s. p.).

2370. Gertrude Emma Cresap, b 1885.

2371. Glenn Briscoe Cresap, b 1888.

2372. Charles LaVurn Cresap, b 1893.

2373. Roberta Caroline Cresap, b 1899.

1350. KEITH CRESAP, b 1863 - m 1st 1899, Carrie A. Glover (s. p.) - m 2nd 1915, Lea Moore - m 3rd 1919, Elizabeth Kimble (s. p.). Ret. R. R. engineer, Topeka, Kas.; mem. Cresap So.

2374. John Keith Cresap, b 1916.

1351. EMMA CAROLINE CRESAP, b 1868 - m 1st 1887, Albert Emery - m 2nd 1893, Mr. Siders (s. p.).

2375. Lynn Caroline Emery, b 1888.

1357. JAMES STROTHER SMITH, b 1857 - m Mittie Jenkins.

2376. Glenn Smith, no record. Lives in Atlanta, Ga.

2377. Strother Smith, no record. Lives in Atlanta, Ga.

2378. Mildred Smith, no record. Lives in Atlanta, Ga.

1359. GUY SMITH, b 1861 - m Hattie Kerr; several children, name of only one known.

2379. Alla Mary Smith, no record.

1365. MINNIE MACHEN, b 1860 - m Judge Anthony Dickinson Sayre (1858-1931). Lives in Montgomery, Ala. Judge Sayre was Supreme Court Judge of Alabama for twenty-five years.

2380. Marjorie Sayre, b 1885.

2381. Daniel Sayre, died in infancy.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2382. Rosalind Sayre, b 1889 - m Newman Smith (s. p.).
Lives in New York City.
2383. Clotilde Sayre, b ----.
2384. Anthony Dickinson Sayre, Jr., b 1895 - m Edith Young
(s. p.) - d 1933.
2385. Zelda Sayre, b 1900.
1369. MARJORIE MACHEN, b ---- - m Frank H. Rieke, of
Paducah, Ky. - d 1912.
2386. Jacqueline Rieke, no record.
1372. WALTER REID SUBLETTE, b 1867 - m Bessie
Hess - d 1934, Dallas, Texas.
2387. Dorothy Grace Sublette, no record.
2388. Emma Lee Sublette, no record.
1373. MARY ANNAPOLA SUBLETTE, b 1869 - m 1891,
William Powell Haun, prominent dentist. Lives in Eldorado, Ark.
2389. Willena Haun, b 1892 - died in infancy.
2390. William Sublette Haun, b 1893.
2391. Cecil Robert Haun, b 1897.
2392. Walter Reid Haun, b 1899.
2393. Rosemary Haun, b 1903.
1374. CAROLINE SUBLETTE, b 1873 - m Dr. J. Freder-
ick Beeler.
2394. James Moss Beeler, m Dana Lowery (s. p.).
2395. George Frederick Beeler, b ---- - d 1936.
2396. William Jeremiah Beeler, b ----.
2397. Warren Mercer Beeler, b ----.
1375. WILLENA B. SUBLETTE, b 1875 - m Leslie Watson.
2398. Henry Kruse Watson, b ----.
2399. Mary Elizabeth Watson, b ----.
2400. Sarah Lee Watson, m Whayne Johnson.
1376. SARAH B. SUBLETTE, b 1878 - m Paul White.
2401. Pauline Taylor White, m W. Gillespie Millwain, of
Bardwell, Ky.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 2402. Willena Jeanetta White, b ----.
- 2403. Alla Mary White, not married.
- 2404. William Jacob White, not married.

1377. JAMES WARREN SUBLETTE (dau.), b 1884 - m Joshua R. Catlett. She and sons run a newspaper in Princeton, Ky.

- 2405. Francis Marion Catlett, not married.
- 2406. James Warren Catlett, not married.
- 2407. Maytie Catlett, not married.

1380. EDWARD OTHO CRESAP, b 1877 - m 1904, Caroline Cresap (No. 898), of New Orleans. Live in Crowley, La.; have family membership in Cresap Society.

- 2408. Roberta Josephine Cresap, b 1906 - m 1936, Dave La Fosse.
- 2409. Edward Otho Cresap, Jr., b 1907.
- 2410. Carrie Belle Cresap, b 1909 - m 1933, Lawrence Ernest Higgins. Live in New Orleans, La.
- 2411. Daniel Van Sweringen Cresap, b 1912 - m 1937, Rene Marcantel, in Turnbridge Wells, Kent, England.
- 2412. Stanley Pointer Cresap, b 1915 - m 1937, Elizabeth Cather Eubank.
- 2413. Jennie Lee Cresap, b 1918.

1381. PHILIP POINTER CRESAP, b 1882 - m 1910, Charlotte Weinfurter. Druggist in Houston, Texas.

- 2414. Charlotte Julia Cresap, b 1911.
- 2415. Philip Pointer Cresap, Jr., b 1912.
- 2416. Robert Otho Cresap, b 1914.

1382. RUBY RINGO, b 1870 - m 1892, Ellison Cook Means. Lives in Ashland, Ky.; member of the Cresap Society.

- 2417. Harriet Evelyn Means, b 1895.
- 2418. John Ringo Means, b 1900.

1383. MERCER CRESAP RINGO, b 1873 - m Laura Newman.

- 2419. Lillian E. Ringo, b 1899.
- 2420. Dorothy E. Ringo, b 1902.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1384. NORA RINGO, b 1875 - m 1895, Lewis Nelmes Davis. Lives in Ashland, Ky.

2421. Willis Ringo Davis, b 1896 - m 1928, Alexandra McRoberts (s. p.).

2422. Douglas Nelmes Davis, b 1898 d ---- - not married.

2423. Robert Watson Davis, b 1903 - not married.

1385. SARAH ELIZABETH RINGO, b 1877 - m 1st Ferdinand Carl Fischer; one daughter - m 2nd Alexander Gordon, Jr.; one son - m 3rd P. Y. K. Howat; one dau. Lives Baltimore, Md.

2424. Sara Elizabeth Fischer, b 1897.

2425. Alexander Gordon III, b 1909; has dau. (b 1936).

2426. Yvonne Kirkpatric Howat, b 1921.

1388. BOLLIVAR BUCKNER RINGO, b 1890 - m Marguerite Hinman. Lives in Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.

2427. Jane Ringo, b 1920.

1389. EMMETT WYATT CRESAP, b 1875 - m 1906, Annie Farris. Lives in Farrington, Wyoming.

2428. Hanson Mercer Cresap II, b 1907.

2429. Elizabeth McConnell Cresap, not married.

1391. NANNIE MERCER CRESAP, b 1879 - m 1909, Robert Lee Gill (d 1927).

2430. Agnes Moorman Gill, b 1910 - m 1934, Curtis Magee.

1392. JOHNNIE MOORE CRESAP, b 1880 - m 1905, Dr. Luther Calvin Moss (dentist). Lives in Fulton, Ky.

2431. Hanson Mercer Cresap Moss, b 1906.

2432. Dorothy Louise Moss, b 1908.

1393. SARA ELIZABETH CRESAP, b 1884 - m 1910, Rev. John Scott Dean. Lives in Steubenville, Ohio.

2433. John Mercer Dean, b 1911 - m 1936, Dorothy Barthold

2434. Samuel Cresap Dean, b 1912 - m 1935, Marion Moreland

1394. HANSON BRISCOE CRESAP, b 1885 - m 1912, Sue Lynch.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2435. Hanson Briscoe Cresap, Jr., b 1916.

2436. John Preston Cresap, b 1922.

2437. Dorothy Anne Cresap, b 1932.

1395. WILLIAM YULE CRESAP, b 1886 - m. 1909, Bess Nunn. Lives in Joplin, Missouri.

2438. Joseph William Cresap, b 1912.

1396. FRANCES MAY CRESAP, b 1888 - m 1918, Paul William Reinhard. Lives in Webster Groves, Mo.; mem. Cresap Soc.

2439. Paul Cresap Reinhard, b 1921.

1401. CORINNE LINUS NICHOLS, b 1874 - m Charles Lee Mosby. Lives in Bedford, Va.; member of the Cresap Society.

2440. Corinne Mosby, b 1912. Teaches in The Cathedral School, Havana, Cuba.

1403. JAMES CRESAP HAYES, b 1882 - m May Collins. Prominent physician and surgeon in Medford, Oregon.

2441. Mary Hayes, no record of birth date.

2442. James Hayes, " " " .

2443. Patricia Hayes, " " " .

2444. Daniel Hayes, " " " .

2445. Robert Hayes, " " " .

2446. Dorothy Hayes, " " " .

2447. Virginia Hayes, " " " .

2448. Lawrence Hayes, " " " .

1404. ADELE HAYES, b 1886 - m 1907, John K. Pratt. Lives in Eugene, Oregon.

2449. Bettie Pratt, b 1908.

2450. George Pratt, b 1910.

2451. John Pratt, b 1921.

1407. CAROLINE ELIZABETH THISTLE, b ---- - m 1890, Charles Edward Stewart - d 1914. Lived at Richmond, Tex.

2452. Robbie Knox Stewart, b 1891 - not married. Lives in Houston, Tex.; member of the Cresap Society.

2453. Fannie Bell Stewart, b 1893 - died young.

2454. Charles Summerville Stewart, b 1894 - died in infancy.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2455. Cecil Edward Stewart, b 1896 - died in infancy.
2456. Loxley York Stewart, b 1898.
1409. MABLE WALGROVE THISTLE, b 1874 - m 1897,
Dr. John Bohan York. Lives in Houston, Texas.
2457. John Barry York, b 1903.
2458. Thistle Routh York, b 1911.
1434. KARL ROBINSON RICKETTS, b 1883 - m 1911, Jane
Waight, dau. of Judge John Byron Waight. Served in World War.
2459. Mary Katherine Ricketts, b 1912.
2460. John Waight Ricketts, b 1913.
1436. EARL THISTLE RICKETTS, b 1880 - m 1904, Tressa
Mae Patterson - d 1917.
2461. Helen Thistle Ricketts, b 1905.
1439. ALBERTA LOUISE PRESTON, b 1871 - m 1893,
Theodore Lewis Peters.
2462. Alberta Louise Peters, b 1894.
1440. ORD PRESTON, b 1874 - m 1st 1902, Frances J. Con-
verse; 2 children - m 2nd 1912, Caroline Merritt Murray; 2 children.
Pres. Union Trust Co. of the Dist. of Columbia, Washington.
- First Marriage
2463. Mary Ord Preston, b 1904 - m 1926, Linton Reynolds
Massey. Lives at "Kinlock," Keswick, Va.
2464. Eleanor Converse Preston, b 1907.
- Second Marriage
2465. Arthur Murray Preston, b 1913.
2466. Ord Preston, Jr., b 1917.
1443. EDWARD OTHO CRESAP ORD III, b 1880 - m
1928, Ruth Seely Genung. Engineer Inspector, Presidio, Cal.; lives
in Oakland, Calif.
2467. Edward Otho Cresap Ord IV, b 1930.
2468. Thomas Seely Ord, b 1932.
1444. HENRY NORTON ORD, b 1882 - m 1925, Helen
Huntington Holladay (No. 1486). Major, U. S. A., World War;
rancher, Sardis, British Columbia, Canada.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 2469. Edmund Burke Holladay Ord, b 1926 (twin).
- 2470. John Winthrop Huntington Ord, b 1926 (twin).
- 2471. Caroline Holladay Ord, b 1928.

1445. JAMES GARESCHE ORD, b 1886 - m 1927, Irene Welsh. Lt.-Col., U. S. A., Ft. Benning, Ga.; head of the Infantry Board; member of the Cresap Society.

- 2472. James Garesche Ord, Jr., b 1928.
- 2473. Mary Ann Eleanor Ord, b 1930.
- 2474. Edward Otho Cresap Ord, b 1936.

1448. MERCER MASON, b 1880 - m 1903, Col. James Brown Kemper, U. S. A., retired. Lives at St. Paul, Minn.

- 2475. Lucy Ord Kemper, b 1904.
- 2476. John Mason Kemper, b 1912. Graduate of West Point (1935).
- 2477. Ruth Margaret Kemper, b 1915.

1449. ANNE JUDKINS MASON, b 1883 - m 1904, Col. Keith Sumner Gregory, U. S. A., retired. Lives in Reno, Nevada.

- 2478. Mercer Gregory, b 1905 - m 1933, John Torney Ryan.
- 2479. Keith Sumner Gregory, b 1907 - m 1936, Margaret Shair
- 2480. Anne Judkins Gregory, b 1910.
- 2481. Roberta Ord Trevenio Gregory, b 1913.
- 2482. Rosmond Thomson Gregory, b 1922 - died in infancy.
- 2483. William Bisdee Gregory, b 1924.

1450. RUTH ORD MASON, b 1886 - m 1914, Lt.-Col. Robert Horace Dunlop, U. S. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

- 2484. Robert Horace Dunlop, Jr., b 1915.

1451. JAMES BESAVIA ORD I, b 1890 - m 1917, Emelle ---. Lt.-Col., U. S. A.; Aid to Gen. MacArthur, military advisor to the new Philippine Govt., Manilla. Served with Pershing in Mexico, after Pancho Villa; received Distinguished Service Medal for bravery under fire, Parrel, Mex. (1916); later military attache, U. S. Embassy, The Hague and Paris.

- 2485. James Besavia Ord II, b 1919.
- 2486. Mary Latitia Ord, b 1924.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1452. REBECCA CRESAP ORD, b 1894 - m 1928, Robert Radford. Lives in St. Paul, Minn.
2487. Marie Antoinette Radford, b 1929.
2488. Rebecca Ord Radford, b 1932.
1453. MARY MERCER ORD, b 1896 - m 1917, Eugene T. Spencer.
2489. Eugene Ord Spencer, b 1918.
2490. Mary Mercer Spencer, b 1920.
2491. Jane Catherine Spencer, b 1922.
2492. James Ord Spencer, b 1924.
1457. GLADYS ANN ORD, b 1887 - m 1915, Edward Schramm. Grad. Columbia Uni., Ph. D., chemistry. Lives in Syracuse, N. Y.
2493. Dorothea Ord Schramm, b 1916.
2494. Carolyn Wilson Schramm, b 1919.
2495. Edward Ord Schramm, b 1921.
2496. Wilson Cresap Schramm, b 1923.
1459. VIDA RUTH ORD, b 1899 - m 1926, David Lee Alexander. Legal Secretary, Dept. of Justice, Washington. Member of the Cresap Society.
2497. David Ord Alexander, b 1930.
1462. CHARLOTTE ELLEN RYAN, b 1889 - m 1911, Lt.-Col. Joseph Choate King, U. S. A. Lives in Des Moines, Iowa; member of the Cresap Society.
2498. Julia Ord King, b 1917.
2499. Josephine Choate King, b 1928.
1466. MARIAN MEARS, b 1896 - m 1st 1917, Allan Shaw; one son - m 2nd 1923, Robert Gardner; one son.
2500. Allen Shaw, Jr., b 1918.
2501. Robert Gardner, Jr., b 1924,
1467. GEORGIANA MEARS, b 1898 - m 1918, Theodore Aster.
2502. Theodore Aster, Jr., b 1919.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1468. RICHARD MEARS, b 1903 - m 1927, Ellen Comley.

2503. Richard Comley Mears, b 1929.

1469. RUTH WATSON, b 1892 - m 1921, Benjamin C. Belt.

2504. Ruth Belt, b 1923.

1471. CRESAP PLACIDUS WATSON, b 1895 - m 1917, Marian Shaw. Lives in Los Angeles, Cal.; fam. mem. Cresap Soc.

2505. Nancy Watson, b 1921.

2506. Cresap Shaw Watson, b 1928.

1472. ROBERTA BRENT WATSON, b 1897 - m 1920, Edward Ayer Johnson.

2507. Philip Ord Johnson, b 1921.

2508. David Ayer Johnson, b 1922.

2509. Reginald N. Johnson, b 1925.

2510. Frank Leward Johnson, b 1929.

1476. MARIE OLIVE ORD ROWE, b 1894 - m 1st 1919, Jessie Louis Woodward - m 2nd 1933, Paul Valdemar Knudsen, apple rancher, near Watsonville, California.

2511. Joan Patricia Woodward, b 1922.

1480. ORA FAY ROWE, b 1900 - m 1920, Ralph Angus Boyd. Lives at Prunedale, California.

2512. Ralph Angus Boyd, Jr., no record of birth date.

2513. Caryl Beverly Boyd, b 1922.

2514. Nathalie Jean Boyd, b 1925.

1481. FLORENCE GLADYS ROWE, b 1902 - m 1922, Arthur Hans Peter Carlsen. Lives at Salinas, California.

2515. Kay Berdette Carlsen, b 1923.

1483. PHYLIS HENRIETTA ROWE, b 1903 - m 1929, Marion Crosby Livingston. Lives in Oakland, California.

2516. Frank Jeffery Livingston, b 1934.

1485. RUTH CRESAP MESSER, b ---- - m 1920, Guy A. Heinekey Buxton. Lives in London, England.

2517. Allen Ernest Buxton, b 1922 (twin).

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2518. Evelyn Buxton, b 1922 (twin).
2519. Delia Buxton, b 1930.
1487. COLLIS HUNTINGTON HOLLADAY, b ---- - m
1928, Margaret Broad. Lives in Pasadena, California.
2520. Collis Huntington Holladay, Jr., b 1933.
1527. RICHARD BRUCE EVERHART, b 1910 - m 1931,
Ella Mae Kinsey.
2521. Robert Richard Everhart, b 1934.
1551. MARION HUTSON, b ---- - m Dr. Gillum.
2522. - - - - - Gillum, no record.
2523. Wilbur Gillum, no record.
1555. SERENA ROSANNA, b ---- - m James Ward Scott II.
2524. Corinne Lee Scott, no record. Lived in N. Y. City.
2525. Julian Fairfax Scott, no record. Lives in New York
City; served in World War.
1577. MARY ELIZABETH JEFFRIES, b 1888 - m Grover
C. Woodin.
2526. Robert Jeffries Woodin, b 1914.
2527. Franklin Grover Woodin, b 1916.
1588. MYRTLE JEFFRIES, b 1891 - m Bernard Pocock,
Dennison, Ohio.
2528. Ruth Pocock, b 1915.
1601. PEARL LONG, b 1877 - m 1900, J. L. Norman, of O.
2529. Van Cresap Norman, no record.
2530. Emma Eames Norman, no record.
1603. DAISY LONG, b 1884 - m 1902, Lester McDonald.
2531. Lila McDonald, no record.
2532. Norma McDonald, no record.
2533. Arlene McDonald, no record.
2534. Ruth McDonald, no record.
1604. WARREN OGLE, b ---- - m 1882, Juliann Free - No. 775.
2535. Leslie Ogle, b 1889.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 2536. Robert Ogle, no record.
- 2537. Agnes Ogle, b 1891 - d 1916 - not married.
- 2538. Donald Ogle, b 1895.
- 2539. Maida Ogle, b 1896 - m 1919, Orin Nickel.

- 1606. HERMAN FREE, b 1902 - m 1923, Josephine Losey.
 - 2540. Lois Free, b 1925.
 - 2541. Iris Free, b 1929.
 - 2542. Alice Free, b 1932.

- 1607. HELEN FREE, b 1904 - m 1924, Howard Baum.
 - 2543. Robert Baum, b 1927.
 - 2544. Richard Baum, b 1931.

- 1608. JOHN OGLE FREE, b 1907 - m 1928, Jessie Fugate.
 - 2545. Mary Lou Free, b 1929.
 - 2546. Shirley Free, b 1930.
 - 2547. Eloise Free, b 1932.
 - 2548. Charles Roger Free, b 1934.

- 1610. LOREN JOSEPH FREE, b 1908 - m 1928, Dora May Gastineaux.
 - 2549. Ronald Free, b 1929.

- 1614. SCOTT FREE, b 1898 - m 1910, Cecil Harrington.
 - 2550. Scott Free, Jr., b 1911.

- 1621. ALFRED FREE, b 1913 - m 1934, Dorothy Hofmeister.
 - 2551. Alfred Free III, b 1936.

- 1627. CLAUDE SIMPSON HIBBARD, b 1869 - m 1891, Katherine Barnes - d 1902, Barnesville, Ohio.
 - 2552. Francis C. Hibbard, b 1892 - not married.
 - 2553. Julia Katherine Hibbard, b 1896 - m 1924, Grover C. McKelvey (s. p.). Lives in Lamira, Ohio.
 - 2554. John Edmund Hibbard, b 1897 - m 1920, Ella Lynch (s. p.). Lives in Rochester, N. Y.
 - 2555. Sarah Hibbard, b 1902.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1628. GAIL HAMILTON HIBBARD, b 1871 - m 1894, Joshua H. Lewis.

2556. Allen H. Lewis, b 1896.

1629. BLANCHE PAULINE HIBBARD, b 1872 - m 1893, George S. Bradfield. Lives in Barnesville, Ohio.

2557. Pauline Bradfield, b 1894.

2558. Isabel Bradfield, b 1895.

2559. Helen Madge Bradfield, b 1897.

1630. GRACE CUMMINGS HIBBARD, b 1874 - m Charles E. Lee - d 1896, Columbus, Ohio.

2560. Dorothy Hibbard Lee, b 1893.

1632. MADGE DELIA HIBBARD, b 1878 - m 1901, Louis M. H. Potter. Lives in Columbus, O.; charter mem. Cresap Soc.

2561. Hibbard Bethlo Potter, b 1905 - died young; charter member of the Cresap Society.

1634. ORA OGLE, b 1872 - m 1891, Eugene McCann.

2562. Intz McCann, b 1892.

2563. Octa McCann, b 1896.

1636. ELLA MAUDE LILLEY, b 1871 - m 1898, George McGowan.

2564. Harry Samuel McGowan, b 1898.

2565. Anna Mary McGowan, b 1901.

1642. HELEN OGLE SHOEMAKER, b 1877 - m 1903, William T. Church. Live in Chicago, Ill.

2566. Julia W. Church, b 1904.

1643. VESTA VanLANDT SHOEMAKER, b 1880 - m 1911, Lew R. Palmer. Live in Yonkers, N. Y.

2567. Christine R. Palmer, b 1913.

1645. FRANK OGLE SHOEMAKER, b 1885 - m 1917, Frances Morrison. Live in Chicago, Ill.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 2568. Frank Ogle Shoemaker, b 1918.
- 2569. Ralph Morrison Shoemaker, died young.
- 2570. William Cresap Shoemaker, b 1923; mem. Cresap Soc.
- 2571. Robert Morris Shoemaker, b 1925.
- 2572. John Florian Shoemaker, b 1931.

1646. MAHLON CLARK, b ---- - m Miss Corrigan.

- 2573. Joseph Clark, no record.
- 2574. Daniel Clark, no record.
- 2575. Milton Clark, no record.
- 2576. - - - - - Clark, no record.

1653. RUTH RANKIN, b ---- - m Charles Ogle, of Waterville, Wash.

- 2577. Lee Ogle (deceased), no record.
- 2578. Hazel Ogle, no record.
- 2579. Glen Ogle, no record.
- 2580. Roy Ogle, no record.
- 2581. Cozette Ogle, no record.
- 2582. Elsie Ogle, no record.
- 2583. Lloyd Ogle, no record.

1654. LESLIE CLARK, b ---- - m Maude - - - - -. Lives in Waterville, Wash.

- 2584. Edith Clark, no record.
- 2585. Kenneth Clark, not married.
- 2586. William Clark, not married.

1656. LULU YOCUM, b ---- - m 1st Sterle Turner - m 2nd Mr. Shrewsbury (s. p.). Lives in Snohomish, Wash.

- 2587. Glen Turner, no record.
- 2588. Riley Turner, not married.
- 2589. Imo Turner, no record.

1658. CASH OLDS, b ---- - m Carrie - - - - -. Lives in Casper, Wyoming.

- 2590. Helen Olds, b 1905 - no record.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1659. LOLA DELL OLDS, b ---- - m 1st Robert Forsyth - m 2nd Harry E. Gates (s. p.). Lives in San Francisco, Calif.

2591. Robert Forsyth, b 1906 - no record.

1660. FRED COPELAND, b ---- - m Ella - - - - -. Lives in Seattle, Wash.

2592. Mark Copeland, no record.

1661. ALICE LUCILLE PRIMLEY, b ---- - m William Nee. Lives in Ducor, Calif.

2593. Virginia Nee, b 1914.

1662. FRANCES IRENE PRIMLEY, b 1900 - m Bryan Hull. Lives in Stockton, California.

2594. Robert Hull, b 1928.

1663. ALLEN RAYMOND PRIMLEY, b 1898 - m 1928, Alice Argall. Lives in Bothel, Washington.

2595. Raymond Allen Primley, b 1930.

2596. Ruth Naomi Primley, b 1932.

2597. Winifred Jane Primley, b 1933.

2598. Georgia Alice Primley, b 1936.

1667. GILBERT WINSTON PRIMLEY, b 1910 - m 1932, Florence Miles.

2599. Evelyn Myrtice Primley, b 1933.

2600. Margaret Florence Primley, b 1934.

1669. R. MERLIN HAWKINS, b 1881 - m 1904, Hulda Johnson.

2601. Gladys L. Hawkins, b 1905.

2602. Ralph M. Hawkins, b 1906.

2603. Evert H. Hawkins, b 1907.

2604. Pearl L. Hawkins, b 1910.

2605. H. Marie Hawkins, b 1912.

1671. NONA A. HAWKINS, b 1886 - m 1910, A. Ray Elrick.

2606. Devena L. Elrick, b 1911.

2607. George H. Elrick, b 1916.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1672. G. WARD HAWKINS, b 1889 - m 1915, Reva D. Watson.

2608. Helen L. Hawkins, b 1915.

2609. George W. Hawkins, b 1916.

2610. Dorothy R. Hawkins, b 1918.

1675. FRED J. OGLE, b 1886 - m 1915, Murl Glancey.

2611. Clara Jane Ogle, b 1920.

2612. Edward G. Ogle, b 1923.

1676. PHYLLIS A. OGLE, b 1894 - m 1913, Omar Boruff.

2613. Ethel Boruff, b 1913.

2614. Helen Boruff, b 1920.

1678. LEE WIRT OGLE, b 1885 - m 1907, Mamie Estelle Hall - d 1910.

2615. Ethel Wilda Ogle, b 1908.

1680. LURA ALLISON SPEER, b 1886 - m 1910, Forrest Earl Brown.

2616. Mary Elizabeth Brown, b 1914.

2617. Daisy Louise Brown, b 1917.

1686. JESSIE ETHEL KING, b 1879 - m 1908, Jay H. Madden.

2618. Robert King Madden, b 1912.

1687. OVID LEE KING, b 1880 - m 1903, Hattie N. Orth.

2619. Ovid Orth King, died in infancy.

2620. Cordis King, b 1905.

1688. R. EARL KING, b 1891 - m 1916, Nell C. Venable.

2621. William Richard King, b 1920, Calcutta, India.

2622. Robert Joseph King, b 1923, Galesburg, Ill.

1690. LLEWELLYN FRICK, b 1880 - m 1902, Huldah Nordstrum.

2623. James Llewellyn Frick, b 1903.

2624. Eva Pauline Frick, b 1906.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1691. ETHEL LEE FRICK, b 1886 - m 1914, Philip Warrens.
2625. Adrienne Warrens, b 1915.
2626. Philip Richard Warrens, b 1923.
1697. EULA MILDRED OGLE, b 1903 - m 1926, J. W. Columbus. Lives in Wenatchee, Wash.
2627. Barbara Ann Columbus, b 1931.
1707. CLARICE ELVA EWING, b 1911 - m 1929, Arnold Larson.
2628. Marlin Ewing Larson, b 1930.
2629. Loren Lee Larson, b 1932.
1721. FLORENCE EVLYN WILLIAMS, b 1899 - m 1921, Mickey Morrissey.
2630. Ursula Dean Morrissey, b 1922.
1744. THERESA K. SHOWMAN, b 1865 - m 1891, Daniel H. Alspach - d 1915.
2631. William J. Alspach, no record.
1745. MARY H. SHOWMAN, b 1866 - m W. L. Limings.
2632. Mary Helen Limings, b ----.
1746. MARTHA A. SHOWMAN, b 1867 - m 1888, Elmer Gutridge - d 1918.
2633. Harry G. Gutridge, m Edna - - - - - no record.
2634. Charles J. Gutridge, b ----.
2635. John Gutridge, no record.
2636. Fred Gutridge, no record.
2637. Robert Gutridge, no record.
1747. ALICE C. SHOWMAN, b 1869 - m 1892, Charles Elwood Nash. Lives in Kenton, O.; member of the Cresap Society.
2638. Ruth A. Nash, b 1892.
2639. Fred S. Nash, b ----.
2640. Helen M. Nash, b ----.
2641. William N. Nash, b ----.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1750. JOHN H. SHOWMAN, b 1874 - m 1902, Ella Hilbrant.

2642. Bertha Alice Showman, b 1910.

1751. JESSIE LEA BELLE SHOWMAN, b 1877 - m 1901, Frank Delbert Doomy. Lives in Newark, Ohio.

2643. Harmon Franklin Doomy, b 1902 - not married.

2644. Charles Elmer Doomy, b 1904 - m 1923, Nellie E. Bacon.

2645. Sarah Kate Doomy, b 1907.

2646. Ellen Emmaline Doomy, b 1909.

2647. Alva Showman Doomy, b 1911 - m 1934, Moni Belle Lecrone.

1754. FRED LEMAIN BOWER, b 1872 - m 1901, Hattie Weyler.

2648. Helen Freda Bower, b 1903.

1757. ETHEL McPHERSON, b 1887 - m 1913, John J. Slayor.

2649. Mary Jane Slayor, b 1918.

2650. Margaret Ann Slayor, b 1920.

1759. WESLEY GRANT LEES, b 1891 - m 1910, Susan E. Ferry.

2651. Mary Wilma Lees, b 1913.

2652. William Edward Lees, b 1921.

1760. HAROLD ROSS LEES, b 1892 - m 1915, Eva Marie Lyle.

2653. John William Lees, b 1918.

1761. ROBERT OGLE LEES, b 1897 - m 1921, Pauline Clasesaes.

2654. Robert Richard Lees, b 1922.

1767. AQUILLA BROWNE McCARTY, b 1893 - m 1924, Helen Imogen Carsten. Pres. Am. Aniline & Ext. Co., Philadelphia; served overseas with British and American Air Forces, World War, as Second Lieutenant.

2655. Aquilla Browne McCarty, b 1926 - died young.

1768. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN McCARTY, b 1897 - m 1923, Elsie Mae Schnell. Landscape Architect, Newfield, N. J.; served overseas, 24th Photographic Section, Air Service, World War.

2656. Patricia McCarty, b 1927.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1769. GEORGE SHULTZ McCARTY, b 1899 - m 1925, Irene Spicher. Pres. Carolina Aniline & Ext. Co., Charlotte, N. C. Served overseas with French Red Cross, World War.

2657. George Shultz McCarty, Jr., b 1926.

1770. ELIZABETH VIRGINIA McCARTY, b 1903 - m 1926, Lt. Louis Arthur North. Lt. North died in 1933 from injuries received in France in World War; buried Arlington Nat. Cemetery.

2658. Louis Arthur North, Jr., b 1927.

2659. George McCarty North, b 1929.

1771. SARAH CAMERON, b 1888 - m 1911, James C. Broderson.

2660. Riley Broderson, b 1913.

2661. Charles Broderson, b 1914.

2662. Malcolm Broderson, b 1916.

2663. Harriet Ruth Broderson, b 1919 - died in infancy.

2664. Robert Broderson, b 1921.

1772. WHIT CAMERON, b 1891 - m 1928, Emily VanValin.

2665. Joseph Cameron, b 1929.

2666. Gene Cameron, b 1930.

1773. MALCOLM CAMERON, b 1893 - m 1917, Emma Holstien.

2667. Sadie Maxine Cameron, b 1918.

2668. Hattie Ilene Cameron, b 1920.

2669. Joan Cameron, b 1921.

2670. William Cary Cameron, b 1923.

2671. Allen John Cameron, b 1926.

1774. MARY AMELIA CAMERON, b 1895 - m 1919, Frank Broderson.

2672. Ruth Louise Broderson, b 1921.

2673. Catherine Bruns Broderson, b 1925.

1775. RUTH CAMERON, b 1896 - m 1925, Henry Jackson.

2674. Marion Jackson, b 1928.

2675. Cameron Jackson, b 1932.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1776. HAROLD VAN WILSON, b 1897 - m 1922, Annena Larson - d 1937. Lived in Casper, Wyoming.

2676. Lyle Wilson, b 1923.

1777. GRACE WILSON, b 1901 - m 1924, Lloyd Fletcher. Lives in Valley, Neb.

2677. Lester Fletcher, b 1925.

2678. Ermile Fletcher, b 1926.

2679. Dean Fletcher, b 1935.

1778. JOHN SKINNER, b 1892 - m 1916, Emma Hovendick.

2680. John Louis Skinner, b 1924.

1781. MARY SKINNER, b 1901 - m 1923, Leonard Loftis.

2681. Barbara Loftis, b 1924.

2682. Mary Helen Loftis, b 1926.

2683. Thomas Loftis, b 1928.

2684. Leonard Loftis, b 1930.

2685. Elizabeth Loftis, b 1931.

2686. George Allen Loftis, b 1934.

2687. Ruth Louise Loftis, b 1935.

1782. JESSIE SKINNER, b 1903 - m 1935, Waldo Shamburg.

2688. John Waldo Shamburg, b 1936.

1783. MABEL SKINNER, b 1905 - m 1926, Lester Hovendick.

2689. Donald Hovendick, b 1926.

2690. Charles Lester Hovendick, b 1928.

2691. Richard Hovendick, b 1931.

1784. ELIZABETH SKINNER, b 1909 - m 1930, Richard Lang.

2692. Joan Lang, b 1931.

2693. Russell Clark Lang, b 1935.

2694. Wayne Wilson Lang, b 1936.

1785. ROBERT SKINNER, b 1913 - m 1934, Edith James.

2695. Catherine Skinner, b 1936.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1787. DONAVAN WILSON, b 1902 - m Trix - - - - .
2696. Samuel Lee Wilson, b ----.
1798. JAMES M. WILSON, b 1891 - m 1925, Alice Shogren.
2697. Gloria Wilson, b 1930.
2698. Joan Wilson, b 1934.
2699. Julia Marie Wilson, b 1936.
1800. ROBERT E. WILSON, b 1894 - m Marian Malcom.
2700. Robert Wilson, b 1924.
2701. Glenn Wilson, b 1926.
1802. RALPH S. WILSON, b 1897 - m Florence Harding.
2702. Ralph Wilson, b 1919.
2703. Robert Wilson, b 1921.
1803. GUY W. WILSON, b 1901 - m 1928, Carol Hupp.
2704. Carol Jean Wilson, b 1929.
2705. Katherine Joan Wilson, b 1936.
1808. DONALD KING WILSON, b 1903 - m 1930, Marian Smith. Lives in Albany, N. Y.
2706. King Wilson, b 1935.
1809. JAMES WILLIAM WILSON III, b 1905 - m 1935, Marguerite Wallace. Attorney in Detroit, Mich.
2707. James William Wilson IV, b 1935.
1829. ELVA CLAUDA WADDEL, b 1892 - m 1909, Homer H. McVay. Lives in Burns, Oregon.
2708. Loris George McVay, b 1911.
2709. Homer Herbert McVay, b 1914.
2710. Virginia Bell McVay, b 1915.
2711. LaVerne Walter McVay, b 1916.
2712. Frances Victoria McVay, b 1918.
2713. Margaret May McVay, b 1922.
1831. BESSIE MAUD WADDEL, b 1896 - m 1916, Austin Cummings.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2714. James Merle Cummings, b 1918.

2715. Gwendolyn Irene Cummings, b 1919.

2716. Arlene Annabel Cummings, b 1920.

1833. BASIL EDMUND WADDEL, b 1900 - m 1928, Mina Isadora Moore.

2717. Billy Dean Waddel, b 1930.

2718. Delores Jo Ellen Waddel, b 1931.

2719. Glenn Franklin Waddel, b 1933.

1834. ANNA MAY WADDEL, b 1904 - m 1921, Roy E. Heinz.

2720. Teresa May Heinz, b 1922.

2721. Geraldine Gladys Heinz, b 1925.

1837. JOHN EDWARD CRESAP, b 1901 - m 1930, Lucile McNeal. Lives at Battle Ground, Wash.

2722. Wendall John Cresap, b 1931.

2723. Raymond Earl Cresap, b 1934.

2724. Catherine Lucile Cresap, b 1937.

1839. ROBERT MARTIN CRESAP, b 1904 - m 1930, Alice Johnson. Lives at Battle Ground, Wash.

2725. Vernon Robert Cresap, b 1931.

2726. Arlene Alice Cresap, b 1933.

2727. Lorraine Roberta Cresap, b 1937.

1840. EDITH MAY CRESAP, b 1906 - m 1927, Thomas Overby. Lives in Seattle, Wash.

2728. Lenora May Overby, b 1928.

2729. Gordon Leroy Overby, b 1931.

2730. Seneva Jean Overby, b 1933.

2731. Nolla Zane Overby, b 1935.

1841. MARY ELIZABETH CRESAP, b 1908 - m 1933, John J. Stoddard. Lives at Yacalt, Wash.

2732. Donald Jerry Stoddard, b 1937.

2733. Geraldine Elizabeth Stoddard, b 1935.

2734. Marylyn Harriet Stoddard, b 1937.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1843. MARGARET LUCILE CRESAP, b 1911 - m 1934, Elmer Johnson. Lives in Seattle, Wash.

2735. Elmer Melvin Johnson, b 1935.

2736. Janet Margaret Johnson, b 1937.

1844. THOMAS CHARLES CRESAP, b 1912 - m 1933, Lillian Krout. Lives at Battle Ground, Wash.

2737. Dennis Charles Cresap, b 1935.

1850. CARL VINTON ANDERSON, b 1900 - m 1923, Elizabeth Victoria Peterson.

2738. Carl Vinton Anderson, Jr., b 1926.

2739. Vivian Lorraine Anderson, b 1928.

1851. IVAN EUPHYMEOUS ANDERSON, b 1902 - m 1922, Gertrude Lillian Bagley, at Norfolk, Va.

2740. Mary Lillian Anderson, b 1923.

2741. Ivan Euphymeous Anderson, Jr., b 1929.

2742. Helen Louise Anderson, b 1935.

1857. RUTH AWNSBY, b 1905 - m 1926, Robert R. Harrison.

2743. Robert Richard Harrison, b ----.

1858. AUDREY AWNSBY, b 1906 - m 1924, Eugene Smith.

2744. Betty Jane Smith, b 1925.

2745. Patsy Smith, b 1927.

2746. David Smith, b 1932.

1886. DELILAH WATKINS, b 1885 - m 1905, Walter Skipton. Lives in New London, Iowa.

2747. Irene Isabel Skipton, b 1905.

1887. FLORENCE WATKINS, b 1887 - m 1908, Langford Bates (d 1921). Lives in Dennison, Texas.

2748. Elinor Elizabeth Bates, b 1912.

2749. Langford William Bates, b 1915.

2750. Helen Virginia Bates, b 1917.

1889. ROBERT WATKINS, b 1891 - m 1914, Louise Jamison. Lives in Yarmouth, Iowa.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 2751. Major Elmer Watkins, b 1916.
- 2752. Robert Watkins, Jr., b 1917.
- 2753. Charles Theiador Watkins, b 1921.

- 1892. REIKA WATKINS, b 1900 - m 1920, Myron Henry Houston. Lives in Denmark, Iowa.
- 2754. Gerald Edmund Houston, b 1922.
- 2755. Evelyn Jean Houston, b 1925.

- 1894. MARY WATKINS, b 1906 - m 1929, Richard Anderson. Lives in Mediapolis, Iowa.
- 2756. Virgil Dale Anderson, b 1929.
- 2757. Maxine Marie Anderson, b 1932.

- 1899. BOHUDA PORTER AKINS, b 1898 - m 1917, Raymond Edward Dockery.
- 2758. Raymond Edward Dockery, Jr., b 1923.
- 2759. Margaret Louise Dockery, b 1924.
- 2760. Mary Ann Dockery, b 1926.
- 2761. Barbara Jane Dockery, b 1928.

- 1904. LUCILE VIRGINIA McCracken, b 1897 - m 1920, Howard Douglas Steward - d 1932.
- 2762. Howard Douglas Steward, Jr., b 1925.

- 1905. J. CRESAP McCracken, b 1902 - m 1929, Virginia Story.
- 2763. Cresap Story McCracken, b 1931.

- 1907. MARJORIE CRESAP, b 1903 - m 1923, Frank W. Stoddard.
- 2764. Phyllis Jaquelyn Stoddard, b 1926.

- 1911. ZELDA ATTIX, b 1904 - m 1931, Dr. James Michael Bowers.
- 2765. Fredrick Lora Bowers, b 1931.
- 2766. James Michael Bowers, Jr., b 1934.

- 1913. HOWARD MAX HUNTER, b 1899 - m 1932, Helen Kretzschinar.
- 2767. Gene Allyn Hunter, b 1937.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1914. MIRIAM HUNTER, b 1901 - m 1921, Clinton W. Fulmer.

2768. Howard Keith Fulmer, b 1922.

2769. Donald Edwin Fulmer, b 1924.

2770. Shirley Jean Fulmer, b 1927.

1915. RALPH MORGAN HUNTER b 1903 - m 1929, Louisa L. Baxter.

2771. Ralph Morgan Hunter, Jr., b 1931.

2772. James Baxter Hunter, b 1937.

1922. BERNICE EVELYN LaGROW, b 1907 - m 1927, Edwin Maurice Lookabaugh.

2773. L. Conrad Lookabaugh, b 1931

1931. ETHEL CORNELIA CRESAP, b 1903 - m 1927, Franklin P. Green. Lives in Long Beach, Calif.

2774. Gloria Cornelia Green, b 1929.

1939. DEAN RUSSELL CRESAP, b 1912 - m 1936, Phyllis Proudfit. Instructor in Public Schools, Oshkosh, Neb.

1942. DOROTHY DAVEY, b 1905 - m John Wick.

2775. Joan Wick, b 1924.

2776. Barbara Jean Wick, b 1927.

2777. Beverly Wick, b 1930.

1944. HELEN MARGARET HOBBS, b 1903 - m 1925, Howard H. Hutchinson.

2778. Janice Rae Hutchinson, b 1926.

2779. Roger Lane Hutchinson, b 1931.

1955. MARIAN REBECCA CRESAP, b 1914 - m 1936, Walter G. Bell. Former Sec. Cresap Society. Lives Cumberland, Md.

2780. Walter Nelson Bell, b 1937.

1963. KENNETH REYNOLDS HAMILTON, b 1885 - m 1905, Minnie Ritenouse - d 1936. Lived in Bloomington, Ill.

2781. Joan Brock Hamilton, b 1917.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1965. MARY BERNICE BOYCE, b 1895 - m 1915, Raymond A. Green, head of Lubrication dept., Standard Oil Co., of N. J. She is a graduate of Ill. Wesleyan Uni.; lives in Plainfield, N. J.

2782. Raymond Boyce Green, b 1918.

2783. Clifford Nathan Green, b 1919.

1967. ETTA MAY GREGG, b 1892 - m 1922, John Roland Wilson. He was Sergeant, Ordnance Dept., World War. Lives in West Liberty, Iowa.

2784. Richard Gregg Wilson, b 1924.

2785. John Roland Wilson, b 1926.

2786. Donald Frank Wilson, b 1928.

1972. ROBERT STEWART CRESAP, b 1904 - m 1932, Lavinia Henry.

2787. Alyce Marie Cresap, b 1933.

1973. DOROTHY CRESAP, b 1900 - m 1st 1921, August Denton - m 2nd 1935, Donald P. Snyder (s. p.).

2788. Paula Denton, b 1925.

2789. Philip Cresap Denton, b 1929.

1977. EARL JOHN SPENCER, b 1895 - m 1920, Mabel M. Stokes. Sergeant-Major, Balloon Observation Corps, World War. Dentist, Dayton, Ohio.

2790. Virginia Lee Spencer, b 1922 (twin).

2791. Robert Stokes Spencer, b 1922 (twin).

1978. FRANK RUSSELL SPENCER, b 1908 - m 1926, Helen R. Porter. Lives in Columbus, Ohio.

2792. James Porter Spencer, b 1933.

1980. ANNA POLAND, b 1912 - m 1927, William Atkinson. Lives in Martinsburg, W. Va.

2793. Robert Atkinson, b 1927.

1982. LAWRENCE R. SOUDERS, b 1899 - m 1924, Wilma Smith. Vice-Pres., Parsons-Souders Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.

2794. Robert Arlington Souders, b 1925.

2795. James Lloyd Souders, b 1928.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

1983. RUTH SOUDERS, b 1902 - m 1924, James M. Guiher, attorney, Clarksburg, W. Va.

2796. James M. Guiher, Jr., b 1927.

1988. WOOD DAILEY GERSTELL, b 1906 - m 1934, Betty Lou MacElree. Lives in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

2797. Frederick Wood Gerstell, b 1936.

2047. MARGARET DONAHOE, b 1896 - m 1916, F. P. Kelly.

2798. Eugene Kelly, b 1917.

2799. John L. Kelly, b 1919.

2800. Michael Kelly, b 1921.

2801. Margaret Kelly, b 1924.

2802. Walter F. Kelly, b 1934.

2048. WALTER A. DONAHOE, b 1898 - m 1924, Frances Donahoe.

2803. J. Walter Donahoe, b 1926.

2804. William Macon Donahoe, b 1929.

2805. Barbara Donahoe, b 1932.

2054. LEWIS HAYES DART, b 1886-m 1914, Edith Armatage.

2806. Robert William Dart, b 1917.

2056. FRANK EGERTON POWELL, b 1882 - m 1912, Ruth Cochrane. Captain, U. S. A., Ft. Hancock, N. J.; served in World War; member of the Cresap Society.

2807. Helen Beall Powell, b 1914 - m 1935, Lt. William Harvey Wise, graduate of West Point (1934); pilot in Army Air Corps, Barksdale Field, La.

2057. VIRGIL CRESAP POWELL, b 1884 - m 1913, Florence Elvidge. Business man, Cumb., Md.; member Cresap Society.

2808. Ross Elvidge Powell, b 1919. Mem. Cresap Society.

2809. Frederick Elvidge Powell, b 1922.

2058. OLIVE FLORENCE POWELL, b 1887 - m 1914, Dr. Orville Shirey. Lives Cumberland, Md.; mem. Cresap Society.

2810. Orville Cresap Shirey, b 1922. Mem. Cresap Society.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2060. LUCILE WRIGHT JOHNS, b 1889 - m 1909, Robert Allen - d 1915.

2811. Robert Allen, b 1911.

2062. DOROTHY FLORENCE JOHNS, b 1903 - m 1926, Claude Farrell.

2812. Charles Farrell, b 1930.

2091. MARY LAMAR GOOD, b 1860 - m 1882, David W. Sloan - d 1914.

2813. Nannie G. Sloan, b 1884 - died in infancy.

2814. Margaret Maitland Sloan, b 1886.

2815. Frances Swan Sloan, b 1890.

2816. David William Sloan, b 1896.

2817. Alexander Maxwell Sloan, b 1898.

2092. JESSIE BRENT GOOD, b 1867 - m Albert Lee Reveley - d 1918. Lived at "Revelstone", Sherman, Missouri.

2818. Mary Elizabeth Reveley, b 1901 - no record.

2819. Albert Lee Reveley, Jr., b 1918.

2093. MAXWELL SWAN GOOD, b 1868 - m 1893, Josephine R. Hough - d 1935.

2820. Alexander Caldwell Good, b 1894 - no record. Served in World War; lives in Kirkwood, Missouri.

2821. Eleanor Cruger Good, b 1898 - no record.

2822. Louis Frederick Good, b 1899 - no record. World War.

2823. Maxwell Swan Good, b 1904 - no record.

2106. FRANK TALLMADGE, b 1854 - m 1st 1879, Abbie May Hedges - m 2nd 1919, Elizabeth Boerstler Ritchie (s. p.) - d 1937. See p. 283.

2824. Trafford Brasee Tallmadge, b 1880.

2825. Harold Hedges Tallmadge, b 1883 - m 1907, Agnes Lee Smith (s. p.) - d 1908.

2108. DARIUS TALLMADGE, b 1859 - m 1884, Nettie Lee Jones - d 1926. Lived in Columbus, Ohio.

2826. Helen Tallmadge, b 1885.

2827. Catherine Tallmadge, b 1894 - m 1917, William Herod Baldwin (s. p.).

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2109. THEODORE TALLMADGE, b 1862 - m 1887, Leah Gapen. Lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.
2828. Alvan Brasee Tallmadge, b 1893.
2829. Eleanor Cresap Tallmadge, b 1906 - not married. Lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.; member of the Cresap Society.
2111. MARIAN AMELIA BRASEE, b 1862 - m 1889, Charles Hilliard Sawyer.
2830. John Brasee Sawyer, b 1890 - died in infancy.
2831. Marian Sawyer, b 1892 - no record.
2832. Gertrude VanBuren Sawyer, b 1893 - no record.
2113. ALICE LOUISE BRASEE, b 1866 - m 1888, Frank Elbert Sands. Lives in Meriden, Conn.
2833. Anna Brasee Sands, b 1889 - no record.
2834. Trafford Turner Sands, b 1891 - died in infancy.
2115. CLARA ELLEN BRASEE, b 1872 - m 1892, Frederick Mortimer Towt, of Nyack, N. Y. Lives in Lancaster, O.; former Sec'y. of Cresap Society; compiler of the "Colonel Thomas Cresap Genealogical Chart." See page 252.
2835. Edward Brasee Towt, b 1893.
2836. Elbert Sawyer Towt, b 1894.
2837. Mary Elizabeth Towt, b 1897.
2124. HELEN DRUSILLA BRASEE, b 1893 - m Guy Smeck.
2838. Robert Smeck, no record.
2125. STANBERY SHERWOOD, b 1854 - m Helen Hale - d 1894.
2839. Buckingham Sherwood, no record.
2127. ROBERT SCHENCK BIRKEY, b 1870 - m 1896, Buelah Ashby.
2840. Louise Ellen Birkey, b 1898.
2841. Romaine Stanbery Birkey, b 1903 - no record.
2842. Virginia Florence Birkey, b 1906 (twin) - no record.
2843. James Lawrence Birkey, b 1909 (twin) - no record.
2844. Robert Sherwood Birkey, b 1910 - no record.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2129. STUART LAMAR RAWLINGS, b 1875 - m 1904, Eleanor Warner. Business Executive, San Francisco, Calif.; mem. Board of Trustees, Stanford Uni.; member of the Cresap Society. Lives in Piedmont, Calif.

2845. Eleanita Rawlings, b 1905.

2846. Stuart Lamar Rawlings, Jr., b 1907 - not married.

2847. Jean Rawlings, b 1915.

2133. THEODORE G. BEARS, b 1874 - m Flora Chamness - d 1932.

2848. Merle Bears, b ----.

2849. Mary Bears, m William Whitsell - no record.

2134. FOREST BOLDS, b 1880 - m Miss Frick.

2850. Betty Bolds, b 1913.

2851. Fredrick Bolds, b 1915.

2136. ELIZABETH L. PONTIUS, b 1869 - m 1st Amos Herman - m 2nd Alex Crawford (s.p.).

2852. Franklin Herman, b 1891.

2853. Charles Herman, b 1892.

2854. Bertude F. Herman, b 1896.

2138. EFFIE MARTIN, b 1876 - m Frank Filer.

2855. Raymond Filer, b 1893 - m Rachel Egly - no record.

2139. LUTHER MARTIN, b 1877 - m Fannie Lewis.

2856. Elizabeth Martin, b 1899.

2857. Josephine Martin, b 1902.

2858. Lucile Martin, b 1905.

2859. Lewis Martin, b 1910.

2860. Florence Martin, b 1913.

2140. JOSEPHUS MARTIN, b 1881 - m Ruby Cooper.

2861. John E. Martin, b 1904 - m Vivian Abbott.

2862. Georgia May Martin, b 1909.

2147. JOSEPHUS ROBERT MARTIN, b 1900 - m Dorothy -.

2863. Josephus Robert Martin, Jr.; no record of birth date.

2864. Nancy Martin, no record of birth date.

2865. Millard Martin, no record of birth date.

2866. Pansy Martin, no record of birth date.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2148. FLOYD MORTON MARTIN, b 1903 - m Martha Stemen.

2867. Mitchell Martin, no record of birth date.

2868. Phyllis Martin, no record of birth date.

2149. CATHERINE MARTIN, b 1907 - m Dewey Clay.

2869. Paul Richard Clay, no record of birth date.

2150. LULU MARTIN, b ---- - m Ira Swagart.

2870. Gloria Anne Swagart, no record of birth date.

2152. THOMAS EDWARD MARTIN, b 1913 - m Mae Miller (deceased).

2871. Barbara Jean Martin, b 1932.

2155. RUSSEL DEFFENBAUGH, b 1891 - m Fern Poolson.

2872. Dorothy Deffenbaugh, no record of birth date.

2873. Phyllis Louise Deffenbaugh, no record of birth date.

2156. ROY DEFFENBAUGH, b 1893 - m Anna McMichael.

2874. Ellenetta Deffenbaugh, b 1928.

2875. Mary Ruth Deffenbaugh, b 1932.

2876. Roland LeRoy Deffenbaugh, b 1934.

2160. GRACE E. SNOW, b 1883 - m Benjamin R. Farlow. Lives in Geneva, Ind.; member of the Cresap Society.

2877. Eleanor S. Farlow, b 1912 - died in infancy.

2878. Loren V. Farlow, b 1914.

2879. R. Keith Farlow, b 1917.

2161. BERTHA B. SNOW, b 1886 - m Edward T. Pusey.

2880. Ruth Esther Pusey, b 1910.

2881. Marjorie Alice Pusey, b 1915.

2882. Naoma Irene Pusey, b 1921.

2883. Leah Pusey, b 192-.

2884. Mary Pusey, b 1928.

2162. EUGENE SNOW, b 1905 - m Leona Kneuss.

2885. Donald F. Snow, b 1928.

2886. Evelyn I. Snow, b 1933.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2164. HAROLD J. VANCE, b 1899 - m - - - - -. Graduate of Uni. of Southern Calif.; teaches Petroleum Engineering, State Technical College of Tex. Lives in Bryan, Tex.

2887. Alma Jean Vance, b 1928.

2167. LOUISE LEIPER VENABLE, b 1874 - m 1902, Dr. John Gordon Rennie (d 1916).

2888. John Gordon Rennie, Jr., no record of birth date.

2889. William Venable Rennie, no record of birth date.

2890. Mary Lamar Rennie, no record of birth date.

2891. Leiper Rennie, no record of birth date.

2168. JOSEPH EWING VENABLE, b 1878 - m Virginia Bull - d 1918.

2892. William Latham Venable, b 1918.

2170. MARY LAMAR READ, b 1877 - m 1897, John E. Edwards (d 1920) - d 1934.

2893. Edward Edwards, b 1899 - d 1933 - not married.

2171. LOUSIA READ, b 1879 - m 1900, G. Marshall Gillette.

2894. Helen Hamilton Leiper Gillette, b ----.

2895. Christine Gillette, b ----.

2896. Lois Gillette, m Chesley Brooks (s. p.).

2172. LEIPER PATTERSON READ, b 1883 - m Ella - - - - .

2897. Louisa Read, no record of birth date.

2898. Leiper Patterson Read, Jr., no record of birth date.

2899. Mary Lamar Read, no record of birth date.

2173. MIRIAM FIELD READ, b 1884 - m 1906, John Shaw.

2900. Adele Shaw, died in infancy.

2174. AME EWING READ, b 1886 - m 1st 1907, Robert Cochran - m 2nd Alvin B. Corwin (s. p.).

2901. Robert Cochran, no record of birth date.

2902. Thomas Cochran, no record of birth date.

2176. HELEN HAMILTON LEIPER HENDERSON, b 1890 - m 1917, Sydney Green, of Petersburg, Va. Lives Oakmont, Pa.

2903. Sydney Green, Jr., b 1918.

2904. Louisa Lamar Green, b 1921.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2180. JULIA DURYEA SPRIGG, b 1897 - m 1920, Brodnax Cameron. Lives in Bel Air, Md.
2905. Brodnax Cameron, Jr., b 1922.
2906. Duryea Cameron, b 1925.
2907. George Cameron, b 1929.
2184. LILLIAN ADDISON SPRIGG, b ---- - m 1st Lt. Montrose Graham - m 2nd Lt.-Com. Lynde McCormick, U. S. N.
2908. Montrose Graham, Jr, no record of birth date.
2909. Lynde McCormick, Jr., no record of birth date.
2910. James J. McCormick, no record of birth date.
2186. LOIS ADDISON SPRIGG, b ---- - m Joseph William Hazell, attorney, N. Y. City.
2911. Joseph William Hazell, Jr., no record of birth date.
2187. LUCY VIRGINIA GORDON, b 1893 - m 1919, Lt.-Com. Byron Brown Ralston, U. S. N. retired. Lives in N. Y. City.
2912. Lucy Virginia Lamar Gordon Ralston, b 1922.
2188. ARTHUR ADDISON SEELIGSON, b 1896 - m Ramona Fratis. Capt. 343rd Field Artillery, World War; Pres. Transwestern Oil Co., San Antonio, Tex.
2913. Arthur Addison Seeligson, Jr., b 1920.
2914. Fratis Seeligson, b 1923.
2189. LAMAR SEELIGSON, b 1898 - m Frances Simpson. Aviation Instructor, World War; now Capt. U. S. A., Reserve Corps and attorney, San Antonio, Tex.
2915. Eloise S. Seeligson, b 1922.
2190. LUCY ADDISON SEELIGSON, b 1901 - m E. J. Roe. Lives in San Antonio, Tex.
2916. Lucy Seeligson Roe, b 1922.
2917. Nancy Sprigg Roe, b 1930.
2918. Edward Jedd Roe, b 1932.
2198. HELEN AMES CRESAP, b 1902 - m 1925, Samuel N. Comly. Lives in Port Chester, N. Y.; member of Cresap Society.
2919. Ann Cresap Comly, b 1928.
2920. Cynthia Comly, b 1931.
2921. Constance Comly, b 1934.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2202. ESTELLE CRESAP, b ---- - m Dalton Taylor.
 2922. Rosemary Taylor, no record of birth date.
2255. HELEN BYRNES, b 1907 - m 1930, D. L. Boeland.
 2923. Larry Boeland, b 1932.
2265. MARY CECILIA WORTHAM, b 1866 - m 1887, A. M. Woodward. Lives near Waco, Tex.
 2924. Robert Augustus Woodward, b 1887.
 2925. Willie Rentz Woodward, b 1890 - m 1912, Bessie May Johnson (s. p.).
 2926. Preston Edgar Woodward, b 1892 - m 1926, Mary Alice Dumas (s. p.).
 2927. Eleanora Cresap Woodward, b 1901 - m 1922, John Nevel Bryan (s. p.). Graduate of Tex. Technological College; instructor, Lubbock, Tex., Jr. High School.
2267. MATTIE RHODES WORTHAM, b 1871 - m 1891, James Henry Boyd - d 1929.
 2928. Minerva Ellen Boyd, b 1892.
 2929. Henry Leslie Boyd, b 1894.
 2930. Robbie Boyd, b 1897.
 2931. William George Boyd, b 1902.
 2932. Kyle Kaufman Boyd, b 1911 - m 1935, Geraldine Daley.
2269. ELLEN KEENE WORTHAM, b 1874 - m 1893, Warren Rentz Woodward - d 1897.
 2933. Annie Wortham Woodward, b 1894.
 2934. Ellen Keene Woodward, b 1897.
2270. ROBERT PERRY WORTHAM, b 1876 - m 1895, Nellie Florence Nethery (d 1928) - m 2nd 1930, Mrs. Minnie Steinbeck Allen (s. p.).
 2935. Jewel Eleice Wortham, b 1896.
 2936. Lenox Eugene Wortham, b 1901.
 2937. Clifford McCrae Wortham, b 1903.
 2938. Robert Bertrand Wortham, b 1908 - m Alma Barker.
 2939. May Florence Wortham, b 1913.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2271. EUGENE WORTHAM, b 1878 - m 1904, Vada Scott (No. 2282) - d 1935.

2940. Thomas Wortham, b 1905.

2941. Rose Wortham, b 1911 - m 1934, Guy W. McNamara.

2272. MAUDE WORTHAM, b 1886 - m 1909, Morris C. Stewart.

2942. Kathleen Stewart, b 1909.

2943. Lenora Stewart, b 1914 - d 1937 - not married.

2944. Virginia Stewart, b 1917.

2945. Annette Stewart, b 1919.

2273. LULU RENTZ, b ---- - m Mark Rose.

2946. Edwin Rose, b ----.

2947. Maratha Rose, b ----.

2948. Earl Rose, no record of birth date.

2274. JOSEPHINE RENTZ, b ---- - m Warren Rentz Woodward.

2949. Ruth Woodward, b ----.

2950. Mattie Woodward, no record of birth date.

2951. Warren Woodward, no record of birth date.

2275. MABEL RENTZ, b ---- - m Robert Waddell.

2952. John Waddell, b ----.

2953. Josephine Waddell, b ----.

2954. Audrey Waddell, no record of birth date.

2955. Mabel Clair Waddell, m Mr. Owen - no record.

2276. ELLEN RENTZ, b ---- - m Thomas Ivy.

2956. T. J. Ivy, no record of birth date.

2277. GEORGE RENTZ, b ---- - m Barbara Tolbert.

2957. Ward Rentz, no record of birth date.

2958. Rosemond Rentz, no record of birth date.

2959. Dude Rentz, no record of birth date.

2960. Scott Rentz, no record of birth date.

2278. MINA RENTZ, b ---- - m Thomas Honea.

2961. Gladys Honea, no record of birth date.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 2962. Hubert Honea, no record of birth date.
- 2963. Thurman Honea, no record of birth date.
- 2964. Douglas Honea, no record of birth date.
- 2279. NADINE RENTZ, b ---- - m Luther Brumfield.
 - 2965. Mattie Brumfield, no record of birth date.
 - 2966. Virginia Brumfield, no record of birth date.
 - 2967. Francis Brumfield, no record of birth date.
 - 2968. Sybel Brumfield, no record of birth date.
 - 2969. Travis Brumfield, no record of birth date.
- 2280. CECIL SCOTT, b ---- - m Trudie Dunn.
 - 2970. Dell Scot, m Albert Rose - no record of issue.
 - 2971. C. C. Scott, no record of birth date.
 - 2972. Dorothy Scott, no record of birth date.
 - 2973. Honsell Scott, no record of birth date.
 - 2974. Harry Scott, no record of birth date.
 - 2975. Kenneth Scott, no record of birth date.
- 2281. GILFORD SCOTT, b --- m Irene Leech. Lubbock, Tex.
 - 2976. Mary Elizabeth Scott, no record of birth date.
 - 2977. Gilford Scott, Jr., b 1908.
 - 2978. T. G. Scott, no record of birth date.
- 2283. INA ROSE SCOTT, b ---- - m Parnell McNamara.
 - 2979. Maurine McNamara, m Rotan Johnson.
 - 2980. Bettie McNamara, m Mr. Johnson.
 - 2981. Thomas Parnell McNamara, no record.
- 2284. MARGARET SCOTT, b ---- - m Thomas Dilworth.
 - 2982. Margaret Dilworth, no record of birth date.
 - 2983. Cecelia Dilworth, no record of birth date.
- 2285. FORTSON SCOTT, b 1901 - m Fleta - - - - -.
 - 2984. Vada Lanette Scott, no record of birth date.
- 2286. JAMES SCOTT, b 1880 - m Ruby Johnson - d 1934.
 - 2985. Gates Scott, b 1904 - m Willie Codell.
 - 2986. Ora Mae Scott, b 1908 - m Nellie Codell.
 - 2987. William Scott, b 1915.
 - 2988. Curtis Scott, b 1919.
 - 2989. T. Don Scott, b 1925.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2287. NORA VANCIL SCOTT, b 1882 - m 1901, C. J. Sturdivant. Lives at Hale Center, Tex.; member of Cresap Society.

2990. Vancil Sturdivant, b 1903 - not married.

2991. Cecelia Sturdivant, b 1905.

2992. Edgerly Sturdivant, b 1908.

2993. Richard Sturdivant, b 1914.

2994. Jean Morgan Sturdivant, b 1925.

2288. MAGGIE SCOTT, b 1884 - m 1906, T. J. Logue. Lives in Waco, Tex.

2995. Louise Logue, b 1907 - died in infancy.

2996. Joseph Logue, b 1909 - m Jane Simon.

2997. Dorothy Logue, b 1912.

2998. Helen Logue, b 1915.

2999. Elizabeth Logue, b 1917.

3000. Thomas J. Logue, b 1921.

3001. William Logue, b 1924.

2289. MORGAN SCOTT, b 1886 - m Ruby Scott. Waco, Tex.

3002. Margaret Rose Scott, b 1922.

2292. EDNA ROSE, b ---- - m Richard Lyle.

3003. Francis Lyle, no record of birth date.

3004. Cecelia Lyle, no record of birth date.

3005. Josephine Lyle, no record of birth date.

2293. LILLIAN ROSE, b ---- - m Aubrey Lee.

3006. Virginia Lee, no record of birth date.

3007. John Aubrey Lee, no record of birth date.

2297. ESTELL ORR, b 1884 - m Thomas Merrideth.

3008. Jean Merrideth, b 1911.

3009. Vivian D. Merrideth, b 1918 - died in infancy.

3010. Elaine Merrideth, b 1920.

3011. Ann Merrideth, b 1921.

2298. KATE ORR, b 1888 - m John Cypert.

3012. Rex Cypert, b 1913.

2303. MARY CECELIA CRESAP, b 1907 - m 1934, George Berghoff. Lives in Wellsburg, W. Va.; member of Cresap Society.

3013. Beverly Ann Berghoff, b 1935.

EIGHTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2304. BENJAMIN OGLE CRESAP, Jr., b 1908 - m 1933, Mary Bernice Foy. Lives Wellsburg, W. Va.. char. mem. Cresap Society.

3014. Richard Paul Cresap, b 1934.

2323. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, b 1905 - m 1927, Margaret Kelly.

3015. Thomas Williamson, b 1928.

2327. WILLIAM H. BEAM, b 1910 - m 1930, Mary Ellen Dorsey.

3016. Mary Ellen Beam, b 1936.

2328. ELIZABETH BEAM, b 1913 - m 1932, Stewart Seese.

3017. Fannie Rebecca Seese, b 1933.

2339. ELIZABETH JANE COX, b 1903 - m 1926, Mack Espy Wood. Lives at Sybial, W. Va.

3018. Jean Elizabeth Wood, b 1927. Mem. Cresap Society.

3019. Marjorie Ellen Wood, b 1929.

3020. John Franklin Wood, b 1930.

3021. Mack Espy Wood, Jr., b 1936.

2340. JESSIE RACHEL COX, b 1904 - m 1931, Robert E. Edwards. Lives at Pittsburg, Calif.

3022. Suzanne Ruth Edwards, b 1932. Mem. Cresap Society.

3023. Robert Evans Edwards, b 1934.

2348. JANE CRESAP WEAVER, b 1914 - m 1934, William P. Wilson, Jr. Lives in Wheeling, W. Va.

3024. Jane Taylor Wilson, b 1936.

NINTH GENERATION

2349. THOMAS CRESAP McCOY, b 1884 - m 1st 1911, Marie Parker (s. p.) - m 2nd 1935, Thelma Davidson. Graduate of Columbia Uni. Med. School; Captain, Medical Corps, World War; physician in Waterville, Me.; member of the Cresap Society.

3025. John Cresap McCoy, b 1936.

2350. ELEANOR E. McCOY, b 1889 - m 1910, George R. Snedeker.

3026. Elizabeth Ann Snedeker, b 1911.

3027. George R. Snedeker, b 1912 - d 1929 - not married.

3028. Thomas Cresap Snedeker, b 1914.

3029. Henry Ellison Snedeker, b 1920.

2354. FRANCES ROMAINE McCOY, b 1901 - m 1928, H. Wallace Cook. Lives in New Castle Co., Del.; mem. Cresap Soc.

3030. Boyd McCoy Cook, b 1930.

3031. Caroline Wallace Cook, b 1931.

3032. H. Wallace Cook, Jr., b 1934.

2357. LULU BERYL BOYS, b 1883 - m Edgar T. Harvey.

3033. William Harvey, b 1905.

3034. Edna Harvey, b 1911.

3035. Philip Harvey, b 1913.

3036. Thomas Harvey, b 1920.

2359. HARRIET CLARK BOYS, b 1894 - m 1914, Delaware E. Laws - d 1931.

3037. Delaware E. Laws, Jr., b 1915 - died in infancy.

3038. Charlotte Laws, b 1918.

3039. Jeannette Laws, b 1920.

3040. Harold Laws, b 1922.

2360. LENNA MORRISON, b 1889 - m 1914, Marcus Robert Schumacher.

3041. Marcus Robert Schumacher, Jr., b 1915.

3042. Carolyn Louise Schumacher, b 1918.

2361. JAMES HOWARD GRIFFITH MORRISON, b 1894 - m 1920, Florence McCleary.

3043. Jacqueline Morrison, b 1930.

3044. James Howard Griffith Morrison, Jr., b 1934.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2364. GEORGE BRIGHT McCOY, b 1902 - m 1923, Sara Armstrong.

3045. John Howard McCoy, b 1924.

3046. Elizabeth Ann McCoy, b 1929.

2370. GERTRUDE EMMA CRESAP, b 1885 - m C. Fred Miller. Lives in Denver, Col.

3047. Harold Miller, b 1913.

3048. Dalbert Miller, b 1916.

2371. GLENN BRISCOE CRESAP, b 1888 - m Rose Lilly. Lives near St. Joseph, Mo.

3049. Marvin Cresap, b 1918.

3050. Helen Cresap, b 1920.

2372. CHARLES LaVURN CRESAP, b 1893 - m Gwendolyn Atchison. Served in France, World War; now with Armour & Co., Chicago; member of the Cresap Society.

3051. Charles Dennis Cresap, b 1934. Mem. Cresap Society.

2373. ROBERTA CAROLINE CRESAP, b 1899 - m Julius Buerger. Lives in Denver, Colo.

3052. Christina Mitzie Buerger, b 1923.

3053. Julius Buerger, Jr., b ----.

2375. LYNN CAROLINE EMERY, b 1888 - m Paul Dillon.

3054. Jack Dillon, b 1908 - m Alyce Dupont.

2380. MARJORIE SAYRE, b 1885 - m Minor Brinson.

3055. Marjorie Brinson, b ----.

2383. CLOTILDE SAYRE, b ---- - m John M. Palmer.

3056. Clotilde Palmer, b ----.

3057. John M. Palmer, Jr., b ----.

2385. ZELDA SAYRE, b 1900 - m F. Scott Fitzgerald, prominent author of New York City.

3058. Patricia Scott Fitzgerald, b ----.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2390. WILLIAM SUBLETTE HAUN, b 1893 - m 1st 1915, Lillian Niehaus - m 2nd Mrs. Frances (Leeper) Smith.

First Marriage

3059. Frederic Eugene Haun, b 1920. Mem. Cresap Society; lives in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Second Marriage

3060. William Sublette Haun, Jr., b 1936.

3061. Walter Reid Haun, b 1937.

2391. CECIL ROBERT HAUN, b 1897 - m 1919, Elizabeth Johnson - m 2nd Elizabeth Gamble (s. p.). Lives Pine Bluff, Ark.

3062. Betty Anne Haun, b 1923.

3063. Robert Arnold Haun, b 1926.

2392. WALTER REID HAUN, b 1899 - m 1923, Minnie P. Powell. Lives in El Dorado, Ark.

3064. Walter Bruce Haun, b 1925.

3065. Warren Scott Haun, b 1926.

2393. ROSEMARY HAUN, b 1903 - m 1924, Oliver Douglas Cockmon. Lives in Little Rock, Ark.

3066. Oliver Douglas Cockmon, Jr., b 1925.

3067. Joseph Doyle Cockmon, b 1930.

2395. GEORGE FREDERICK BEELER, b ---- - m Shirley Warren, of Canada - d 1936. Served in World War.

3068. Dorothy Caroline Beeler, b ----.

2396. WILLIAM JEREMIAH BEELER, b ---- - m Helma Dalbach.

3069. Helen Zenobia Beeler, b ----.

3070. Caroline Beeler, b ----.

2397. WARREN MERCER BEELER, b ---- - m Ruby Bowers.

3071. Ruby Ellen Beeler, b ----.

2398. HENRY KRUSE WATSON, b ---- - m Billie Hopkins.

3072. Leslie Kruse Watson (dau.), b ----.

2399. MARY ELIZABETH WATSON, b ---- - m Ramer B. Jewell.

3073. Ramer B. Jewell, Jr., b ----.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2402. WILLENA JEANETTA WHITE, b ---- - m Rex Mountjoy, of Arlington, Ky.

3074. Matilda Anne Mountjoy, b ----.

3075. Sarah Alice Mountjoy, b ----.

2409. EDWARD OTHO CRESAP, Jr., b 1907 - m 1927, Hilda Bird. Lives in New Orleans, La.

3076. Edward Otho Cresap III, b 1930.

3077. Gerald Hanson Cresap, b 1936.

2414. CHARLOTIE JULIA CRESAP, b 1911 - m 1934, William Busby Warren.

3078. Charlotte Belle Warren, b 1935.

3079. William Busby Warren, Jr., b 1937.

2415. PHILIP POINTER CRESAP, JR., b 1912 - m 1935, Elenor Mary O'Brian. Attorney.

3080. Virginia Ann Cresap, b 1935.

2417. HARRIET EVELYN MEANS, b 1895 - m 1920, Robert Richard Witt. Lives in San Antonio, Texas.

3081. Ellison Means Witt (dau.), b 1921.

3082. Sally Prescott Witt, b 1926.

2418. JOHN RINGO MEANS, b 1900 - m 1st Lucille Johnston - m 2nd Vivian Abrams (s. p.).

3083. Patricia Joan Means, b 1924 - died young.

3084. Johnston Hildreth Means, b 1928.

2419. LILLIAN E. RINGO, b 1899 - m 1926, Eugene L. Beauge. Lives in Wouton, Ohio.

3085. Betty Jane Beauge, b 1927.

3086. Mary Lou Beauge, b 1928.

2420. DOROTHY E. RINGO, b 1902 - m 1925, Arthur A. Mellin. Lives in Columbus, Ohio.

3087. David Mellin, b 1926.

3088. Virginia Cresap Mellin, b 1928.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2424. SARA ELIZABETH FISCHER, b 1897 - m Frank A. Evans. Lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.

3089. Elizabeth Evans, b ----.

3090. William Evans, b ----.

3091. Nancy Evans, b ----.

2428. HANSON MERCER CRESAP II, b 1907 - m 1928, Novella Jacquelin Cuzzart.

3092. Hanson Mercer Cresap III, b 1930.

3093. Janice Ann Cresap, b 1932.

2449. BETTIE PRATT, b 1908 - m 1931, Rudolph Steward.

3094. Marcia Steward, b 1932.

2456. LOXLEY YORK STEWART, b 1898 - m 1928, Carrie Opal McClanahan.

3095. Willie June Stewart, b 1930.

3096. Zelma Renee Stewart, b 1931.

2457. JOHN BARRY YORK, b 1903 - m 1927, Alice Woodson Michaux, in Houston, Texas.

3097. Alice Michaux York, b 1929.

3098. Jane Michaux York, b 1932.

2458. THISTLE ROUTH YORK, b 1911 - m 1932, Henry Franklin Jackson.

3099. Barry York Jackson, b 1933.

2461. HELEN THISTLE RICKETTS, b 1905 - m 1926, Wilbur Hahn. Lives in Coshocton, O.

3100. Marilyn Hahn, b 1931.

2462. ALBERTA LOUISE PETERS, b 1894 - m 1919, Col. John Clark Moore, U. S. A., stationed in Chicago. Lives in Geneva, Switzerland (temporary); member of the Cresap Society.

3101. John Clark Moore II, b 1919 (twin).

3102. Albert Preston Moore, b 1919 (twin).

3103. David Cresap Moore, b 1925.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2475. LUCY ORD KEMPER, b 1904 - m 1924, Capt. John Kirkland Rice, U. S. A., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

3104. John Kemper Rice, b 1924.

3105. Ruth Sterling Rice, b 1927.

3106. David Kemper Rice, b 1931.

2481. ROBERTA ORD TREVENIO GREGORY, b 1913 - m 1934, Clarence Harold Clark.

3107. Marjorie Anne Clark, b 1935.

2535. LESLIE OGLE, b 1889 - m 1911, Mary Gordon.

3108. Janice Ogle, b 1913.

3109. Kenneth Ogle, b 1917.

2538. DONALD OGLE, b 1895 - m - - - - -.

3110. Donald Ogle, Jr., b 1928.

3111. Julia Ogle, b 1930.

2555. SARAH HIBBARD, b 1902 - m 1921, Willard Trenner. Lives in Pittsburgh, Pa.

3112. Julia Trenner, b 1922.

2556. ALLEN H. LEWIS, b 1896 - m 1918, Helen Schmidt. Live in Chicago, Ill.

3113. Robert Lewis, b 1920.

3114. Richard Lewis, b 1923.

3115. Donald Lewis, b 1929.

2557. PAULINE BRADFIELD, b 1894 - m 1920, Chauncey Tipton. Lives in Barnesville, Ohio.

3116. Jerry Tipton, b 1921.

2558. ISABEL BRADFIELD, b 1895 - m 1919, Claude Cunard. Lives in Barnesville, Ohio.

3117. George Bradfield Cunard, b 1921.

2559. HELEN MADGE BRADFIELD, b 1897 - m 1924, Harry Collins Brown. Lives in Yonkers, N. Y.

3118. Priscilla Brown, b 1924.

3119. Joan Brown, b 1926.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2560. DOROTHY HIBBARD LEE, b 1893 - m 1925, Lawrence Edward Turner.

3120. Charles Lawrence Turner, b 1928.

3121. Ellis Lee Turner, b 1930.

2562. INTZ McCANN, b 1892 - m 1913, Earl Pugh. Lives in Webster Groves, Mo.

3122. Intz Pugh, b 1914.

3123. Anna Ora Pugh, b 1916.

3124. Patricia Pugh, b 1923.

2563. OCTA McCANN, b 1896 - m 1916, Charles DeArmel. Lives in Columbus, Ohio.

3125. Daniel DeArmel, b 1917.

3126. Doris DeArmel, b 1919.

3127. Richard DeArmel, b 1922.

3128. Phyllis DeArmel, b 1923.

2564. HARRY SAMUEL McGOWAN, b 1898 - m Ruth Williams. Lives in West Newton, Pa.

3129. Roberta Jeanne McGowan, b 1926.

3130. Donald Richard McGowan, b 1927.

3131. Kenneth Lowe McGowan, b 1932.

2565. ANNA MARY McGOWAN, b 1901 - m Lynn Carnahan.

3132. Betty Lou Carnahan, b 1926.

3133. George Robert Carnahan, b 1927.

3134. Thomas Lynn Carnahan, b 1929.

2632. MARY HELEN LIMINGS, b ---- - m James Thomas.

3135. James William Thomas, b 1923 - died in infancy.

2634. CHARLES J. GUTRIDGE, b ----- m 1922, Bertha Bean.

3136. Martha Gutridge, b 1922.

3137. Charles S. Gutridge, b 1923.

2638. RUTH A. NASH, b 1892 - m 1920, Elmer H. Shaffer.

3138. Charles Elmer Shaffer, b 1921.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2639. FRED S. NASH, b ---- - m 1916, Edith Sundmaker.
 3139. John S. Nash, b 1917.
2640. HELEN M. NASH, b ---- - m 1921, W. L. Salisbury.
 3140. William L. Salisbury, b 1923.
 3141. Charles Nash Salisbury, b 1928.
2641. WILLIAM N. NASH, b ---- - m 1923, Irma Hamilton.
 3142. Helen Elizabeth Nash, b 1923.
 3143. Elnor Jene Nash, b 1927.
2645. SARAH KATE DOOMY, b 1907 - m 1926, Delvin O. Shoemaker. Lives in Newark, Ohio.
 3144. William Delvin Shoemaker, b 1927.
 3145. Ellen Marie Shoemaker, b 1929.
 3146. M. Lea Belle Shoemaker, b 1931.
 3147. Charles Robert Shoemaker, b 1934.
2646. ELLEN EMMALINE DOOMY, b 1909 - m 1929, James Clifford Carlyle. Lives in Steubenville, Ohio.
 3148. James Herbert Carlyle, b 1932.
2648. HELEN FRED A BOWER, b 1903 - m 1931, Lucian Eck
 3149. Lucian Frederick Eck, b 1932.
2708. LORIS GEORGE McVAY, b 1911 - m 1932, Alice Davis
 3150. Norma Louise McVay, b 1933.
 3151. Anita Marie McVay, b 1936.
2710. VIRGINIA BELL McVAY, b 1915 - m 1932, Robert Skeins. Lives in Gresham, Oregon.
 3152. Jeannette Skeins, b 1933.
 3153. Bonnie Jean Skeins, b 1934.
2712. FRANCES VICTORIA McVAY, b 1918 - m 1933, Erikson Garland.
 3154. Donald Eugene Garland, b 1934.
 3155. Homer Floyd Garland, b 1936.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2747. IRENE ISABEL SKIPTON, b 1905 - m 1927, Clyde J. Bailey. Lives in Chicago, Ill.

3156. Clyde Ronald Bailey, b 1928.

3157. Walter Gordon Bailey, b 1931.

2814. MARGARET MAITLAND SLOAN, b 1886 - m 1917, Halsted Woodrow Caldwell. Winter Park, Fla.; mem. Cresap Soc.

3158. Halsted Woodrow Caldwell, Jr., b 1921.

3159. Margaret Sloan Caldwell, b 1922.

2815. FRANCES SWAN SLOAN, b 1890 - m 1916, Hugh Sobiesky Brady. Lives at Princeton, N. J.

3160. Mary Good Sloan Brady, b 1917 - died in infancy.

2816. DAVID WILLIAM SLOAN, b 1896 - m Mary E. Wright. Served in World War; lives in Cumberland, Md.

3161. David William Sloan, Jr., b 1922.

3162. John Wright Sloan, b 1924.

2817. ALEXANDER MAXWELL SLOAN, b 1898 - m 1921, Katherine G. Barnes. Served in World War.

3163. Mary E. Sloan, b 1924.

3164. Maxwell S. Sloan, b 1935.

2824. TRAFFORD BRASEE TALLMADGE, b 1880 - m 1st 1901, Ethyl Thompson - m 2nd 1917, Mrs. Alby Horton (s. p.) - m 3rd 1927, Jane Dicks (s. p.). Insurance man, Columbus, O.

3165. Trafford Wood Tallmadge, b 1903.

2826. HELEN TALLMADGE, b 1885 - m 1st 1905, Paul Lindenberg - m 2nd 1915, William T. Sloper (s. p.).

3166. Elizabeth Lindenberg, b 1906.

3167. Frances Lindenberg, b 1908.

3168. Jean Lindenberg, b 1909.

2828. ALVAN BRASEE TALLMADGE, b 1893 - m 1922, Elizabeth Guerin. Capt. 343rd Field Artillery, A. E. F.; member Advisory Board, Cresap Society; Structural Engineer, Columbus, O. See page 284.

3169. Elizabeth Guerin Tallmadge, b 1926.

3170. Theodore Tallmadge, b 1931.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2835. EDWARD BRASEE TOWT, b 1893 - m 1925, May Pairan. Attorney, - - - - -.

3171. Edward Brasee Towt, Jr., b 1925.

3172. Mary Elizabeth Towt, b 1927.

3173. John Trafford Towt, b 1930.

2836. ELBERT SAWYER TOWT, b 1894 - m 1922, Helen Adelaide Trainer. Served in World War; lives in Zanesville, O.

3174. Helen Brasee Towt, b 1923.

3175. Barbara Cresap Towt, b 1924.

3176. Ellen Louise Towt, b 1934.

2837. MARY ELIZABETH TOWT, b 1897 - m 1923, Howard Vandorf Fulton. Lives in Lancaster, Ohio.

3177. James Franklin Fulton, b 1928.

3178. Cynthia Elizabeth Fulton, b 1933.

2840. LOUISE ELLEN BIRKEY, b 1898 - m Dr. James A. Brown.

3179. Freda Buelah Brown, b ----.

2845. ELEANITA RAWLINGS, b 1905 - m Edward W. Engs, Jr.

3180. Edward W. Engs III, b 1929.

3181. Eleanor Engs, b 1933.

3182. Stuart Rawlings Engs, b 1935.

2848. MERLE BEARS, b ---- - m Miss Kraner.

3183. Gilbert Bears, b ----.

3184. Esther Bears, b ----.

2852. FRANKLIN HERMAN, b 1891 - m Jessie Kave.

3185. Donald F. Herman, b 1920.

3186. Garnett Herman, b 1921.

3187. Velma P. Herman, b 1923.

3188. Merlin D. Herman, b 1924.

3189. Ruth I. Herman, b 1928.

3190. Daniel F. Herman, b 1931.

3191. Robert L. Herman, b 1933.

2853. CHARLES HERMAN, b 1892 - m Dorothy Kave.

3192. Ellen Herman, b 1931.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 3193. Leonard Herman, b 1933.
- 3194. Deuretta Herman, b 1934.
- 3195. Wesley S. Herman, b 1936.
- 2854. BERTRUDE F. HERMAN, b 1896 - m - - - - .
- 3196. Jean C. Herman, b 1921.
- 3197. Byard C. Herman, b 1922.
- 3198. Bonnie L. Herman, b 1924.
- 2856. ELIZABETH MARTIN, b 1899 - m Lawrence Achleman.
- 3199. Max M. Achleman, b 1928.
- 2857. JOSEPHINE MARTIN, b 1902 - m Thomas Ragan.
- 3200. Thomas J. Ragan, b 1930.
- 2858. LUCILE MARTIN, b 1905 - m C. H. Branstrator.
- 3201. Karen Branstrator, b 1937.
- 2859. LEWIS MARTIN, b 1910 - m Emma Striker.
- 3202. Robert Lewis Martin, b 1931.
- 3203. Marlene Martin, b 1936.
- 2862. GEORGIA MAY MARTIN, b 1909 - m Willard Jackson.
- 3204. Rolen Lee Jackson, b ----.
- 2880. RUTH ESTHER PUSEY, b 1910 - m Ramon O. Hunt.
- 3205. Ruth Elaine Hunt, b 1936.
- 2894. HELEN HAMILTON LEIPER GILLETTE, b ----
- m Joseph Williams.
- 3206. Marshall Williams, b ----.
- 3207. Josephine Williams, b ----.
- 2895. CHRISTINE GILLETTE, b ---- - m Charles Piper.
- 3208. Lois Piper, b ----.
- 3209. Charles Piper, b ----.
- 2924. ROBERT AUGUSTUS WOODWARD, b 1887 - m
1910, Julianna Potter.
- 3210. Theresa Alethea Woodward, b 1911. Graduate of Baylor
College, Texas; teacher of Physical Education.
- 3211. Robert Wortham Woodward, b 1913.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

- 3212. James Preston Woodward, b 1916. In U. S. Navy.
- 3213. Mary Emma Woodward, b 1920.
- 3214. Eugene Gates Woodward, b 1922.
- 3215. Augustus Monroe Woodward, b 1925.
- 3216. Julianna Woodward, b 1928.

- 2928. MINERVA ELLEN BOYD, b 1892 - m 1914, Charley Hunley Winston.
 - 3217. Mattie Ruth Winston, b 1915.
 - 3218. Frances Roberta Winston, b 1917.
 - 3219. Arthur Boyd Winston, b 1920.
 - 3220. Minerva Ellen Winston, b 1921.
 - 3221. Charley Ann Winston, b 1926.

- 2929. HENRY LESLIE BOYD, b 1894 - m 1918, Bessie Orr. Lives in Galveston, Texas.
 - 3222. John Henry Boyd, b 1920.
 - 3223. Leslie Gene Boyd, b 1932.
 - 3224. Bessie Jane Boyd, b 1934.

- 2930. ROBBIE BOYD, b 1897 - m 1919, Albert Woodward Cobbs.
 - 3225. James Henry Cobbs, b 1920.
 - 3226. Albert Woodward Cobbs, Jr., b 1923.

- 2931. WILLIAM GEORGE BOYD, b 1902 - m 1925, Kathleen Haley. Assistant manager in cotton office, Galveston, Texas.
 - 3227. William George Boyd, Jr., b 1928.

- 2933. ANNIE WORTHAM WOODWARD, b 1894 - m 1914, Claude Cammack Stewart.
 - 3228. Otis Woodward Stewart, b 1918.
 - 3229. Claude Cammack Stewart, Jr., b 1920.

- 2934. ELLEN KEEN WOODWARD, b 1897 - m 1921, Edward G. Alexander.
 - 3230. Robert Edward Alexander, b 1922.
 - 3231. Virginia Ellen Alexander, b 1923.
 - 3232. Annie Lenora Alexander, b 1925.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2935. JEWEL ELEICE WORTHAM, b 1896 - m 1917,
James Sydney Dumas.

3233. Dorothy Jean Dumas, b 1921.

2936. LENOX EUGENE WORTHAM, b 1901 - m 1921,
Ann Ruth Witchner.

3234. Martha Ann Wortham, b 1922.

3235. Mary Nell Wortham, b 1933.

2937. CLIFFORD McCREE WORTHAM, b 1903 - m 1923,
Vivian Wardlaw.

3236. Janice Wortham, b 1926.

3237. James Clifford Wortham, b 1928.

2939. MAY FLORENCE WORTHAM, b 1913 - m 1932,
Lawrence Zimmerman.

3238. Robert Lawrence Zimmerman, b 1937.

2940. THOMAS WORTHAM, b 1905 - m 1931, Myrtle
Martin.

3239. Annetta Gene Wortham, b 1933.

2942. KATHLEEN STEWART, b 1909 - m 1932, Maurice
J. Scott.

3240. Kay Scott, b 1936.

2946. EDWIN ROSE, b ---- - m ----.

3241. Mary Rose, no record of birth date.

3242. Robert Rose, no record of birth date.

3243. Edwin Rose, no record of birth date.

2947. MARTHA ROSE, b ---- - m Samuel Price.

3244. Lillian Price, no record of birth date.

3245. Kathleen Price, no record of birth date.

3246. Helen Price, no record of birth date.

2949. RUTH WOODWARD, b ---- - m Joseph Sessams.

3247. T. A. Sessams, no record of birth date.

3248. James Howard Sessams, no record of birth date.

2952. JOHN WADDELL, b ---- - m Lulu Wilkins.

3249. Virginia Waddell, m Cecil Rodman.

3250. Bertha Waddell, no record of birth date.

NINTH GENERATION CONTINUED

2953. JOSEPHINE WADDELL, b ---- - m Jack Barton.

3251. Joseph Barton, no record of birth date.

3252. Jack Barton, Jr., no record of birth date.

3253. Bettie Ruth Barton, no record of birth date.

3254. Bobbie Jean Barton, no record of birth date.

2977. GILFORD SCOTT, Jr., b 1908 - m - - - - -.

3255. Mary Jane Scott, no record of birth date.

2991. CECELIA STURDIVANT, b 1905 - m John Moore.

3256. John Olin Moore, b 1928.

3257. Louise Moore, b 1931.

3258. Robert Judson Moore, b 1933.

TENTH GENERATION

3033. WILLIAM HARVEY, b 1905 - m Eva Vogel.

3259. Joan Lois Harvey, b 1928.

3260. Carol Ann Harvey, b 1933.

3261. Lenore Harvey, b 1936.

3034. EDNA HARVEY, b 1911 - m Lawrence Knotts.

3262. Philip Knotts, b 1931.

3055. MARJORIE BRINSON, b ---- - m Mittelle Noble.

3263. Marjorie Noble, b 1935.

3165. TRAFFORD WOOD TALLMADGE, b 1903 - m
1925, Sarah Baird. Insurance business, Webster Groves, Mo.

3264. Trafford Wood Tallmadge, Jr., b 1925.

3265. William Baird Tallmadge, b 1930.

3211. ROBERT WORTHAM WOODWARD, b 1913 - m
1933, Ermine Rosebud McMorro.

3266. William Preston Woodward, b 1934 - died in infancy.

3267. Allen Gregory Woodward, b 1935.

Addenda To Genealogy

The following data reached us after the preceding pages were printed.

439. ROBERT NELSON CRESAP, b 1857 - m 1895, Nannie Walthers (d 1932) - d 1927. Lived in Bonaparte, Iowa.

a. Bernice Cresap, b 1902 - m 1929, Harry Gardner (s. p.).

440. DANIEL CRESAP, b 1860 - m 1885, Jennie Marshall. Lives in Bonaparte, Iowa.

b. Florence Belle Cresap, b 1886 - m 1907, O. G. Corus. Issue:

c. Marshall Cresap Corus, b 1908.

d. James G. Corus, b 1912 - m 1936, Sally Lee.

e. O. G. Corus, Jr., b 1914.

c. MARSHALL CRESAP CORUS, m 1929, Helen Samp.

f. Daniel T. Corus, b 1930.

g. Mary Helen Corus, b 1931.

h. Marsha Ann Corus, b 1934.

441. LUE CRESAP, b 1865 - d 1886 - not married.

Errata: Nos. 450, 452, and 454 were not children of Michael Sprigg Cresap, no 88.

No. 499, Elizabeth Hendrickson, died without issue in 1929, at the age of 101.

863. SUSAN MATILDA McCARTY, b 1854 - m Carson Hollis.

i. Janie Hollis, m Mr. Jackson; no record - died 1922.

864. JOHN EDWARD McCARTY, b 1856 - m Ella Vander-slice - d 1892.

j. Ethel McCarty, no record.

k. Thalia McCarty, no record.

867. HARRIET RUTH McCARTY, b 1861 - m Jud Emmons - d 1935.

l. Louis Cole Emmons, lived at Swarthmore, Pa.

m. Grey Emmons, no record.

n. French McCarty Emmons, no record.

o. Thekla Emmons, no record.

868. LOUISE GERSTELL McCARTY, b 1864 - m Samuel Miller (s. p.).

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

869. ROBERT LEE McCARTY, b 1866 - m Augusta Irwin - d 1906.

p. Irwin McCarty, no record.

871. RICHARD JOHNSON McCARTY, b 1872 - m Lucy Powell - d 1922.

q. Lucy McCarty, no record.

r. Edith McCarty, no record.

s. John McCarty, no record.

872. FRENCH McCARTY, b 1874 - m E. Vance Parker.

t. Melville Parker, b ----.

u. Edwin Vance Parker, no record.

v. Elizabeth G. Parker, no record.

w. Thekla Parker, no record.

t. MELVILLE PARKER, m - wife's name not known.

x. Robert Parker, no record.

y. Mary Elizabeth Parker, no record.

873. THOMAS McCOOL McCARTY, b 1877 - m May Boyd.

z. Gladys McCarty, no record.

aa. May Gorden McCarty, no record.

874. VANCE McCARTY, b 1879 - m Laura Jacobs - d 1926.

bb. Vance McCarty, Jr., no record.

cc. Helen McCarty, no record.

1105. BERNICE CRESAP, b 1868 - m 1899, Charles S. Stebbins. Lives in Bonaparte, Iowa.

dd. Charles Cresap Stebbins, b 1900 - m 1929, Joy F. Koepke.

ee. Louise Stebbins, b 1903.

ff. Marjorie Stebbins, b 1907.

ee. LOUISE STEBBINS, b 1903 - m 1930, Paul L. Ratliff.

gg. Mary Ellen Ratliff, b 1933.

1106. MEDORA CRESAP, b 1877 - m 1909, James Brown Moore. Lives in Bonaparte, Iowa.

hh. James Brown Moore, Jr., b 1913.

ii. John H. Moore, b 1917.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

1999. CLARA BELLE FISHER, b 1877 - m 1899, Edward Roland Clayton.

jj. Ellen Clayton, b 1901 - m Mr. Jenkins.

kk. Edward Roland Clayton, Jr., b 1912.

2000. GEORGE MAURICE FISHER, b 1879 - m 1920, Hazel Rhoda Stump. Lives in Cumberland, Md.

ll. Jean Elizabeth Fisher, b 1921.

mm. Daniel Cresap Fisher, b 1923.

2001. ROBERT LEE FISHER, b 1883 - m 1st Lulu Kennedy - m 2nd 1914, May Beall (s. p.) - d 1921.

nn. Rosella Fisher, m Mr. Buskill.

2002. LULU MAY FISHER, b 1882 - m 1906, Sterling Kennen Collier - d 1932.

oo. Sterling Kennen Collier, Jr., b 1907 - no record.

pp. Jane Collier, b 1909 - m Mr. McClung - no record.

2003. EMMA KNIGHT, m Thomas Rice.

2004. WALTER W. KNIGHT, m Anna Hendrickson.

2006. HELEN KNIGHT, m Lewis Somerlatt.

2009. FLOYD L. FISHER, b 1886 - m Lottie M. Maxwell.

qq. Marian Maxwell Fisher, b 1907.

2010. MARY ETHEL FISHER, b 1887 - m Joseph F. Mason.

rr. Irma Kathleen Mason, b 1907 - m Philips Windsor Peters.

2011. ERIN LUCILE FISHER, b 1891 - m George C. Cook.

ss. James Cresap Cook, b 1924.

2012. MARGARET P. FISHER, b 1889 - died in infancy.

2013. ROZELLE REGINA FISHER, b 1894 - m Louis E. Goerder.

tt. Robert Louis Goerder, b 1918.

2014. MILDRED V. FISHER, b 1897 - not married. Lives in Cumberland, Md.

2015. RUSSEL S. FISHER, b 1901 - not married.

2016. KENNETH C. FISHER, b 1904 - died young.

2017. ORION O. WILSON, m Lulu Pressman.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

2018. WILBUR VANCE WILSON, m May Steiner.
2021. LILLIE BELLE FISHER, b 1882 - m 1905, Walter Wigfield.
2022. FRANK LESLIE FISHER, b 1884 - m 1906, Mardland Walker.
2023. JOHN LEE FISHER, b 1886 - m 1911, Blanche Twigg.
2024. GEORGIANA FISHER, b 1889 - m 1907, Emory C. Perdew.
2025. FREDERICK FISHER, b 1891 - m 1915, Vesta Browning.
2026. BERNICE FISHER, b 1893 - m 1916, William Miller.
2027. EDNA MAY FISHER, b 1896 - m 1917, Marshall Deremer.
2028. RAYMOND FISHER, b 1900 - m 1922, Frances Scott.
2029. EDGAR S. CASTEEL, b 1883 - m 1910, Virginia Amos.
2030. CHARLES C. CASTEEL, b 1884 - not married.
2031. MAE CASTEEL, b 1886 - m 1908, Edgar Diehl - d 1933.
 - uu. Irma Diehl, no record.
 - vv. Dale Diehl, no record.
2032. IRA CASTEEL, b 1888 - m 1917, Myrtle Deibert (s. p.)
2033. DANIEL CASTEEL, b 1890 - m 1925, Cleo Deibert.
 - ww. Billie Jim Casteel, no record of birth date.
2034. NANCY CASTEEL, b 1893 - m 1915, William H. Maxwell.
 - xx. Alma Maxwell, m and has one son, Kenneth.
2035. ROY CASTEEL, b 1895 - m 1920, Mary Stayer.
 - yy. Lloyd Casteel, no record of birth date.
 - zz. Carol Casteel, no record of birth date.
 - aaa. Joseph Casteel, no record of birth date.
2036. FLORENCE LEE DONAHOE, b 1882 - m 1908, Humphrey Casteel.
2038. MARY ELIZABETH DONAHOE, b 1886 - m 1907, Joseph J. Bridges.
2039. EDITH MARGARET DONAHOE, b 1891 - m 1921, Joseph E. Kubat.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

2041. ROSE ESTHER DONAHOE, b 1896 - m 1915, Edward Klosterman.

2042. CLEMENT EUGENE DONAHOE, b 1893 - m 1923, Nellie R. Donahoe.

2043. STANLEY LEO DONAHOE, b 1898 - m 1919, Leah Dell Nee.

2044. CLARA MAGDALEN DONAHOE, b 1900 - m 1932, Maurice Stewart.

2045. PATRICK THOMAS DONAHOE, b 1902 - not married.

2046. HILDA ELEANOR DONAHOE, b 1907 - m 1925, Robert B. Davis.

Daniel Ross Cresap and his descendants lived in the vicinity of Marion, O. His line of descent from Colonel Thomas Cresap is not clear. Several of his 13 children died in infancy, and the names of only two are known. The secretary of the Cresap Society will appreciate further information on this line.

bbb. DANIEL ROSS CRESAP, b 1817 - m 1841, Sarah Blackson (1820-1869) - d 1886.

ccc. Samuel Cresap, no record.

ddd. Odilvia Cresap, b 1854 - d 1917.

ddd. ODILVIA CRESAP, b 1854 - m 1872, William Payne - d 1917.

eee. Milo Payne, b 1875.

fff. Bertha I. Payne, b 1878.

eee. MILO PAYNE, b 1875 - m 1898, Trucilla McDaniel.

ggg. Cloyd Payne, b 1899.

hhh. Ralph Payne, b 1901 - m 1935, Helen Smith.

iii. Bertha Payne, b 1903 - m 1933, Robert Streeter.

fff. BERTHA I. PAYNE, b 1878 - m 1st 1897, Isaac Zellers - m 2nd 1922, Thomas Sherwood (s. p.). Lives in Cleveland, O.; member of the Cresap Society.

jjj. Leighton Zellers, b 1898.

kkk. Dena E. Zellers, b 1899 - m 1924, Albert J. Manning s. p.

ggg. CLOYD PAYNE, b 1899 - m 1934, Helen Loudenshlager.

lll. Dean Albert Payne, b 1935.

jjj. LEIGHTON ZELLERS, b 1898 - m 1921, Golda Jones.

mmm. Leighton Zellers, Jr., b 1925.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

The line of descent of the following family of Ohio Cresaps is also unknown.

nnn. VAN C. CRESAP, b ---- - m - - - - - .

ooo. Sarah Ann Cresap, b ----.

ooo. SARAH ANN CRESAP, b ---- - m John Smith.

ppp. Henry M. Smith, no record.

qqq. William Russell Smith, lived at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

rrr. Josephine Smith, m W. S. Hunt, of Harpster, Ohio.

sss. Mary Caroline Smith, m Levi Rupe. Lived in Hastings, Michigan.

ttt. Martha Jane Smith, m Lewis F. Fulmen, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

ERRATA:

Roger Nelson Cresap, given in the genealogy as No. 146, was mistakenly placed as a child of Edward Otho Cresap, No. 27. He was a son of Thomas Cresap, No. 16, and his number should be 90.

No. 141, Elizabeth Cresap, is not a daughter of Thomas Michael Cresap, as recorded on p. 300. Her lineage is unknown.

Lawrence O. Holt, No. 393, was not sheriff of Alleghany Co., Md. His father, Lawrence O. Holt, Sr., who married Ruth Cresap, No. 78, held that office.

John Loren Lewis, who married Mary Louisa Hendrickson, No. 1214, was Cashier and Trustee of Harpster (Ohio) Bank, not President. Their son, Charles Hendrickson Lewis, No. 2165, was Lt.-Gov. of Ohio 1925-1927.

ADDITIONS:

Charles Trevor Edwards, son of Jessie Rachel Cox, No. 2340, and Robert E. Edwards, was born in 1937.

Patricia Lynn Cresap (b 1936) and a baby girl (b 1937) are children of Benjamin Ogle Cresap, Jr., No. 2304.

The Collier Family

According to Jacob (p. 147), Elizabeth Cresap, daughter of Colonel Thomas Cresap, was married to Isaac Collier of Pennsylvania. They left several children who lived in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, and Alabama. Some records indicate that Elizabeth had previously been married to Nathaniel Parker, but there is no record of issue from this marriage.

Genealogists have been unsuccessful in establishing a clear record of the Collier descendants. It is the purpose of this sketch to give all known facts about the Collier family and such Genealogy as has been collected, with the hope that their publication may help to uncover further data.

Mrs. Florence Wells Bell, a Collier descendant, in a letter to the Cresap Society in 1926, said: "The Colliers and Parkers lived at Cresaptown, Md., but left there when the children were small, Isaac Collier going to Shelby County, Ky., and the Parkers going to Gallatin, Tenn." Another record says that the Colliers lived in the vicinity of Collier's Mountain, and Collier's Run, near Oldtown, Md., and Patterson Creek, Mineral County, W. Va.

Further trace of the Collier family may be seen from the following land records:

" 'Collins Discovery', 400 acres, resurveyed for Isaac Collier of Frederick County the 6th of March 1776, and patented to him the 2nd of May 1783. Being a resurvey of 'Collier's Luck', lying in Frederick County . . . " [Md. Land Commissioner's Office.]

"Deed from Michael Collyer to Jacob Slagle dated 7-21-1792 for 'Collier's Discovery' in Alleghany County, Md." [Monnett Genealogy, by Ora Monnett.] John Collier, son of Isaac and Elizabeth and probably brother of Michael, married Jacob Slagle's daughter, Mary.

In 1778, among those who took the patriots' oath in Washington Co., Md., were an Isaac Collier, Sr., and an Isaac Collier, Jr.

An Isaac Collier, wife Mary or Marg., sold land in Hampshire Co., W. Va., close to the Maryland line in 1778, but was then residing in Washington Co., Md. This was probably Isaac, Jr.

According to the "Eighth Annual Report of the Virginia State Librarian" an Isaac Collier served under Colonel Michael Cresap, son of Daniel, in the Revolutionary War at Ft. Pitt, probably in the

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

Virginia Militia, while still another Isaac Collier served from 1778 to 1783 in the Illinois Department. An Isaac Collier was an officer with General George Rogers Clark.

John Collier, known positively to be a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Cresap Collier, was "born in Virginia and reared in Kentucky." His parents were "pioneers of Kentucky" and the family was "of Virginia." [History of Fayette Co., Pa., by Hadden.] When he became a young man, he returned to the old home locality in Maryland, where he married Mary Slagle. They later moved to Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

John Collier paid taxes in Addison Tsp., Somerset Co., Pa., as early as 1805. He was a farmer and original proprietor of the old tavern at Mt. Augusta, Pa., on the "old Pike", from 1805 until his death. He was an ardent Democrat.

The old family Bible of John Collier, from which the record of his family is taken, is now in possession of Mr. Tarleton O. Collier of Accident, Maryland.

Michael Collier and wife Elizabeth had a family of 13 in the 1800 census, which showed him located at Shalbysport, Md. From this locality they probably moved to Wharton Tsp., Fayette Co., Pa., and were there about 1820. A will of one Michael Collier is recorded in Shelby Co., Ky. Heirs mentioned are: Elizabeth Collier, widow of Nathaniel, John C. Collier, and Joseph Collier.

These records would indicate that Isaac and Elizabeth had sons John, Michael, and Isaac, Jr., although there were undoubtedly other children.

Woodford and Shelby County, Ky., Court House records list the following marriages: Isaac Collier to Jane Willis, Jan. 13, 1803; William Collier to Betsey Johnson, Jan. 1, 1819; Michael Collier to Amelia Wilcox, March 19, 1820; Isaac Collier to Polly Newman, Nov. 16, 1819; Nathaniel Collier to Amarilla Willis, Nov. 17, 1808; Mary Collier to Seth Whitaker, March 2, 1811; Sarah Collier to Benjamin J. Whitaker, Sept. 14, 1819; Elizabeth Collier to Elijah Rude, March 13, 1818; John C. Collier to Louisa Wilcox, July 6, 1825. A Thomas Collier married Sarah Welsh in Hagerstown, Md., in 1818.

The letter of Mrs. Florence Wells Bell, previously referred to, gives data on the following Collier family of Ky., believed to be children of Michael, son of Isaac and Elizabeth:

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

- uuu. MICHAEL COLLIER, m Miss Willis - no record.
- vvv. NATHAN COLLIER, m Miss Willis - no record.
- www. JOSEPH COLLIER, m Susan Standiford (b 1800), sister of John, who married Hannah Collier. Lived in California.
- xxx. JOHN COLLIER, m Miss Wilcox - no record.
- yyy. ELIZABETH COLLIER, m Mr. Williamson (s. p.).
- zzz. HARRIET COLLIER, m Mr. Parker, her first cousin, of Gallatin, Tennessee - no record.
- ab. HANNAH CRESAP COLLIER, b 1793 - m 1818, John Standiford (1795-1882) - d 1869. Moved from Shelby Co., Ky., to Green Castle, Indiana.
 - ac. Amanda C. Standiford, b 1819 - d 1900.
 - ad. Mary Frances Standiford, no record of dates.
 - ae. William W. Standiford, no record of dates.
 - af. Sarah W. Standiford, no record of dates.
 - ag. Joseph Standiford, no record of dates.
 - ah. David W. Standiford, no record of dates.
- ac. AMANDA C. STANDIFORD, b 1819 - m 1837, Cyrus Nutt, D. D., L. L. D., Pres. of Ind. Univ., Bloomington - d 1900.
 - ai. James S. Nutt, b 1839 - d 1891.
 - aj. Josephine V. Nutt, no record of dates.
 - ak. John Nutt, no record.
- ad. MARY FRANCES STANDIFORD, b ---- - m Dr. William L. Mahan, of Terre Haute, Ind.
 - al. Elizabeth Victoria Mahan, no record.
 - am. Isaac Lennox Mahan, b 1841 - m ---- -; has issue - d 1928. Lived in St. Louis, Mo.; was Librarian of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals; was a member of Cresap Society.
 - an. John Cyrus Mahan, no record.
 - ao. Mary Eudora Mahan, no record.
 - ap. Samuel Early Mahan, b 1846.
 - aq. Ida May Mahan, lived in Los Angeles, Calif. - no record.
- ae. WILLIAM W. STANDIFORD, lived in California.
 - ar. William Standiford, no record.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

af. SARAH W. STANDIFORD, b ---- - m William Wells, of Shelby County, Kentucky.

as. John Wells, (s. p.).

at. Thomas Wells, had one daughter - no record.

au. Elizabeth Cresap Wells, m Richard Johnson of Scott Co., Ky. - no record.

av. Florence Wells, b 1848 - d ----.

ag. JOSEPH STANDIFORD, b ---- - m Nannie Secrest. Lived in California.

aw. Hannah Stella Secrest Standiford, b---- - m John F. Connors (s. p.), Newspaper man of Oakland, Calif. She inherited much of the Cresap family silver marked T. C. for Thomas Cresap. At her death the silver was given to Mrs. Mildred Grimes (see br.).

ah. DAVID W. STANDIFORD. Lived in California.

ax. Lulu Standiford, no record of dates.

ay. Ada Standiford, no record of dates.

az. Josie Standiford, no record of dates.

ai. JAMES S. NUTT, b 1839 - m 1868, Sarah N. Peck (1842-1923) - d 1891.

bc. Mary Nutt, m Paul M. Miller - no record.

bd. William Nutt, no record.

be. Margaretta S. Nutt, no record of birth date.

aj. JOSEPHINE V. NUTT, b ---- - m 1864, Isaac Clements, Governor of the National Soldiers Home, Danville, Illinois.

bf. Frank Clements, no record.

bg. Louis Clements, no record.

bh. Robert Clements, no record.

ap. SAMUEL EARLY MAHAN, b 1846 - m 1876, Mary J. Boulin (d 1935). Was 1st Lt. and Adjutant of 149th Indiana Inf., Civil War; now Trustee of Minn. Soldiers Home, St. Paul.

bi. Lucile Mahan, no record of birth date.

bj. Emily Mahan, no record of birth date.

bk. Florence Mahan, no record of birth date.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

- av. FLORENCE WELLS, b 1848 - m John H. Bell. Was living in Washington, D. C., in 1926.
- bl. Howard K. Bell, b ----.
- bm. Katherine Bell, not married. School teacher, Wash., D. C.
- bn. Ruth Bell, b ----.
- ax. LULU STANDIFORD, b ---- - m George McBoyle.
- bo. Earle McBoyle, no record.
- ay. ADA STANDIFORD, b ---- - m Joseph McBoyle.
- bp. Dorothy McBoyle, no record.
- bq. Allan McBoyle, no record.
- az. JOSIE STANDIFORD, b ---- - m Fred W. Snook.
- br. Mildred Snook, b ---- - m Everett Grimes. Lives in Oakland, California.
- be. MARGARETTA S. NUTT, b ¹⁸⁸¹ ---- - m Wilbur Helm. Lives in Evanston, Illinois. _{ca. 1961}
- bs. Virginia Stevenson Helm, b 1906.
- bt. Standiford Helm, b 1909. Graduate of Princeton Univ. and Northwestern Univ. Medical School (1935). Has three year fellowship at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.
- bu. Marjorie Helm, b 1915.
- bi. LUCILE MAHAN, b --- - m Eugene Ward, St. Paul, Minn.
- bv. Mary Susan Ward, no record.
- bw. Helen DeLancey Ward, no record.
- bx. Elizabeth Ward, no record.
- bj EMILY MAHAN, b ---- - m Wildey R. Nelson, of Muncie, Indiana.
- by. Samuel Mahan Nelson, b ---- - m Ann Lets, two children. Chief Pharmacist, U. S. Navy.
- bz. William Reynold Nelson, U. S. Navy.
- cd. Lucile E. Nelson, no record.
- bk. FLORENCE MAHAN, b ---- - m Harry J. McCarthy, of St. Paul, Minn.
- ce. James McCarthy, no record.
- cf. Robert McCarthy, no record.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

bl. HOWARD K. BELL, b ---- - m Mary Lee Stone. Consulting Engineer, Lexington, Kentucky.

cg. Grant Stone Bell, no record.

ch. Florence Standiford Bell, no record.

bn. RUTH BELL, b ---- - m Mr. Branham. School teacher in Washington, D. C.

ci. Katherine Branham, no record.

Mrs. Bell's letter also contained information on the following family of Colliers of Shelbyville, Ky.

cj. ISAAC FLEM COLLIER, b ---- - m 1st - - - - - m 2nd Miss Parker (s. p.), of Gallatin, Tenn. His father was probably an Isaac Collier.

ck. Joseph Collier, lived in Louisville, Ky.

cl. Isaac D. Collier, not married.

cm. Lucy Collier, not married. Lives in Lexington, Ky.

cn. Tillie Collier, b ---- - d ----.

cn. TILLIE COLLIER, b ---- - m Eugene Harbison.

co. Douglas Harbison, lives in Shelbyville, Ky. - no record.

cp. Lucian Harbison, lives in Shelbyville, Ky. - no record.

The following record of John Collier and his children is taken from the family Bible of John Collier.

cq. JOHN COLLIER, b 1766, in Va. - m 1792, Mary Slagle (1770-1841), daughter of John Jacob and Hannah (Burrill) Slagle, of Hampshire Co., Va. - d 1857, Somerset Co., Pa.

cr. Maria Collier, b 1793 - m Samuel Frazee. Has descendants in Fayette and Somerset Co., Pa.

cs. John Collier, Jr., b 1794 - died near McKeesport, Pa., a retired farmer - no record.

ct. Elizabeth Collier, b 1797 - no record.

cu. Daniel Collier, b 1799 - m Susan Seaton (1805-1879) - d 1877. Has descendants in Fayette Co., Pa.

cv. Joseph Collier, b 1801 - d ----.

cw. Sarah Collier, b 1804 - no record.

cx. Hannah Collier, b 1806 - no record.

cy. Thomas Collier, b 1811 - m Stacy Middleton (b 1806) - d 1845. Has descendants in Illinois.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

- cz. Harriet Collier, b 1813 - m Jesse Middleton (1808 - 1886) - d 1844. Has descendants in Illinois and Ohio.
 - de. Julia Ann Collier, probably died in infancy.
 - df. Oliver Hazard Perry Collier, b 1819 - d 1901.
 - cv. JOSEPH COLLIER, b 1801 - m 1831, Harriett Hunt (d 1832) - died in Virginia.
 - dg. Harriett Collier, b 1832.
 - df. OLIVER HAZARD PERRY COLLIER, b 1819 - m 1852, Mrs. Jane Ann (Bradfield) Grier (1817-1900) - d 1901, buried at Addison, Pa.
 - dh. Robert Collier, d 1937 in Columbus, O. - no record.
- Mr. Louis T. Payne, 1146 McKinley Ave., Oakland, Calif., has sent to the compilers much of the data used in the Collier sketch and particularly the Bible record of John Collier. The following is his Collier line which he has been unable to connect with the line of Isaac and Elizabeth Cresap Collier.
- di. THOMAS COLLIER, b ---- - m 1836-7, Sarah Ann Middleton, sister of Jesse and Stacy. He was living in Alleghany Co., Md., in 1838.
 - dj. Margaret Ellen Collier, b 1838 - d ----.
 - dk. Thomas Collier, Jr., m Jane Collier, daughter of Thomas and Stacy (Middleton) Collier.
 - dj. MARGARET ELLEN COLLIER, b 1838, near Cumberland, Md. - m 1856, James Payne, in Coshocton Co., Ohio.
 - dl. Albert Celia Payne, b ---- - d ----.
 - dm. Carey Payne, died young.
 - dn. Sarah Elizabeth Payne, no record.
 - do. Samuel Payne, no record.
 - dl. ALBERT CELIA PAYNE, b ---- - m ----.
 - dp. Louis T. Payne, lives in Oakland, California.

ADDENDA TO GENEALOGY

ADDITIONS:

2017. ORION OLIVER WILSON, b 1878 - m Lulu Pressman (b 1880).

dq. Catherine Emma Wilson, b 1907. Lives in Chicago, Ill.

dr. Orion Oliver Wilson, Jr., b 1909 - m Margaret Newman.

ds. Louise Margaret Wilson, b 1914.

dt. Ethel Marjory Wilson, b 1916.

du. Maude Lee Wilson, b 1922.

2018. WILBER VINCENT WILSON, b 1883 - m May Steiner (s. p.).

Suzanne Jackson, daughter of Georgia May Martin, No. 2862, and Willard Jackson, was born Nov. 29, 1937, in Portland, Indiana.

Donald John Yaley, son of Gladys Marcelle McDonald Yaley, No. 1927, and John M. Yaley, was born Dec. 12, 1937, in Burlington, Iowa. Youngest Cresap recorded in "The History of the Cresaps."



Any one who has ever undertaken to compile a ten generation genealogy will know what a task it is. Descendants of a common ancestor would, over a two hundred year period, be scattered everywhere. It is impossible to locate all living descendants, or obtain data if they were located. More often than not, family records are poorly kept, and data unknown. This accounts for so many blanks in our tree and the oft repeated "no record" notation.

The publication of such data as we have given here will doubtless aid many in tracing their lineage, and many new families in our lineage will be discovered. It is our belief that the Cresap genealogy is as near complete as any family lineage in America.

We have included in this compilation about 1200 more names than the 1925 chart contained, and have included brief biographical notes to many where information could be obtained. Doubtless future editions of the Cresap Genealogy will include many more of those now living and unknown to us, as well as those yet to be born.

The Secretary of the Cresap Society solicits information on any of the lines, and will continue to keep the lineage revised to date.

Bernarr Cresap, Sec.
McComb, Mississippi.

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANY

SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND (Birth place of Thomas Cresap)

The name Skipton-In-Craven dates back centuries to an anti-enclosure period when woolly flocks grazed upon the hills and leas and a few shepherd families constituted the population of the now populous area. 'Skipton' or 'Sheeptown' derives from the old English 'Sceap', meaning sheep, while the terminal 'ton' or 'tun' was a place surrounded by a hedge or rudely fortified by a palisade, which has now developed into the word 'town'. Craven, meaning the high, rocky district, probably comes from the ancient British 'cerrig' - a rock or crag, a crag and givent, or an elevated tract. Thus the name fitly describes the locality.

Skipton Castle, visited by Mrs. Pinkerton (p. 16), and of which she gives a bit of interesting history, suffered severe damage in the Civil war between Charles I and Parliament. In the siege it held out against the Parliamentary army for three years, longer than any other Castle in the north of England. The Castle fell just before Christmas, 1694 (the year Thomas Cresap was born).

THOMAS CRESAP AND THE PENNSYLVANIANS

When the Pennsylvanians were taking Thomas Cresap to the Philadelphia jail (p. 71) Sheriff Robert Buchanan accused him of being the unhappy instrument of the great differences between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Cresap said that he had "for these several years past given a good deal of uneasiness I believe to the Pennsylvanians, but in this last affair and what has happened I have done a notable job, I have made a present of the Province to the King, and if the people find themselves in a better condition by the change they can thank Tom Cresap for it." As they approached Philadelphia Cresap said, "I have this day presented Philadelphia to Lord Baltimore."--Pennsylvania Archives.

Mr. Wroth appends the following note to his Manuscript:

"For a very full account of this celebrated dispute, from the standpoint of the Pennsylvania authorities, see 'The case of Messieurs Penn and the people of Pennsylvania, in relation to a series of

Injuries and Hostilities made upon them for several years past, by Thomas Cresap and others, by the direction of the Deputy Governor of Maryland.' This statement of the Penn case, prepared for the Privy Council Committee and published in London in 1737, comprises eight pages in large folio devoted almost entirely to the sins of 'That very turbulent person, Thomas Cresap,' who had maintained the Maryland contention 'by force of arms and strong hand.' "

EXCERPTS FROM MORAVIAN MISSIONARY DIARIES
(Virginia Magazine, Vols. XI and XII)

"March 22, 1748 [Gottschalk's Diary]: Justice Prathor brought me greetings of Major Manday and Colonel Chrassop. The latter sent a request that I should lodge with him. Justice Prathor asked me how I could cross the mountains. . . I answered that I could hire horses wherever I needed them. 'But', he answered, 'you will not find houses, much less horses, for forty miles. However I will give you one of my horses to Colo. Chrassop's, and next Sunday will send my son to take you from that place to my house.'

"March 26: Towards four oclock I came to Col. Chrassop's, who received me most courteously. He has offered land to the brethren from his own tract, at 35 pounds of Md. money per 100 acres, which I consider very cheap for such fertile property. Towards evening Abraham Degart of Bates (German pronunciation of Patterson) Creek also arrived. I also found a man from N. Y. who is a cousin of Bro. Edmons."

Colonel Cresap also signed Gottschalk's passport. The original of this passport is preserved in the MS. collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. It reads:

"Prince George County, Maryland March ye 16th, 1747.

"Permit ye bearer to pass unmolisted.

"THOMAS CRESAP."

"July 16, 1748 [Jos. Spangenberg's Diary]: Came to Colonel Christopher Grissop [he meant Thomas Cresap], who owns a fertile piece of land towards the source of the Potowmack, having bought

NOTE:-- These excerpts from "Moravian Diaries through Virginia," published in the "Virginia Magazine," Vols. V, XI, and XII, were copied and sent to the compilers by Eugene Haun, of Little Rock, Ark.

it from the Shawanes. As it was late we remained over night.

"Sun. July 17: Bro. Jos. preached here an English sermon at a considerable number. . . ."

"Oct. 31, 1749 [Leonard Schnell and John Brandemuller Diary]: After passing safely through two creeks (Evitts and Wills creeks, near Cumberland, Md.) we came to Collonel Crissop, at night, pretty well tired out. He received us very courteously. He asked at once whether the brethren had received his letter which he sent them through his son. He refered to several tracts of land which the brethren might buy. Several other people were with him, a gentleman and his servant from Virginia, to whom we gave all kind of good information about Bethелеhem [Moravian town in Pa.], and also about the conversion of the Indians. On Nov. 1, Colonel Crissop told us yet many things about the good sections of land that could be had. We traveled from Mr. Crissop."

SOME COURT LITIGATIONS

(In which Col. Thomas Cresap Figured)

Early in Thomas Cresap's residence in Western Maryland we find in the Court Records beginnings of litigations. As the plaintiffs and defendants lived miles from Upper Malboro, cases that were started were usually in Court for months and years. For example: in 1741 we find a case of Thomas Cresap vs Thos. Wells - non pros. The very formal Court language of that period consumes pages to tell of the serving of notice on the defendant, and finally, after wading through this one case, the gist of the suit is that Wells started a suit against Cresap for slander and the statement is made that Cresap used these words, "to wit -- thou art a Thief and I will proove you one, and again thou art a Rogue & I will proove you to be one." The case was evidently settled in Cresap's favor for a note at the bottom states: "Thomas Cresap recovers against Thos. Wells, 285 pounds of tobacco for court costs." --Court Records, folio 215-6-7.

In the Nov. term of Court, 1742, is the following: "Wee the Grand Jury for the Body of Prince Geo. Co. do present Capt. Thos. Cresap for marrying John Taytor & Hannay Williams by information of Edwd. Nichols. Thos Wilson, foreman."

NOTE: These old Court Records were transcribed and sent to compilers by Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, of Baltimore, Md.

Another case: "The Jurors also by the information of Charles Higenbothen do present Capt. Thos. Cresop for marrying persons without lycence contrary to law."

In view of the fact that there were apparently no ministers in that part of the country and as the court records are full of items of people having base-born children it would seem that Cresap was endeavoring to overcome such a situation, and as he was a Justice of Peace, it seems strange that the Grand Jury should present him. [This may mean that the folks who got married did not have license.]

--Liber AA fo. 191.

A more interesting case is one in the August, 1742 term of court (fo. 111). "We present Redmond Follen Rangers for taking up a stray mare belonging to Edward Nicholls and not setting up the marks of the sd. mare as the law directs".

"We the Grand Jury for the body of Prince Georges County doth present Capt. Thos. Cresap for Rebranding a mare that the sd. Cresap bought from Redmond Follen Rangers as a stray being the property Belonging to Edward Nicholls.

Same term of court (fo. 140) there is a case of "The Lord Proprietary vs Thos. Cresap for branding a mare. Presentment quasht." But the matter does not end here. The Grand Jury presents Thos. Cresap and John Jones for assaulting Edward Nicholls in Penn., evidently the owner of the horse above. "Cresap states he was in no ways guilty. Whereupon the premises being seen & by the Court here fully understood it is considered by the same Court that the Presentment aforesaid be Quasht & the said Thomas Cresap go without day, etc."

Same Court (fo. 241): "The Lord Proprietary vs Thomas Cresap -- Breach of Peace -- convict -- submission. Thomas Cresap Presented for assaulting Edward Nicholls in Pennsylvania and forcing him into the county to the said Cresap's House and there keeping him a Prisoner one day and night. . . Cresap fined one shilling."

Nov., 1747 term of court (fo. 278): "Abraham Hargiss . . . humbly sheweth that in the year 1745 he gave in to Col. Cressip to be destroyed one wolves head and Seventy eight Squirrill Scalps & was never allowed for them. . . prays that your Worships will allow for them this year." This case was carried to the November term of court, 1748 (Liber L fo. 71), with the following disposition: "Case 4th writ returned cepi after 4 cont. Declaration filed and special bail given then agreed."

Thomas Cresap is first referred to as "Colonel" in these old court records in the 1747 terms, though he may have held the title earlier. No official record of his appointment as Colonel has ever been located.

Cresap was not successful in all of his suits; some he won, some he lost. In the August term, 1746 (p. 44), Nathaniel Folsom sued him for slander -- 135 pounds damages, and received judgement for 13 pounds and 1217 lbs. of tobacco. Cresap's statement was "that Nathaniel Folsom had no right to vote at the election and was a vile person and that he had been whipt and Pilloried for some crime in some county but he had forgot the name of the county."

The records contain a large number of other cases, the details of which are not set out very clearly. These are examples of the difficulties in the then far-off back country of western Maryland.

In the old Land Records at upper Marlboro is found the following registration of Thomas Cresap's brand:

"Y 104. Mark for cattle. Thomas Cresap. At the request of Thomas Cresap the following mark of cattle and hogs was recorded November ye Twenty seventh anno Dom Seventeen hundred thirty nine vis pa crop and under bit in the left ear and one slit in the right ear." Again, eleven years later (Frederick County, Liber B 180-1): "At the request of Colo Thomas Cresap the following mark of his cattle and hogs was recorded June the nineteenth day Anno Dom 1750 (viz) a crop in the near Ear and half a penny out of the under side and a slit in the off ear."

AN AMUSING INCIDENT

"Colonel Cresap had defied his red enemies many times, slipping through their fingers when they were most confident of his capture. . . . His particular foe was a chief named Kill Buck, who commanded the braves around Wills Creek. . . . Kill Buck longed for nothing as much as to have the tough old pioneer, Cresap, in his power. The Colonel was at Fort Cumberland one day when Kill Buck come boldly up to the gate and proudly asked to be admitted, claiming that he and the band accompanying him were envoys of peace. Spies from the fort had learned ahead of the treachery he planned, and Cresap, whose sense of humor was insatiable, suggested that a friendly little joke be played on the red gentleman. Lieutenant Livingston was in command of the fort, and he admitted the Indians,

noting with an inward smile the magnificence of their attire and correctly guessing that beneath the blankets guns were concealed. Once inside the gate Kill Buck and his braves were astonished to see that the garrison was drawn up with firearms ready for action. They haughtily demanded an explanation, which was given in the rough, harsh language of the soldier. The chief and his followers were seized and stripped, and their firearms taken from them. They were dressed in women's clothing, with sunbonnets tied under their chins. Colonel Cresap's howls of glee caused them to shed tears of rage and mortification. The savages who waited outside for the word of their chief, saw with surprise six old ladies come out of the fort, and until they heard the wild laughter of the white men, with that of their hated enemy more hilarious than the rest, did they recognize the stately, proud Kill Buck.'-- B. & O. Magazine, Dec., 1929, article by Elizabeth Murray Gordon.

INDIAN TREACHERY

This incident is taken from Kercheval's "History of the Valey of Virginia," published about 1830.

"Captain Daniel Cresap' went to South Carolina and brought in 120 Catawba Indian warriors at his own expense, which he intended employing against the western enemy [the Ohio Indians, who were also enemies of the Catawbas]. He soon marched at the head of this band of warriors, with sixteen white volunteers, with the design of destroying the Moravian Indian towns on Cheat river. These people professed Christianity, and neutrality in the war then going on [Dunmore's War, 1774], but were charged by the whites with secretly aiding the hostile Indians, hence Cresap's determination to drive them off. In crossing the Alleganies seven Indians, under the guise of friendship, fell in with Cresap's party, and in the most treacherous manner contrived to kill seven of the white volunteers, and then fled. They were persued by the Catawbas and two of them captured and delivered up to Cresap, who, after reproaching them with their base treachery, discharged them, and retreated into the settlement with his Indians and the remaining white volunteers. The Catawba Indians soon after left Cresap and returned to their nation."

¹It is not known whether this is Daniel, Sr., or his son, Daniel, Jr.

Colonel Cresap's Accounts - Running Western
Boundary of Maryland for Lord Baltimore, 1771

Original in Maryland Archives. Our transcript was made by
Lieutenant James Cephas Cresap in 1885.

TO THE HONORABLE LORD BALTIMORE, DR.
TO COL. THOS. CRESAP

For sundries purchased and expended in running the Meridian
Line from the first Fountain of Potomack [see p. 108]

	p	s	d
To cash paid Mr. Stebbs for 65 3-4 yds Oznabrig at 1-6	5	8	7 1-2
To 550 lbs Bacon at 8 d per lb	-	-	18 6 8
To John Hartley for Ferriage over Potomack	-	0	4 0
To Thomas Ryan for provision on the road	-	14	6
To Dutchman for sundry provisions	-	1	0 6
To Joseph Ham for Venison	-	9	2
To Guide from Jos. Bennets to head of Potomack	1	0	0
To cash pd for milck cow to Jos. Bennet	3	1	3
To cash pd Wm Bennet, Jos. Bennet, Wm Wyatt, Bernard Lombard & Jos. Bennet, Jnr., choppers for 36 days work each -- 180 days at 2 - 6 per day	22	10	0
To cash pd Jos. Bennet for 2 Pack horses 16 days each	3	4	0
To cash pd do 10 lb butter, 2 bu potatoes	0	16	0
To cash pd Jos. Ham 1 pack horse 16 days at 2-	1	12	0
To cash pd do for 36 days labor at 2 - 6	4	10	0
To 3 bu Indian meal with carriage	-	1	10 0
To 1 Grindstone	-	0	10 0
To cash pd Jos. Ham for upsetting an ax[?]	-	0	1 6
To cash pd the widow Severns for provisions	-	0	15 0
To cash pd Jos. Miniar for provisions	-	0	16 0
To cash pd do for Steer	-	3	10 0
To cash pd John Miniar & David Miniar, choppers for 9 days work each at 2 - 6	2	5	0
To cash pd John Morgan for 445 lb Beef at 2d	3	10	0
To cash pd John Corey for 5 caggs	-	0	17 0
To cash pd John Williams for Tent & Lashing ropes	2	10	0
To cash pd for 4 Bear skins to lay on	-	1	10 0
To cash pd Thos. Chinworth for 4 Pole irons	-	0	10 0
To cash pd Wm Anderson for 1896 lb flour at 2d	15	16	0

THE HISTORY OF THE CRESAPS

To cash pd Thos Batten for 1110 lb Flour at 2d	9	3	4
To cash pd Daniel Cresap for 50 lb Salt Beef at 3d	12	6	0
To 4 bu Indian meal sifted at 2 - 6 per bu	0	10	0
To cash pd Wm Severns for a Deer	0	4	0
To cash pd sundry choppers (viz) Dic Meek, Nathan Meek, Luke Scamihorn, Wm Workman, Chas Hennegen, John Bennet, Thos Scott, John Dale, Daniel Brown, Wm Patterson, Jas Guest, Jas Jackson, Wm House, John Smith, Jeremiah Anderson & Lewis Davies, choppers for 1175 days at 2 - 6	144	12	6
To cash pd Michael Cresap & Daniel Cresap, chain carriers 89 days each, 178 days at 5 - each	44	10	0
To cash pd John Hayes for 5 pack horses 61 da at 2 - 30	10	0	
To cash pd Do for 61 days driving the said horses	7	12	6
To cash pd Samuel Plumb & Lewis Davies for 11 pack Horses at 2 - per day for each, for 94 days each	103	8	0
To cash pd Samuel Plumb and servant for 94 days driving 11 Pack Horses at 5 - per day	23	10	0
To cash pd Wm Titile for 2 Pack horses for 38 days at 2 - per day each	7	12	0
To cash pd Thos Day for 8 Pack horses 38 days at 2 - 30	8	0	
To cash pd do for asstng to drive said horses 38 days	4	15	0
To making 4 tents 40 -, 22 bags at 6d per bag 11 - 9			
2 lb thread for making same at 8 -	2	19	0
To Capt. Enoch Innis, Surveyor for 101 days at 15 - 75	15	0	
To Thos Collins his assis't 101 days at 7 - 6-	37	17	6
To Michael Cresap for Sundries as per acct	108	18	7
To my expenses & c in coming twice to Annap'	25	0	0
To Messrs Thos Cresap, Wheeler & Beverly, Commisn for 101 days each	303	0	0
	1068	13	1 1-2
Pr Contra - - - Cr.			
By cash received at sundry times	400	0	0
By overcharge in Danl Cresap acct for Beef	11	13	6
By Balance - - - -	656	19	7 1-2
	1068	13	1 1-2

Errors Excepted Dec. 3rd 1771

per me THOS. CRESAP

CRESAP'S RECEIPTS

Anne Arundel Co.

On the 3rd day of December 1771, came Col. Thomas Cressap and made oath that the within and above amount is just and true as stated, to the best of his knowledge.

Sworn to before Rob't Couden

Received December 3rd 1771, of John Clapham the sum of Three Hundred & Sixty Pounds, nineteen Shillings & seven pence, Curr Money in part payment of the within Balance.

THOS. CRESAP

Received, Decemb 3d 1771, of the Right Honbl Lord Baltimore by the hands of John Clapham, the further sum of Two Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds Curr Money in full for the Balance of the within acct.

THOS. CRESAP

Witness John C. Jones.

Cresap was advanced 200 pounds at the beginning of this survey, as the following order and his receipt show.

Pay to Colonel Thomas Cresap Two Hundred Pounds, Current Money, taking his Receipt for the same on account of the Expenses to incur in running the Western Boundaries of the Province, pursuant to His Lordship's Commission of this Day and Date, and place the same to His Lordship's Acct. -- as advanced by Order of Your humble Servant

ROBT EDEN [Gov.]

Annapolis 3'd July 1771.

Received the above sum of Two Hundred Pounds Curr Money by virtue of the above order

THOS. CRESAP

July 3'd 1771.

SUPPLIES PURCHASED FROM MICHAEL CRESAP
IN WESTERN BOUNDARY SURVEY

Col Thomas Cresap July 29, 1771.

Bought of Michael Cresap for the use of Lord Baltimore.

	p	s	d
9 Hatchets a 3-	1	7	0
2 Pint Pewter Basons a 6- 6 Plates a 15-	1	1	0
3 Dishes a 9-	1	7	0
2 Frying Pans a 16- 4 lb Copper a 9-	1	5	0
15 lb Chocolate a 2 - 3	1	13	9
5 lb Tamarines a 1-	0	5	0
38 Blankets a 14-	26	12	0
6 lb Gunpowder a 2 - 9	0	16	0
13 lb Lead a 6-	0	6	6
3 lb Pepper a - 3 - 3	0	9	9
16 lb Shot a 10 - 8 - 1 Bag - 6	0	11	2
Fish Hooks 1 - 6 1 Pec Russian Sheeting 100 -	5	1	6
32 yds Russian Sheeting a 2 - 9	4	8	0
4 Quires Paper a 6 - 6 1 Paper Ink Powder 1 -	0	7	6
4 lb Tea a 7 - 6	1	10	0
2 Tin Kettles 3 - 0 2 Funnels 2 -	0	5	0
2 Tin Pints 1 - 8 6 1-2 Pints 3 - 6 Gills 2 -	0	6	8
4 Brass Kettles wt 28 lb a 4 -	5	12	0
2 Bushels Salt a 9 -	0	18	0
29 1-4 yds Oznabrig a 1 - 5	2	1	5
11 Axes a 10 -	5	10	0
70 lb Muscovado Sugar a 10 -	2	18	4
80 Gallons Rum a 6 -	24	0	0
1 Grater 1 - 1 Gimlet - 8	0	1	8
2 oz Thread 1 - 6 1 Pepper box - 6	0	2	0
2 Iron Kettles 13 - 2 oz Nutmegs 4 -	0	17	0
25 lb Loaf Sugar a 1 - 6	1	17	6
510 1-2 lb Bacon a 8 -	17	0	4
2 Caggs	0	7	0
	108	18	7

Errors Excepted

The Washington--Cresap Land Dispute

In our chapter on Captain Michael Cresap is given the account of his activities in settling lands on the Ohio river in the early 1770's. It appears that in that country in those times whoever was first to claim a piece of land and make improvements on it was considered eligible to obtain patent to it. George Washington had in this manner obtained several thousand acres on the Ohio. He was given other tracts for military services, and employed an agent and overseer -- Valentine Crawford -- to direct improvements and look after his western lands. The following letter from Washington to Captain Michael Cresap will be a suitable introduction to a presentation of a dispute between these two gentlemen over a tract of land which both claimed.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 26, 1773:--Sir:

In my passage down the Ohio River in the fall of the year 1770, I made choice of a piece of land, being the first bottom on the So East side of the river above Capteening, and also a little above a piece where the effects of a hurricane appear among the Trees, and opposite to a Creek on the other side near the upper end of the bottom call'd Pipe Creek. The next Spring, when Capt. Crawford went down the Ohio to survey, I desired him to run out this Land for me, which he accordingly did, & returned me the plat of it, as you may see by the enclosed copy; intending as soon as Patent could be obtained, to apply for me. The summer following, hearing that Doctor Brisco had taken possession of this bottom (altho' inform'd of my claim to it), I wrote him a letter, of which the enclos'd is a copy.-- And within these last few days I have heard (the truth of which I know not) that you, upon the Doctor's quitting of it, have also taken possession of it. If this information be true, I own I can conceive no reason why you or any other person should attempt to disturb me in my claim to this Land, as I have not, to my knowledge, injur'd or attempted to injure any other man in his pretensions to Land in that country; it is a little hard, therefore, upon me that I cannot be allowed to hold this bottom (which is but a small one) in peace and quietness, 'till a legal right can be obtained, which I always have been and still am ready to pay for, as soon as I know to what office to apply--I would feign hope that my information respecting your taking possession of this Land, is without foundation;

as I should be sorry to enter into a litigation of this matter with you or any other Gentleman; but as I conceiv'd that I had as good a right to make choice of this bottom, as any other person has; as I am the first that did so, and have had it survey'd so as to ascertain the bounds, upwards of two years ago, I am resolved not to relinquish my claim to it. But if you have made any Improvements thereon not knowing of my claim, I will readily pay you the full value thereof being, Sir-- Your most humble Servant---

G. WASHINGTON.

The tract of land described in the foregoing letter came to be known as "Round Bottom," because of its circular shape. Michael Cresap was improving other tracts in the vicinity, and upon Doctor Brisco's quitting it he laid claim to it and began to make improvements. The most plausible supposition for Cresap's action in this matter is that Washington had no one on the land and had made no improvements.

Cresap ignored Washington's claim to the land and continued improvements, settling tenants on it. Two years later Washington and Cresap had other and quite different relations. The Revolutionary War came on. Washington was chosen as Commander-In-Chief of the Provincial armies, and Cresap was appointed Captain of a Maryland rifle Company, with instructions to report for service at Washington's camp at Cambridge. It is not known what these gentlemen had to say to each other about their respective claims to Round Bottom. If the British won in the struggle perhaps neither of them would get it.

Michael Cresap died in the service in the fall of 1775. He had made a will and bequeathed Round Bottom to his three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Sarah, who were minors at the time of their father's death. Mary married Luther Martin, Attorney-General of Maryland. Martin got a certificate of right of settlement for his wife and two sisters in 1781, and had a survey made in 1784. The plot and survey were returned to the Registrar's office. The following year Washington entered a caveat, which was dismissed in 1787, and a grant issued to the Cresap heirs, who then thought their claim secure. The matter rested for a number of years.

On the 8th of August, 1798, Washington sold Round Bottom to Archibald McClain, for \$5870.00, giving him a deed for it. The Cresap heirs refused to give Mr. McClain possession of the land.

Washington's deed to McClean called for 587 acres more or less, which was to include some land settled by a Tomlinson family, which Washington also claimed. The Tomlinsons had settled there about the year 1771. A lawsuit was started against the Cresaps and Tomlinsons for possession of the entire tract, which continued in the courts for a number of years.

Michael Cresap, Jr., son of Captain Michael, purchased the Round Bottom from his three sisters. He settled on one of the other tracts his father had taken up (see p. 300). In the legal proceedings Michael, Jr. stated he was in peaceful possession of the Round Bottom for a long time, till Archibald McClean came to the place with a deed from General Washington. He made a charge of fraud on the part of General Washington in getting title to the land. The suit began in 1798 or -9, went through the various courts, and was not finally decided until April, 1834, when the Supreme Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia sustained the claim of Washington. This made the title of Mr. McClean valid, though the Cresaps and Tomlinsons had been in possession of the land for sixty years.

It is interesting to note that Washington did not obtain patent for the land until October 30, 1785, fifteen years after he laid claim to it. The survey upon which the patent was issued to him was founded upon a military warrant and made before an act was passed appropriating any land to actual settlers. This was only one of the many suits that grew out of the peculiar manner in which land was taken up by early settlers in the Ohio valley.

A dispute arose between the Cresaps and Tomlinsons as to the boundary of the two claims, but was settled amicably. The Tomlinsons took the upper portion and the Cresaps the lower.

Mr. Crawford, as per Washington's instructions, went to Round Bottom to make the survey. The Tomlinsons, who were then settled on the tract, objected to the survey, claiming they were the first to settle on it and make improvements.

A hasty survey was made anyway, and the plot sent to Washington, giving the tract as 587 acres. A careful survey made later revealed that there were 1,293 acres in the tract.

The Round Bottom was one of the greatest farming tracts of land west of the Alleghany Mountains. Its fertility could not be excelled.

NOTE: The Moundsville, W. Va., "Daily Echo" ran a series of articles a few years ago on "Pioneer Incidents", which series included an article on this land dispute. We are indebted to this article for the main facts given here.

THE LAND HOLDINGS OF THOMAS CRESAP

The first land Thomas Cresap is known to have held was the 500 acre tract on the Susquehanna, near the present site of Wrightsville, Penn. This was given him by the Maryland Proprietary in 1730, when he espoused the Maryland cause in the boundary dispute between the two Provinces. He called the tract "Pleasant Garden," though it is also known as "The Governor's Grant." He seems to have held this tract the rest of his life, for in his will, written in 1784, he bequeathed to his grandson, Michael, and Luther Martin jointly, "all my right and title to a tract of land situate at Rights Ferry on the Susquehannah River, known by the name of Governors' Grant, containing five hundred acres, 'said' to be in Pennsylvania."

We are indebted to Mr. J. Alexis Shriver of the Maryland Historical Society for the following account of Thomas Cresap's land holdings.

"I have made a careful study of the land records of Prince George's County, which county included all of western Maryland until 1748, when Frederick County was erected, including at that time Washington, Allegany and Garrett counties. I have also gone over the Patents in the Land Office at Annapolis."

To follow the movements of Thomas Cresap after his release from jail in Philadelphia about 1738 - we find at Annapolis that he took out patents for the following tracts of land:

1739 - Skei Thorn - 370 acres, L G C Folio 33. (Skei Thorn is the property on which, 17 years afterwards, Ft. Frederick was constructed.)

1739 - The Long Meadow - 550 acres. L G C Folio 34.

1739 - The Forrest of Needwood - 300 acres. L G C Folio 35.

He did not hold Skei Thorn for more than four years, when he commenced to sell it in lots; first to Peter Johnson on the 7th of October 1743 - 130 acres (Prince George's Co. L BB 1 Folio 135). On the 30th of June 1744 he sold another 50 acres to Johnson (L BB 1 Folio 161).

It is rather interesting to know that in the first of these deeds Henry Munday, who had figured so prominently in the York County matter, appears as a witness to this deed in Western Maryland, showing that he must have accompanied Cresap into this new territory. To the second deed is found the name of B. Stoddert as a witness. Stoddert formerly lived in Charles Co. but figures prominently during the French and Indian War as the builder of Tonoloway Fort, also known as Stoddert's Fort. The third deed from Cresap, for 60 acres of Skei Thorn (in this deed spelled Skye Thorn), is for land sold to Ephrain Ashcroff on the 7th of March 1745 (L BB 1 Folio 276).

In addition to Skei Thorn Cresap had taken up an adjacent tract called "Cole's Bottom." This he sold to Thomas Cherry, Oct. 17, 1743 - 120 acres (L BB 1 Fol. 36).

The Long Meadow was apparently his home and fortress from 1739 to 1743, when we find a deed in Prince George's County from Thomas Cresap to James Wadrop for 550 acres - consideration 569 pounds, 9 shillings, 1 pence sterling of Great Britain (Lib. Y Fol. 683). This is somewhat confusing, because we find on the 25th of March, 1746 a deed to Daniel Dulaney in consideration of 500 pounds for the same tract, and also two other tracts, one called the "West Addition to Long Meadow," containing 100 acres, and one called "The Addition to Long Meadow," containing 110 acres (Prince George's Co., L BB F 374). He had taken a patent for the Addition, in 1742, and for the West Addition in 1743 (Land Office, Annapolis, L LGE F 70, 199).

In Dr. Archer's account of Cresap, also in the 'History of the Leitersburg District,' it is stated that Cresap had borrowed 500 pounds from Daniel Dulaney with which to purchase peltries for shipment to England, and that when the ship was near the English Channel it was captured by a French Privateer and the entire cargo lost, and that he deeded the property to Dulaney for the loan. The prior deed to Wadrop (1743) is not yet explained. Other tracts taken up by Cresap about this time, according to the Land Office records at Annapolis, are as follows:

- 1742 'Thrashfield,' 165 acres - L G - E F 314.
- " 'Indian Purchase,' 330 acres - do 72.
- " 'Linton,' 155 acres - do.
- 1744 'Skipton in Craven,' 100 - do 388.
- 1745 'The Barrons,' 100 - P T - 2 F 147.
- 1746 'Johnson's Desire,' 67 acres - T I - 1 F 479.
- 1748 'Skipton in Craven' (evidently a resurvey and enlargement of the original 100 acres, now 280 a. - B Y & G S - 1 F 162.
- " 'Needwood Forrest,' 148 acres - T I - 1 F 422.
- (This may be an enlargement of the For. of Needwood of 1739).
- " 'Anderson's Delight,' 212 acres - T I - 3 F 270.

In 1739, according to land records at Annapolis (L E I - 5 F 512), John Charlton (one of the Chester Co., Pa. associators - see p. 57) took out a patent for the 'Indian Seat' - 200 acres. This is the old Indian town known as King Opossa's Town and later as Old Town. On May 20, 1740, for a consideration of 100 pounds current money, Capt. Thomas Cresap purchased this from Capt. John Charlton.

The foregoing transaction between Cresap and Charlton is recorded in Land Records at Annapolis, L E E F 39. Here some confusion occurs because Cresap's patent in 1742 for the Indian Fields of 250 acres - recorded in L G E F 103 - apparently covers the same land as the Indian Seat, although 50 acres more than the Indian Seat. The name Indian Seat disappears from the rent rolls, and Indian Fields takes its place.

Later surveys of the same tract, 1750 and 1752, show an increase to 638 acres. (L BY and GS 1 F 614; Liber BC and GS 1 F 173.)

In 1753, according to the Land Rolls at Annapolis, Col. Thomas Cresap owned and paid taxes on about 2000 acres of land, embracing the above mentioned tracts, in the vicinity of Oldtown. He also held considerable land across the Potomac in what is now West Va. Later records at Annapolis show that he took out the following patents:

1753 - 'Crabtree Folly,' 200 acres (BC & GS -1 F 363).

1759 - 'Hart's Delight,' 85 acres (BC & GS -8 F 610).

There are also resurveys and additions to former tracts, amounting to about 1000 acres. Cresap was constantly selling land, hence did not hold all of these properties at any one time.

As previously mentioned Cresap sold a part of 'Skei Thorn' to one Peter Johnson. Apparently he had difficulty in collecting from Johnson, for in the 1747 term of court (F 248) we find the case of 'Thomas Cresap vs. Peter Johnson, for the sum of 44 pounds, in which judgment was rendered in Cresap's favor plus 89 lbs. of tobacco for costs.' In the same year, March term of court (L HH F 66): 'Thomas Cresap vs. Peter Johnson, condemnation on attachment.' Johnson's goods attached for 44 pounds and 489 lbs. of tobacco. Mary Johnson & Nicholas Johnson, executors of Peter Johnson, were relieved of their bond for 9 pounds 19 shillings by act of Assembly, & Edward Sprigg put in their place.

While having no connection with Cresap's land interests, a record in the 1747 term of court (F 263) is interesting: 'Thomas Cresap prays an allowance of the following account: vizt: For a coffin & burying of Peter Evans who dyed June 13 and the said amount [not given] is by the Court referred till the same be proved according to law.'

In 1749 Thomas Cresap sells to Michael Miller, 'Skipton in Craven,' 280 acres, for 220 pounds current money. It is described as 'Lying on Antieatum Creek, a draft of Potowmack River (L B F 41).' The same year he sold 'The Barrans,' 100 acres, to George French for 35 pounds current money (L B F 42).

In 1753 a curious deed appears, from Col. Thomas Cresap for the Indian Purchase, which he locates as being a place called the "Upper Old

Town". Whether or not this is the tract on which he lived at Old Town or an adjacent one is somewhat difficult to determine, on account of his enlargements and resurveys on the Indian Seat, the Indian Purchase, the Indian Fields, and Good Hope. This deed seems to give a life interest to his son, Daniel and wife, Ruth.

'Colonel Thomas Cresap, Gentleman, to Daniel Cresap & Ruth his wife: consideration: Natural love & affection & the sum of 5 shillings all that Tract or parcell of Land called the Upper Old Town, containing 330 acres be it more or less. To have and to hold the said tract unto them the said Daniel & Ruth & the Heirs Males of their bodies Lawfully to be Begotten and in case of failure of Issue male of the Bodies of the said Daniel Cresap & Ruth his wife, to them the said Daniel & Ruth for and during the term of their Natural Lives or the life of the Longest Liver of them and after their decease unto Michael Cresap the son of the afs Daniel Cresap [by a former marriage] to him and his heirs males of his body to be begotten and in case of failure of Issue Males of the body of said Michael then to Thomas Cresap the brother of the aforesaid Daniel and son of the said Thomas the party of these presents and the Heirs Male of the Body of said Thomas Cresap the younger Lawfully to be begotten and in case of Failure of Issue Male of the body of the said Thomas Cresap then to Michael Cresap the brother of aforesaid Thomas Cresap and son to Thomas Cresap the party to these presents and to the Heirs Males of the Body of the said Michael to be begotten.

And in Case of Failure of Issue of the Body of the said Michael then to the use & behoof of the Right Heirs of him the said Thomas Cresap the party of these presents.'

THOMAS CRESAP (Seal)

Witness: John Darnall

In 1753 Thomas Cresap sells 'Boyle's Cabin,' 60 acres, to Daniel Ashcraft for 31 pounds (L E F 260), and Thomas Cresap, Jr. buys from Thomas Hargis, 'Darlings Delight,' 75 acres, for 80 pounds (LE F285). This seems to be an addition to the tract acquired by Col. Thomas in 1749. It is the tract on which Tonoloway or Stoddard's Fort was later built.

Various other of Cresap's land transactions are recorded, showing his activities as a real estate dealer on the then western frontier.

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